

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN
PART 1 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 100-127090

PART 1 OF 2

NOTICE

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Attention Mr. Hood -2-

L.A. File 180/1003

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 15/1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 14, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: A. A. HOPKINS:	121/
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: CHARLIE CHAPLIN, et al. Los Angeles, Cal. COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES				
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Los Angeles, California. A reliable confidential informant in contact with the moving picture industry and also with the "Parlor Bolshevik" groups of Los Angeles, Hollywood and Pasadena, reports that during the visit of WILLIAM S. FOSTER to Los Angeles, a reception was given in his honor by CHARLIE CHAPLIN (the moving picture star) which reception was attended by many of the "Parlor Bolsheviks", and a large number of the radicals connected with the moving picture industry, as, for instance, WILLIAM DE MILLE, and ROB WAGNER. CHAPLIN stated to FOSTER that neither himself nor the stars associated with him have any use for WILL HAYS. "We are against any kind of censorship, and particularly against Presbyterian censorship", he said laughingly, and showed his guests a pennant with the words: "Welcome WILL HAYS", which he had fastened over the door of the men's toilet in his studio. At this reception, the great importance of moving pictures with their educational and propagandist appeal for the cause of the labor movement and the revolution was discussed, and several instances cited where radical ideas have been or are going to be embodied into moving pictures as well as legitimate plays. MRS. KATE CRANE GARTS, who was present at this recep-				
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Wash.-3; S.F.-1; Seattle-1; New York-2; File-1;			

Re:- CHARLIE CHAPLIN: (Cont.)

tion, told that a Scenario writer by the name of HOCHSTETTER (or some such name), had come to her and asked for a rather large sum of money in return for which he could put some radical Communist propaganda into scenarios in a manner that would do the greatest possible good to the cause.

MRS. CLEWE, who for some time has been prominently identified with the TEACHERS COUNCIL movement, recently approached several of the wealthy radicals in this vicinity and asked them to support the MISSION PICTURES CORPORATION, a recently formed concern, whose first picture was "SCIENCE OR GOD". This outfit intends to produce a Socialist propaganda film called "ROBINSON CRUSOE, A SOCIAL PIONEER".

BRUCE ROGERS, notorious Communist agitator, recently sold a scenario to LASHY. It is said that some one in Alaska turned the manuscript over to him to sell it, but that ROGERS sold it for his own account and pocketed the money. Since then he has quit the FEDERATED PRESS.

As an instance of radical propaganda finding its way into the stage, the radicals point to "THE POOL", which recently ran at the Majestic Theatre in Los Angeles, with RICHARD BENNETT, in the role of a minister who takes it onto himself to settle a strike, makes the Company accept the strikers' terms (which results in a loss of millions of dollars to the concern) and does all kinds of other impossible things in defiance of the existing social system, in an

A. A. Hopkins:

Aug. 15, 1922;

Page 8.

Re:- CHARLIE CHAPLIN (Cont.)

attempt to bring about the millenium, this POOL being said to have traits of Jesus as well as Postoevsky's Idiot, since HAUTREMAN's DIE WERER, the well known drama depicting the revolt of the striking weavers in Silesia, no stronger labor propaganda is said to have been produced for the time.

One of the most effective scenes in the "POOL" is the one showing a Polish labor agitator in a fiery soap box speech against the ten-hour day, and far better working conditions and higher wages. The play was such a decided success here that BENNETT declared he was sorry he could not run it another couple of weeks. It was being tried out here in Los Angeles previous to its being shown in New York this coming season.

FIOTKIN, an organizer for the GARMENT WORKERS UNION from the East, was recently sent to Los Angeles by the COMMUNISTS to agitate among the Railroad strikers. Recently he went to CHARLIE CHAPLIN with letters from MRS. KATE CRANE GARTS, and MR. HERCOVICH, to collect money for the Railroad strikers.

Copies of this report are sent to Washington and New York with the request that this office be furnished with any information available relative to FIOTKIN.

CONTINUED.

APPROVED
W. E. D. BONE
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

C.F.R. JR.

August 15, 1922.

61-2269

Mr. Leon Bone,
Box 684,
Los Angeles, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-78 BY 259 JSP/ME

Dear Sir -

I was very much interested in the information contained in the report of Agent Hopkins, for the 15th instant, in re CHARLES CHAPLIN, et al., Communist Activities.

In view of the seriousness of this situation, I desire that Agent Hopkins immediately prepare a resume report upon all information contained in his files covering the radical activities of the movie stars, particularly their efforts to circulate Communist propaganda in this country via the movies.

I desire further that Agent Hopkins make immediately a confidential investigation of this situation, including all information which he may be able to obtain in this resume report.

This Communistic propaganda in the movie industry should be followed very closely, in view of the effect which such pictures will have upon the minds of the people of this country.

Yours very

Director.

61-2269

MAILED
AUG 21 1922

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2269-2
JUL 22 AM
FBI
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WM. J. BURNS,
DIRECTOR



GFR. JR.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

I desire to call your attention to the attached extremely interesting report of Agent Hopkins, at Los Angeles, Cal., for the 18th instant, in re - CHARLIE CHAPLIN, et al., Communist activities.

This report would indicate that numerous movie stars are taking more than an active part in the Red movement in this country. Evidently they are endeavoring to organize a program for placing Communist propaganda before the public via the movies.

In view of the seriousness of this situation, I directed a communication to the Los Angeles office on the 24th instant, requesting a detailed report covering all information which they have secured in the past upon this subject, and all information which they may be able to obtain at the present time, as I am sure the Director will desire to submit the same to Mr. Will Hays.

From the contents of Mr. Hopkins' report, it would appear that numerous stars have very little respect for Mr. Hays in his capacity as Director of the movie industry.

Respectfully,
100-1271290-X1
SEP 1 1922
NOTED
100-1271290-1

RECORDED
INDEXED
BUREAU

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA, INC.

522 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

September 6, 1923.

TELEPHONE
VANDERBILT 2120

WILL H. HAYS
PRESIDENT

Mr. Wm. J. Burns, Director,
Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Burns:

Returning from a few days absence I have your letter with the enclosures and appreciate your sending it very much. The party mentioned did not participate at all in the activities when I was in California. He was the only one who did not and word came very definitely that he is "against everything". The enclosure will be treated in strictest confidence. I am grateful for this and for all other information.

Charlie Layton

I think the party mentioned is really a little odd in his mental processes, to say the least, in the direction which you mention. I did not know he had gone as far, however, as the report indicates. If anything more develops I will be glad to know, of course, and if there is any way in the world that I can be of service in this or anything else it will be a pleasure.

I want to have a talk sometime about ways and means of making certain that there is no seditious propaganda allowed to get into anything.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. J. Burns

bjk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-78 BY 1259 JTP/KEN

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
JAN 10 1923
DIVISION

100-127090-X2
61-2269-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 4 1923 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOPER

Instructions fr

REPORT MADE AT:
New York CityNAME
28PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
9/6/22BY
Joseph G. Tucker.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IS RE: JACQUES CHAMIS, ET AL., LOS ANGELES, CAL. - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Read by

11-2269

FACTS DEVELOPED:

22 Sept 1922

SEP 1 1922

Based upon report of Agent Hopkins of W. J. Baran; also office.
dated August 15, 1922, in which mention is made of one Plotkin, said to
be an organizer for the Garment Workers' Union and to have been seen
Los Angeles by the Communist Party, to agitate among the railroad strik-
ers, and in which the request is made that such information as may be
available regarding this man be forwarded to that office, I hereby compile
the local files which show the following:

Plotkin in October, 1921, was active in the interests of the
workers' League which preceded the present Workers' Party of America, and
was one of the speakers in behalf of the various candidates of the Work-
ers' League and ran for office that year. At a disbursement meeting held
at the Red Star Casino in New York on November 13, 1921, under the aus-
pices of the Communist Party of America, Plotkin was one of the speakers
and pointed out to those present the need for a workers' republic to re-
place the present form of government. In November of that year he was
known to have been an organizer for the Amalgamated Unit Goods Workers'
Union and a member of the Workers' League which operated under the Com-
munist Party, Plotkin being one of the
delegates from the Amalgamated Unit
Goods Workers' Union to the Workers'
League. On November 6, 1921, Plotkin

100-127240-X3
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED	SEP 15 1922
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO	

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington (3) Los Angeles (2) New York (1)

7-1112

addressed a meeting held at Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the United Russian Professional Trades and Educational Union which is an anti-Communist organization with main headquarters in New York, the meeting being held for the purpose of raising funds for the aid of Russian Soviet sufferer.

In the course of his remarks, Plotkin stated that the time was fast approaching when no reliance could be placed on legislatures or courts for the relief of labor conditions, and stated that it was his belief that these measures would have to be abandoned. He also advocated the seizure of private industries and mines and all legislative powers of the States, and said:

"Take over the bayonets and the police clubs and use them on those who use them now."

In criticizing the work of the United States Government as conducted by Secretary Hoover for relief of children in Russia, he said:

"This relief is a camouflage on the part of the United States Government for the reason that the United States is not anxious to placate the Russian Soviet Government and gain its support in case of war between Japan and the United States."

For the past several months, so far as this office has been able to learn, Plotkin appears not to have been active in this district.

Should any additional information be obtained, however, it will be promptly forwarded to the Los Angeles office.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Los Angeles Cal. 1/20/23. 1/10/23. J. HOPKINS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN. Los Angeles Cal. COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED

At Los Angeles California:-

Reference

61-2269
Previous Reports. &
Letter of Director dated 12/18/22
Initialed G.F.R.:J.R. (J.E.H.)
No 61.745

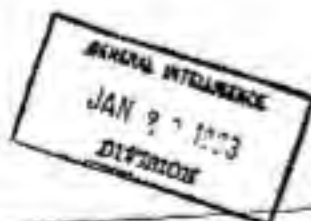
Confidential Informant in contact with the COMMUNIST PARTY
OF AMERICA (Underground organization) reports:-

" A donation of one thousand dollars (\$1000.) was made just
before Christmas to the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA, but
the name of the donor is held back, and no official record
will be made of it. It is generally understood among the
Communists that the money came from CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
ALEX RASUMOFF Russian Communist who is employed in the
Moving Picture Industry, stated to me (Informant) that
CHAPLIN gave this money but does not want his name in
any way connected with it."

CONTINUED.

APPROVED
J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 12 1923



100-129070-11
61-2269-4
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 17 1923
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTED TO
HOOPER

REFERENCE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3. S.F. 1. File 1.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-78 BY 1253 JPM/CH

New York, New York.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEM
ON 12-12-12

KRG:USG
100-15515

December 12, 1942.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.;
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are the original and one copy of the report
of Confidential Informant [redacted] relative to a dinner he attended
at the Hotel Pennsylvania on December 3, 1942 under the auspices
of the "Arts to Russia Week", Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc.

Also enclosed are the November 23rd, and December 3rd,
4th, and 7th, press release bulletins of the Russian War Relief,
Inc., which were furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted]

Copies of the informant's report are being retained
in the New York case file on subject organization for information
purposes.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FORTNORTH,
Assistant Director

Encs. (7)
cc 65-3137

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

43

100-127090-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-127090-4324

New York City
December 4, 1942.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
Chaplin (Chaplin).

In accordance with Mr. Pennington's instructions attended the speech-making part of the ~~AMERICAN~~ ~~FOR~~ ~~RELIEF~~ ~~DINNER~~ in honor of CHAPLIN last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania. (See attached release of November 23rd.)

The attached press release of December 3, was at the press table. The speakers concentrated therein are the usual pro-Soviet "cultural" propaganda. ~~CARL~~ ~~BARKER~~; ~~MARGIA~~ ~~DAVENPORT~~; ~~MARGARET~~ ~~WEBSTER~~ made the typical fellow-traveller speeches: snide and would-be subtle cracks at our "capitalist" system, without however, any outright subversive statements, plus the usual bleeding-heart stuff about the valiant Soviet people and our own ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished. ~~DEAN~~ ~~DIXON~~ the colored conductor was a little plunter: the gist of his remarks were demand of race equality based on the party-line ideology of the "lessening of the Negro masses."

There seemed to be close to 1,000 people present although the attached clipping from this morning's N.Y. Times speaks of only 100.-

2 CHAPLIN spoke from 11.15 to 12.55. Attached clipping from the Times represents fairly well the highlights of his speech. Inasmuch as the newspaper crowd at the press table was small com-

103 100-17094-1
JAN 12 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-17094-1

munists and fellow travellers (ANNA GOLDBERGER, FRANK of the Journal-American; TO O'CONNOR and JOSEPHUS of PM; ROSE AUBIN; etc.) who were there in their capacity as sympathizers and not as working press and inasmuch as I was supposed to be as enrap as they were in listening to CHAPLIN, I could not take many notes,--and certainly not during the pro-Communist statements. However, I tried to memorize them. In addition to the pro-Communist statements quoted in the attached Times clippings, CHAPLIN stated: "We are fighting this war to preserve art and culture. In Hollywood that will be a difficult task. The moment we try to inject life into the movie art we have trouble with the Hays office,-- the moment you try to tell the people the truth about life we run up against censorship....."

"We must be more tolerant of the Russian system. Let's stop all this nonsense and evasion and call it what it is: the Communist system. And that Communist system is a very convenient ally. They have been very convenient for us up to now. They did the real fighting for us. Why should anyone object to the Communist system? Two weeks ago the head of the American Legion objected to HARRY BRIDGES speaking at Harvard because he said that BRIDGES was a Communist. Apparently this American Legion Commander still does not know that the Communists are our allies. Well, perhaps pretty soon this Commander will be fighting side by side with the great Red Army,--and won't his face be red then!- I am getting fed up with hearing people say: But the Russians are not fighting for us,-- they are fighting for themselves."

Well, - what nation is 'nt? There is nothing wrong with that."

CHAPLIN then advocated a "united front" of "tolerance and understanding for Russia and the Communist system from Thomas Lamont of Wall Street to Harry Bridges of the C.I.O."

Then came the passages quoted in the TIMES where CHAPLIN said that it was high time to abandon political and economic prejudices against our best ally the Soviet Union "since our ally" (not allies, as stated in the Times!) "does not object to our own ideals and form of government."

(I am quite sure that CHAPLIN used the singular and not the plural. This plural was later cooked up by the Russian War Relief publicity people under the direction of ANNA GOLDBOROUGH (wife of MILTON KAUFMAN) a Communist, formerly with TIME and now with RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF and one of their publicity girls named WEBER. Miss GOLDBOROUGH with whom I spent two hours after the meeting together with the above named group of newspaper people stated that the R.W.R. crowd had been sitting on pins and needles lest CHAPLIN said anything dangerous: he had been temperamental and refused to write an advance "and there were too many people present to do too much editing/in case CHAPLIN made a bad break.")

CHAPLIN said: "The Communists like their system and communism is what the Russians are fighting for and from the way they are fighting for it they must like it pretty well!"

Here again the Times story condenses because before CHAPLIN

said that he was not a Communist but pretty pro-Communist he stated:
"Thank God this war is sweeping away all this hypocrisy and nonsense about communism. People are no longer shocked by it. They understand that it is a good thing. The American people begin to understand the Russian purges and what a wonderful thing they were. Yes, in those purges the Communists did away with their Quislings and traitors and if other nations had done the same there would not be the original Quislings and traitors today. The only people who object to Communism and who use it as a bogey are the Nazi agents in this country, the open ones and the secret ones and the pro-axis and appeaser press and columnists. I am not a Communist but I am proud to say that I feel pretty pro-Communist. I don't want any radical change- I want an evolutionary change. I don't want to go back to the days of rugged individualism. I don't want to go back to the days of frustration. I don't want to go back to the days of 1929. I don't want to see again thousands of tons of good coffee burned. I don't want to see thousands of tons of wheat and cotton destroyed. I don't want to see again millions of gallons of perfectly good gasoline poured over mountains and mountains of good juicy oranges. I don't want to go back to a sick and crazy world like the one we had and which produced Hitler and Hitlerism. So we must do better than that."

This was followed by a lyrical postulate for a world of the brotherhood of man.

CHAPLIN ended up with an equally lyrical and very histrionic

- 5 -

salute to the "beloved Soviet Union."

Miss GOLDBOROUGH told me later in the evening that RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF was at present pulling strings in Washington to have CHAPLIN go on a tour of Russia and she claimed that "our friends in the State Department will fix it that he gets the same cooperation that Willkie got."

She also told me that she is in charge of that part of press relations of R.W.R. which deals with the liaison with their LA7 professional, fraternal, language, etc. sub-committees and the close to 400 community chests in various parts in the U.S. which include R.W.R. in their budgets. I also learned from her that she and two other people are doing a lot of ghost-writing for prominent people and even professional writers who write these days on Russia in magazines and newspapers. Miss GOLDBOROUGH admitted specifically that many of these pieces have nothing to do with RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF and do not even mention it. She told me that my time I could sell a piece on Russia to a magazine she would see to it that the piece was written for me in her office and the only condition was that I make a substantial contribution to RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF from the fee which I got from the magazine.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

REV:PMG

December 23, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-30-78 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

MR. LADD

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

On December 3, 1943, Charles Chaplin, the movie actor, addressed a dinner under the auspices of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. Confidential Informant [redacted] attended this dinner and reported on Chaplin's speech in which Chaplin defended Communism and eulogized Russia.

During the dinner, Confidential Informant [redacted] had occasion to talk with one Anna Goldsborough, who is described by the informant as a Communist. She is said to be in charge of press relations of Russian War Relief, Inc., dealing with the liaison of their professional, fraternal language, etc., sub-committees and the various community chests throughout the country.

During Miss Goldsborough's conversation with the informant, who advised that Russian War Relief, Inc., was presently "pulling strings in Washington to have Chaplin go on a tour of Russia." She is further said to have stated that "our friends in the State Department will fix it that he gets the same cooperation that Willkie got."

In view of the previous reported collaboration on the part of Chaplin with various front organizations, it is thought that the Bureau should know the background of any contemplated trip of Chaplin to Russia. In this connection, reference is made to the statement of Miss Goldsborough in this connection, reference is made to the statement of Miss Goldsborough regarding the "friends" in the State Department who would arrange matters so that Chaplin would get the same cooperation that Willkie got. It is suggested that you may wish to have the Liaison Section ascertain the circumstances surrounding any trip that Chaplin may make to Russia, as well as ascertain who is handling the matter in the State Department. This may in turn throw some light on the Party's entree into the State Department as well as make available to the Bureau the contemplated moves of Chaplin.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____
53 MAR 1 1944

Respectfully

INDEXED

F. L. Walsh

100-127090-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-127090-1

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RRR:ggw

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. W. LADD

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Mr. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Welch to you dated December 23, 1942, regarding information supplied by [redacted] concerning the recent activities of Charles Chaplin, the movie actor. It is noted that the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, are allegedly pulling strings in Washington to have Chaplin go on a tour of Russia. A representative of the Russian War Relief, Inc., stated, "our friends in the State Department will fix it that he gets the same cooperation that Willkie got." Pursuant to your request, the writer took this matter up with Mr. Frederick B. Lyon of the State Department to learn if any request had been made of the State Department for arrangements to permit Chaplin to tour Russia as above indicated.

After checking on this matter with the Passport Division, Mr. Lyon informed the writer that according to State Department records, Chaplin is not an American citizen and to the best information available at the State Department, he is a British subject. For this reason, Mr. Lyon stated that should Chaplin proceed abroad he would not be issued an American passport but would need a Russian visa only. At the present time, no request has been made of the State Department to facilitate Chaplin's departure.

With reference to the statement that the Russian War Relief, Inc., has "friends" in the State Department, Mr. Lyon stated he was unable to give any information that would substantiate such a charge. He pointed out that Mr. Willkie's world tour was not sponsored by the State Department but that the request came directly from the White House and therefore, the statement of the Russian War Relief, Inc., representative that Chaplin will get the same cooperation as Willkie got is entirely erroneous so far as the State Department is concerned.

Mr. Lyon confidentially advised the writer that although there may be some individuals in the State Department who have liberal leanings, he did not feel that anyone in the State Department could be considered a contact for the Communist Party or the Russian War Relief, Inc., in specific.

Very truly,
Respectfully,

R. R. Roach



52 JAN 23 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1258 JSP/KCH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
January 5, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JTW/KAR

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

b7D In a recent conversation with [redacted] special service contact of this office, I inquired of him concerning the general reaction in the motion picture industry to the recent attacks against CHARLES CHAPLIN by WESTBROOK PEGLER.

b7D Subsequently, [redacted] advised me that the reaction was an unexpected one in view of the fact that CHAPLIN is not at all popular in the general motion picture colony, as he is regarded as stingy and unfriendly; however, in view of PEGLER'S attack against the actor's artistic ability, the tendency is for the motion picture people to defend him.

b7D [redacted] stated that regardless of PEGLER'S opinion, CHAPLIN very definitely is an artist and has been recognized as such all over the world, and undoubtedly because of their own artistic interests and for the protection of their own industry, they rallied somewhat to CHAPLIN'S defense against these recent attacks.

I thought you would be interested in knowing of this observation.

Very truly yours,

RHH:AB

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

DEFERRED RECORDING

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COM IN FILE

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JAN 11 1943

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 SSP/KCH



HOTEL HENRY

FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 30 - PA

May 25th 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Charlie Chaplin

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thoroughly appreciating the wonderful
activities of your organization - "The FBI" - I am
just enclosing this newspaper clipping
from a local paper, underscoring the
incidents described therein, which makes me
just downright mad!!!

In the years gone by, I've much
enjoyed Charlie Chaplin's many pictures
but since learning so much about him
and especially the "distressing" side of
his really personal life - and the
fact he is not an American citizen -
I'm wondering



RECORDED
INDEXED
100-127090-7
JUN 11 1946

Vertical text on the left margin: "DIRECTOR'S OFFICE" and "FBI" (partially obscured)



HOTEL HENRY

FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH 30 - PA.

doesn't chase him back to his "Island"
home! All the horrible unmanly things
he done to Joan Barry, & especially
the leak baby, are enough to make any-
one want to see him completely perched
in the nose! Regardless of Joan's behavior!

Anyway, Dr. Horne, he certainly is
not one to be giving the Russians any
idea of what kind of people we true
Americans are!

I'm just an average American
"Mom" to three dear ones, and also a
part time business woman - but I do
try to keep up with current events -
after all we've gone thru in these
war years - especially my youngest





HOTEL HENRY

FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

boy who was in the Danish Pacific &
'Saw' plenty' - I can't keep but wonder
why such 'things' as Chaplin are per-
mitted to stay in the U.S.A. & at the
same time be so insulting.

Please throw him out - will
you?

Sincerely,

b7c

Mr. Hoover - Send him back
but freeze his
properties & assets!!!



Reds Fete Hollywood Movie Stars

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 28.—Tingling with champagne & select group of Hollywood film luminaries applauded a Russian movie, "The Bear," about a water-drinking revolutionary at a weekend revel aboard a Soviet ship in Long Beach harbor.

The party from 7 p. m. Sunday until 4 a. m. yesterday.

Prominently present was Charlie Chaplin, English film actor, who proposed toasts in Russian and refused to utter "U. S. customs men are the American Gestapo."

Others in the party included Chaplin's young wife, formerly Constance Tootell, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill; Lewis H. Brown, Russian-born director, and Mrs. Brown; actor John Garfield, and his wife, Mrs. Garfield.

The champagne banquet was held in the Russian room on the ship, strangled by Alex. P. Grachev, representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States.

It was held in a luxurious salon, which is a remarkable feature of the otherwise ordinary Russian tanker, SS Batumi, moored at Pier 43, Long Beach Harbor, and Vladimir Petroff, ship's captain, played host.

"The Bear" turned out to be a full-length talking feature about the struggles of the Russian people against the Czarists, whose decadence was demonstrated by their preoccupation for champagne parties. Its climax is a scene during the revolution in which the hero smashes hundreds of bottles of champagne.

Grachev told his guests that the champagne-smashing is "a great dramatic effect" for Russian audiences, "very moral and uplifting" and putting the Soviet government in the light of favoring drinks of the common man.

"Champagne" is your health, exclaimed Chaplin, holding a trembling glass of

champagne in one of the endless round of toasts.

The banquet table was arranged with creamy borsch, blini, red and black caviar, huge smoked turkeys, hams and salmon from Russia and many other delicacies, including Russian canned crabmeat which Grachev said will shortly appear on the American market.

It comes from canneries recently taken from the Japs, he explained.

Peycle Hits Boy, 5, Leg Seriously Hurt

Andrew Nyma, 2, of 27 Beech Dr., Believer, is in St. John's Hospital with a possible leg fracture suffered when he was run down by a bicycle last night on Davis Ave., North Side, police said. The rider was Baddy Welsh, police said.

ENCLOSURE

0-127 -7

June 4, 1946

EX-133
b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 28, 1946, together with enclosure has been received and I wish to thank you for forwarding the information to me. I am enclosing "The Story of The Federal Bureau of Investigation" which you may be interested in reading.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

DR:Ann

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

MAILED 3
★ JUN 5 1946 P.M.
JUL 8 1946

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

See Coal Pea

Chaplin at Red Ship Revel Slurs U. S. Customs Men

Calls Agents
'Gestapo'

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 28.—Tingling with champagne, a select group of Hollywood film luminaries, applauded a Russian movie about a water-drinking revolutionary at a weekend revel aboard a Soviet ship in Long Beach harbor.

The applause—and the champagne—continued from 7 p. m. Sunday until 4 a. m. Monday.

Prominently present was Charlie Chaplin, English film actor, who proposed toasts in Russian and referred to uniformed U. S. customs men as "the American Gestapo."

Others in the party included Chaplin's young wife, formerly Na O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill; Lewis Costello, Russian-born director; Mrs. Millicent; actor John Field and his wife, Mrs. Norma Garfield.

The champagne banquet took place in the Russian mess hall, arranged by Alexander Scher, representative of the Purchasing Commission in the United States and of Amtorg, trading corporation, to present a special showing of a Russian film, titled "The Bear," was held in a luxurious salon. It is a remarkable feature of otherwise ordinary Russian life, 85 Batumi, moored at 45, Long Beach Harbor, and Umar Petroff, ship's captain, had host.

"The Bear" turned out to be a 10-length talking feature about the struggles of the Russian



...born director, of Mrs. Mollstone; actor John Garfield and his wife, Mrs. Beulah Garfield.

The champagne banquet, sponsored by the Russian mission, was arranged by Alexander Orachev, representative of the Purchasing Commission in the United States and of American leading corporations, to provide a special showing of a Russian film, titled "The Bear."

It was held in a luxurious salon, which is a remarkable feature of otherwise ordinary Russian life. The restaurant, located at 45, Long Beach Harbor, and near Petrol, ship's captain, had host.

"The Bear" turned out to be a full-length talking feature about the struggles of the Russian people against the Czarists, whose decadence was demonstrated by their predilection for champagne parties. The climax is a scene during the revolution in which the hero smashes hundreds of bottles of champagne.

Orachev told his guests that the champagne-smashing is "a great dramatic effect" for Russian audiences. "very moral and uplifting" and giving the Soviet Government in the light of favoring drinks of the common man.

"Heads roll!" the party host exclaimed. Chaplin, smiling a bit, said of champagne in one of the endless rounds of toasts. Brandy and vodka flowed freely as the "domestic" sparkling wine, but guests observed that the vodka was labeled "made in Philadelphia."

The banquet table was arrayed with thick bosons, blind, red and black caviar, huge smoked turkeys, hams and salmon from Russia, and many other delicacies, including Russian canned crabmeat, which Orachev said will shortly appear on the American market.

It comes from canneries recently taken from the Japanese, he explained.

Chaplin's "Gestapo" remark came as he was leaving, when he saw news cameramen waiting near uniformed customs men headed by H. E. Engeman, sergeant of the law-enforcement section, Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department.

"Oh, I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo," said the actor.

Sgt. Engeman said his men were present as a matter of course to make sure that no dutiable articles, gifts or purchases were taken ashore except under circumstances.



AND ONE SAW RED! ... The scene wasn't supposed to be in script weekend champagne revel that Chaplin and John Garfield, the movie actors, attended aboard a Soviet ship at Long Beach, Calif., harbor. They were caught by camera in comradely pose as they came off the ship. But the U. S. Customs officer, at the left, didn't appear to match their joy, for Chaplin had referred to Customs men as "the American Gestapo." International News Photo



Kuhn Longs for U. S. as He Idles

By TERRY RAYMOND

International Women's Bureau, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004

January 24, 1918.—No OI in Germany is more homesick for the United States than Fritz Kahn, one-time "Lindbergh" of the German-American Bund.

Kuhn, for years before being sent to New York State Prison for embezzling fund money, preached the joys of Molokan and greater Germany to his American followers.

Now, though he is a "stateless person"—since he has been deprived of his American citizenship—nothing could induce Kuhn to accept the "aid" in Germany, his native land.

Aggering American-Bucher told me this today when I passed him down in a lower middle-class suburb of Munich. Where he and his wife and two children share a dingy house owned by his wife's parents.

Still full of confidence and energy, Eiting looked at me as if I had lost my mind when I asked if he would again become a German citizen.

He cried emphatically:

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

He is moving Heaven and Earth to get himself and his family out of Germany, where he sees no hope for the future. (much distressed)

"It will take 120 years to rebuild Germany. The young generation has no future here."

Walter's first interest is to get his two children—Richard, 7, and Walter, 12—to Mexico where they were born. He's working through the American consulate to establish Mexican citizenship for his son and daughter who appear typical American kids and differing home with the U. S.

Mrs. Kuhn is so homesick for the States that she can scarcely discuss it calmly.

She asked about American dress, shoe and hair, wanted to know if I could send her some American goods, which she misses terribly.

Enter 4881 in a circle on Reader Service card

Red Propaganda

Governors' Draft

ENT



RECORDED & INDEXED
335 / 60-121890-8

June 6, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1239 JJP/KEM

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Your undated communication postmarked at New York, New York, May 31, 1946, has been received.

I suggest that you address your inquiries concerning deportation of Charles Spencer Chaplin to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This Bureau has no jurisdiction over such matters.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1946
MAIL ROOM
MAILED 8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

CHARLES CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

September 9, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

It is requested that you review the references to Charles Chaplin
in the files of your office and give consideration to recommending the
preparation of a Security Index Card.

100-127090

JH:rb

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1946	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

RECORDED

100-127090-9
FBI
51 SEP 10 1946

Ear

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAC, LOS ANGELES

December 27, 1946

Director, FBI

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

For your information and inclusion in your file, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a clipping from the Washington Post on December 7, 1946, indicating that the subject was to be subpoenaed to testify on Communism in the movie industry by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JJP/MEH

Enclosures

HR:MR

G.I.R.-5

RECORDED
INDEXED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

Q

Boyd
Carroll
Platt

House Group to Ask Chaplin to Testify On Communism

Hollywood, Dec. 6 (U.S.)—Comedian Charlie Chaplin will be subpoenaed to testify in connection with the movie industry when the House Un-American Activities Committee resumes hearings here next month, Chief Counsel Enoch A. Adams said today.

Adams said the committee will call at least 15 or 20 witnesses, many of them outstanding in the movie industry.

"We want to hear more about reports that motion picture money is financing a third party, tentatively named the 'People's Front,' which has no size on running the 'People's Front for Democracy and Justice,'" he said.

Chaplin is not immediately available.

for
PEOPLE'S FRONT

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DATE 12-1-78 BY 125

100-127090-13
5-112

DEC 7 1946
WASHINGTON POST
Page 3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 3-1-47

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka.
Charlie Chaplin, Ironstein
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 100-127090)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/94 BY 1043~~

[REDACTED] b1 (c)

According to a highly confidential source developed in New York in January 1944 CHAPLIN's name appeared in the personal address book of the COMRAAP suspect LOUISE BRANSTEN, with aliases. (u)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) *class*

SE 32

WHL:rk
100-15647

DATE 4/21/94 BY 1043

100-127090-11

INDEXED

27 MAR 7 1947

58 MAR 14 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

CHARLES CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

March 14, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

It is requested that the instructions contained in the Bureau's memorandum of September 9, 1946, be given attention at an early date.

100-127090

CLASSIFIED BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DATE 5-19-80 ORK/jel

B

BT:ap

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAR 14 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-127090-12
F B I
EX-10 51 MAR 16 1947

Q
L
Jm

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 100-15841

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 3-3-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 12-12, 13, 16-20; 25, 27, 30, 31-18	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7c lrk
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka, Charlie Chaplin, <u>Thornstein</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SUMMARY REPORT



(C)

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-127090 (U)
Bureau letter dated September 9, 1946.

DETAILS:

NAME

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN is better known as CHARLIE CHAPLIN. The subject has constantly maintained that his true name is CHAPLIN and in the 1945 issue of the Motion Picture Almanac, CHAPLIN states that his parents were CHARLES and HANNAH CHAPLIN. However, according to Who's Who in American Jewry, which is published by the National News Association, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, on page 161, volume 3 it is noted that CHAPLIN was born in London, England, April 16, 1889, the son of a "family named THORSTEIN" which immigrated from Western Europe and settled in London in 1850. (U)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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CONFIDENTIAL

LA 100-15841

BUSINESS ADDRESS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN STUDIOS, 1416 North LaBrea, Los Angeles, California,
telephone Hempstead 2141.

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. Unlisted telephone Crest-
view 50523 and Crestview 50788.

EMPLOYMENT

CHAPLIN is self-employed as a motion picture producer and actor.

CITIZENSHIP

CHAPLIN is a British subject, having been born in England and although in
the United States for approximately thirty years has not petitioned for
citizenship.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CHAPLIN was born in London, England on April 16, 1889 and in the 1946 issue
of the Motion Picture Almanac CHAPLIN supplied the following background
information regarding himself:

"President of the Charles Chaplin Film Corporation. Producer and
star. Born in London, England, April 16, 1889. Parents FRANK and
HARRIET CHAPLIN. Educated in public schools in London and the provinces.
Divorced PAULINE GOODHART. Has two sons: CHARLES, JR. and SYDNEY. At
an early age became member of juvenile troupe, afterwards vaudeville.
Headliner in Great Britain and United States. Entered motion pictures
in November 1913 with Keystone and others. In 1918 constructed his
own studios in Hollywood and is only member of United Artists Distri-
bution Corporation and an independent producer. Among his outstanding
pictures are "The Gold Rush," "The Circus" and "City Lights." In 1936
produced, directed, wrote story, produced music, edited and appeared
in "Modern Times." In 1939 a film on dictators marked his first
appearance in all talking picture as well as first departure from
original "tramp role." In 1940 produced, wrote, directed and appeared
in the "Great Dictator."

The following investigation was conducted by former Special Agent [REDACTED]

The writer reviewed the book entitled "CHAPLIN CHAPLIN - King of Tragedy" by SMITH YON ULL. This book was copyrighted in 1940 by the Creston Printers, Ltd., Goldsall, Idaho. In the foreword, YON ULL states that this book was written by himself, but on material collaboration with YON KUI HONG. HONG was CHAPLIN's combination waiter, butler and secretary over a great number of years. He was also subject of an espionage case in which Los Angeles newspaper, the other subject being a Japanese naval officer. It is understood that HONG is presently in a relocation center.

Background data and facts concerning associates of CHAPLIN which may be of interest to this investigation follow.

CHAPLIN was born April 16, 1889, in Bronington, a suburb of London, the son of MARY CHAPLIN, whose stage name was LILLY HADLEY. She was married to a Jewish bookmaker named SYDNEY HADLEY, and SYDNEY CHAPLIN. Subject's half-brother, was born of this marriage. She divorced HADLEY, then had an alliance with one WALTER BRUCE (there is no record of their ever having married.) While working in the music halls in England she met CHAPLIN. SPENCER CHAPLIN and subject was born shortly thereafter. Subject's mother died in August, 1928, in a Glendale sanitarium. She was insane at the time. His father died in England when subject was three years of age. This book stated that CHAPLIN's mother, though of Jewish ancestry, was not of pure Anglo-Saxon lineage. Her forebears were from North Spain, her father was of French origin, and it concludes this hereditary tracing by stating "There is no promise for the popular belief that CHAPLIN has Jewish blood."

It is recalled that MARY HADLEY was figured in the current investigation as an officer for United Artists Studio. He is mentioned in this book and it was his sister, MARY HADLEY, who was CHAPLIN's first love, in London, when he was yet a boy of about seventeen or eighteen. In fact, CHAPLIN returned to England in 1922 solely for the purpose of once again seeing her, only to find that she had died three weeks before he got there. The author indicates that his passion for MARY HADLEY was the greatest love affair he ever had, while it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever did anything more than admire and love her from a distance.

After touring about England in vaudeville, CHAPLIN came to New York and by 1914 was making \$140 a week under contract with MACK SWEET.

LA 100-15841

ARTHUR ROBERTS, CHAPLIN's present manager for his studios here in Hollywood, was at that time manager of a group of actors which came to the United States from England.

On January 12, 1915, CHAPLIN was signed away from the Bennett Studios for a salary of \$1,000 a week by the Essanay Company. By 1916 he was given a contract for \$670,000 by the Mutual Film Company and was free to make his own pictures.

When he first came to Los Angeles he lived at the Stowell Hotel having very surroundings. JULIA FLINKE, famous female impersonator of the stage, at that time was one of his closest friends. He let him to move into the Los Angeles Athletic Club and it was there that TOSCHI KONO met him and was hired as his secretary, chauffeur, etc.

The book then follows rather closely CHAPLIN's affairs with various women. It starts out with the EVEL PURVIS, who came to Hollywood from Reno, Nevada. She was his first leading lady. KONO picked her up every day on route to the studio. She was seen everywhere with CHAPLIN. TOSCHI KONO at this point was handling the money for CHAPLIN, and he was with him for some time until they had a disagreement and he was fired. KONO's whereabouts are not known.

At the end of that year, namely 1916, CHAPLIN refused to re-sign with Mutual Film Company and launched his own studio. He had a releasing outlet which provided him with \$1,000,000 for the production of eight pictures a year. As for EVEL PURVIS, CHAPLIN starred her in his picture "Woman of Paris," after which she went to Europe. The author states that she is presently living at Manhattan Beach, California (which is near Los Angeles), and Chaplin Studios still pay her money. Since the time they separated after CHAPLIN became tired of her, she has kept her promise and never demanded money or influence.

CHAPLIN's activities during the last war appear to have been confined to touring the United States with FRED PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the summer of 1917. The author states that they paid their own expenses and were speaking in behalf of the Liberty Loan drive.

On CHAPLIN's return from that tour he met the woman who became his first wife, MILDRED HARRIS. She was at that time fifteen years of age. She was a guest in the home of MARY and OWEN MOORE, who at that time had a house at Del Rey Beach. In connection with his affair with MILDRED

HARRIS, the author states, "CHAPLIN has never, in the deeper sense of the term, been in love save once - KETTY KELLY." He continues that CHAPLIN was infatuated with MILDRED HARRIS. They were married that same fall. They had a malformed baby which lived only for a few hours. At the time of the marriage she was sixteen years of age. Being tired of the girl and her mother for her assertion, CHAPLIN immediately thereafter put MILDRED HARRIS and her mother up in a house and started going around with other girls. It mentions that KONO served CHAPLIN's dinners and attended him when he entertained girls in the large house which is right on the Chaplin Studio property. Eventually MILDRED HARRIS filed for divorce, settling for \$100,000 and a share of community property. ARTHUR WRIGHT, who later died, was CHAPLIN's attorney at this time. He was a brother of LOUD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN's present attorney.

It was after this affair with HARRIS that CHAPLIN went back to England to see KETTY KELLY and found that she had just died. From there he went to Paris where he met WALDO FRANK, the writer, who entertained him. It is to be noted that WALDO FRANK for a period of about two weeks was a guest in the CHAPLIN home during the first part of October, 1943. At that time he was delivering lectures in and around the Los Angeles area.

The next woman mentioned in CHAPLIN's life was CLARE SPERIDON, cousin of WINSTON CHURCHILL. She was in Hollywood and her husband, WILFRED SPERIDON, had been killed in the World War in the year 1918. With her was her son RICHARD. At that time CHAPLIN was reportedly engaged to CLARE SPERIDON. The author tells of a week's camping trip that CHAPLIN took with CLARE SPERIDON, but that though they were greatly attached to each other, marriage was impossible.

LILA LEE, CLARE SPERIDON and PEGGY JOYCE were constant, and as the author described, "merely friendly visitors" to the CHAPLIN home during this period. He went into the arrival in Hollywood of POLA NEGRI, whom CHAPLIN had met when in Europe during 1922, and it is stated that she was infatuated with CHAPLIN. She divorced her husband and their engagement was announced. Reportedly POLA NEGRI told newspaper correspondents and magazine writers intimate details of her affair with CHAPLIN. CHAPLIN bought a lot of land in the hills above Beverly Hills where he built the home in which he is presently living. This supposedly was for POLA NEGRI.

Next came one CARLOTTA (the author states that is not her true name). She was the daughter of a Mexican general. KONO is quoted in this connection with stating that he knew she was "under age" and tried to keep

her away from CHAPLIN. From the book it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever was intimate with her. The author details a fight she had one night with POLA NEGRI in CHAPLIN's house.

LILLIAN GREY, who became CHAPLIN's second wife, now comes into the picture. The author states that her mother brought her to CHAPLIN's studio and CHAPLIN immediately signed her for the picture he was then making. Immediately thereafter they became engaged and right after that she became ill. The type of illness is not explained. In any event, CHAPLIN hired one GEORGE HILL who filled in in his picture. The author goes on that LILLIAN GREY was only sixteen years of age. Her mother, Mrs. LILLIAN SPENCER, her grandparents, the CURRIES and an uncle, one EDWIN L. McMURRAY, who was an attorney, forced CHAPLIN to marry LILLIAN GREY. CHAPLIN tried to get out of it, but as finding it impossible, went to Mexico and on November 24, 1924, married her at Chapala in the State of Sonora.

At this time, namely in 1924, the author starts mentioning an affair which CHAPLIN had with a girl whom he calls MISSIE. He states that that is not her true name, but inasmuch as she was a prominent actress in Hollywood at that time and had now retired to private life, she was entitled to be anonymous. It appears that MISSIE had a twin and a country home, and CHAPLIN was at her house most of the time. LILLIAN GREY is supposed to have referred to her, but not by name, in her divorce papers. On June 28, 1925, CHAPLIN's younger brother, CHAPLIN, JR. was born. Immediately before and after, CHAPLIN was seen in public with GEORGE HILL, his leading lady, previously mentioned. The author mentions CHAPLIN having seen a Baronesse T. at a night club during this period and was "longing for her." It is not indicated whether that longing was ever satisfied or not.

Nine months and two days after GEORGE SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. was born, SIDNEY LUTHER CHAPLIN, II, was born to LILLIAN GREY. The way or how of this second child, the author states, was a mystery. Anyway, in January of 1927, LILLIAN GREY CHAPLIN was subject for divorce. In this connection the author states that the newspaper "The Graphic" published in New York City, came out with the full and intimate details of the divorce complaint. It has been reported that the details of same were most intimate. The author's book states that CHAPLIN paid LILLIAN GREY \$600,000, with the understanding that the boys were to be accessible to their father whenever he wished, and that a trust fund for \$100,000 for each son was to be established, the income from same to be used exclusively for their living and education.

LA 100-15641

"CHAPLIN's romance with HALEY was still going on, and the reporters of the local papers had learned nothing about her. They were asking CHAPLIN when he was going to marry GEORGE HALEY. She and her mother were living in his home at that time. The author reports that CHAPLIN was at that time bored with HALEY and GEORGE HALEY, and in this connection stated, "CHAPLIN's emotional life - which is his real life - prepares for the next quest - overcomes the ennui of the winning one."

"At about this time CHAPLIN was working on his picture 'City Lights.' He hired a VIRGINIA CHURCHILL, who did a much drinking and carrying on at night that he had to make the picture with her. She later quit and married CRY GRANT, from whom she was divorced August 9, 1937. Thereafter she married in London the Earl of Jersey. It was indicated that CHAPLIN had probably been intimate with CHURCHILL. However, he was still keeping HALEY in tow, and the figure six years was given as the total length of time that this affair went on. 'City Lights' had by now been released and CHAPLIN had to get away, so he took a trip to Europe and there came across a Viennese dancer named LA MA. KARL VON VOLLMER, the poet, who is known for his writing 'The Miracle,' entertained both of them in Berlin, Germany. VOLLMER was arrested by the F.B.I. immediately after Pearl Harbor as an enemy alien. It is understood that he has subsequently been released."

"In passing, --- has it that CHAPLIN is unattracted in his sexual relations and it has been said that he is a homosexual. The author of this book makes mention of this item when he states, 'CHAPLIN, though essentially a real himself, would not be the creative person that he is and not have an understanding that it has been these arguments of the intermediate sex who have dominated art through the centuries.'"

"SYDNEY CHAPLIN, subject's half-brother, was in France at this time, and the author states that he was having income tax trouble in the United States so he thought it better for him and his wife HENRI to "retire from public life."

"CHAPLIN was thorough with LA MA by this time, and at the Casino on the Riviera he ran across JAY STUBBS, who was a dancer there. Thereafter she travelled with him about Europe and Africa."

"One CARL ROBINSON had been sent along on this particular European tour as publicity director for CHAPLIN, but when the party reached Morocco, his arguments with CHAPLIN reached such a point that CHAPLIN

L. 100-15641

fired him. While in Europe on this occasion, ARTHUR SCHWUCK happened to be at Marseilles at the same time and called on CHAPLIN. The author says that they went around together a lot.

In connection with ARTHUR SCHWUCK, there are several pictures in this book showing them together at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1932. Thereafter CHAPLIN, together with his brother, left on a trip to Japan. The author explains CHAPLIN's interest in the Japanese by stating that through KONO he had purchased Japanese plays being given in Los Angeles. On the return from the trip to Japan, CHAPLIN's boat landed in Seattle and VAN ULM states that CHAPLIN called for a secretary and dictated in his stateroom for a period of seven hours a his ideas of world economics. When CHAPLIN the contents thereof CHAPLIN would be subject to scrutiny by the United States Government. It appears that he was finding fault with this Government and praising that of Russia. It is also mentioned that KONO in picking the secretary for CHAPLIN to give his dictation to, found the hollywood set in the office, knowing full well that otherwise CHAPLIN would have made overtures to her while they were alone.

On returning to Hollywood, he wrote a story of his trip and also the script for his picture, "Modern Times." After some hard work, JOE SCHWUCK suggested that CHAPLIN should make a best trip, so he, SCHWUCK, got two girls from the studio to accompany them. SCHWUCK was at that time President of United Artists Studio. One of the girls with him on this best trip was PAULINE GODDARD. As to the identity of the other, the author says "this story has no secrets." At that time, 1932, VAN ULM says with reference to GODDARD that she was "slightly older than the age she claimed in 1939." CHAPLIN saw in her the "perfect girl for his new picture, and before many weeks he was in love with her. VAN ULM continues, "and although he never can be freed of their marriage and both CHAPLIN and PAULINE maintain a strict silence on the subject, it can be assumed that the ceremony was performed at sea, probably on his yacht, the Pannocia, and was recorded in the log at the Hall of Records." KONO's services with CHAPLIN ended to an end at this point because the author said that GODDARD was taking over his duties. CHAPLIN gave KONO and his wife \$1,000 apiece and a job with United Artists Studio in Japan. KONO was also supposed to get a piece of CHAPLIN's estate, but in 1936 he found he had been left out of his will.

The book ends with the author's conclusion that CHAPLIN will probably remain in Hollywood, even though he is an English subject and does not like the way the Government of the United States is run, and is entirely

LA 100-16641

in accord with the communistic set-up in Russia. He describes CHAPLIN as a man who "likes to be alone," who is truly an artist; who writes all of his own pictures, and who feels himself a subject to the needs of ordinary people.

CHAPLIN was indicted for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and for conspiracy of violating civil liberties of JOHN BERRY, but was subsequently freed by Federal Jury. CHAPLIN married GAIL O'NEILL, daughter of playwright JERRY O'NEILL, on June 16, 1943 at Newport, California. This was described in the local press as CHAPLIN's fourth marriage. JOHN BERRY stated that CHAPLIN once confided to her that he was about married to RUTHIE BERRY and that they went through the facility of a "live room" in Mexico merely for a public demonstration.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Membership in the Communist Party

CHAPLIN has been accused as a member of violation of being a member of the Communist Party. However, source, whose reliability has been well established as an authentic informant, stated that he has never been able to identify CHAPLIN as a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood.

Source suggested that CHAPLIN may well be a member of the Communist Party but there would be no record of his membership except within the higher circles of the Party in New York. CHAPLIN has repeatedly denied that he is a member of the Communist Party and on August 19, 1943, while speaking as master of ceremonies at an affair held in honor of the Russian Film director KHLIMSON, CHAPLIN stated "There is a great deal of good in Communism; we can use the good and reject the bad. I am not a Communist. I am just a clown."

However, CHAPLIN's assistant GEORGE BERRY, alias RUDOLPH ALPERT, advised Special Agent in Charge E. J. MOORE on April 24, 1943 that he had the pleasure of being an intimate associate of one of the world's funniest characters, who was both a millionaire and a Communist and he stated that he referred to CHAPLIN as "BOB". BERRY stated that CHAPLIN would never be contacted by any local representative of the Communist Party but that he has contacted high officials in the Russian Government. The reliability of this source has been questioned somewhat in the past but it is known that he was very close to CHAPLIN for many years.

Moreover, on January 7, 1944 JOHN BERRY appeared at the Los Angeles Field

L. 100-15641

Office at which time she gave a signed statement regarding her own work with CH PLIN in the course of which Miss SPERRY stated that on October 3, 1942 "there was also some talk (between SPERRY and CH PLIN) that night concerning CH PLIN's interest in the Russian Government in what they were doing. He told me how he had been offered a position of Russian Commissioner and I remember addressing him as Commissioner. He said that he had been given some thought to going back to Russia and added as by saying he was actually going to leave for Russia."

Financial Contributions to the Communist Party

It has been frequently alleged that CH PLIN has made very large contributions to the Communist Party but the Village of a Communist from 1937 up to in a letter in December 27, 1943: "For a long time I have known CH PLIN (CH PLIN) who contributed \$10,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross and will find himself low lived with something almost as serious as the SPERRY case."

Testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938 JOHN LUTCH, former Communist Party member, stated that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley WILL HINTON, Communist writer, collected \$500.00 from CH PLIN which she turned in to the Communist Party strike relief committee. LUTCH was a former steady organizer for the Communist Party in that area and was obviously in a position to know this from first hand information.

Sure was advised that on December 15, 1940 he attended a United American Spanish Aid Committee meeting at 83 Wall Street in San Francisco at which time STEVE WILSON, prominent Communist functionary, told HINTON that CH PLIN was a "big money" man from the Communist Party and to contact CH PLIN and ALVIN KOSOV S.

It was Sure was advised that the subject, together with JAMES C. GARY and FREDERICK WASH, had contributed money to the Communist Party through a REBECCAH WASH. WASH, it should be pointed out, was subsequently indicted in December 1939 for violation of the Registration Act.

CH PLIN's bank account was monitored by Special Agent [redacted] and there is no indication of contributions to the Communist Party. Agent advised that CH PLIN maintained an unusually large bank account and is believed to carry bank accounts in both Mexico and Canada which were paid and then there was talk of deporting him a few years ago.

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b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

In the March 13, 1944 issue of the Peoples World, west coast Communist publication, CHAPLIN was described as a "warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American Soviet Friendship." (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

CHAPLIN has been identified in the affairs of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and according to the Peoples World for April 15, 1943 CHAPLIN was one of the original sponsors of this organization. CHAPLIN was also named to the motion picture committee of this organization and at a rally held on November 16, 1943 at the Shrine Auditorium donated \$250.00 to this organization and was also listed as a patron to this affair.

b1

[REDACTED]

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b1
The September 25, 1941 issue of the Peoples World named CHAPLIN as one of the original sponsors of Russian War Relief and according to this article CHAPLIN served on the national committee of this organization. On May 18, 1942 there appeared an article in the Peoples World stating that CHAPLIN would head an all star rally to be held in San Francisco for the purpose of raising money for Russian War Relief. (u)

CHAPLIN has also been identified as being active in the recently organized American Russian Institute which organization was recently held at the Russian writer SINGHOV. The subject met SINGHOV on May 13, 1942 and on May 26, 1942 was photographed in a company with JOHN GUSTAFSON, alias JULIUS T. GUSTAFSON and LOUIS HILFSTON, Russian born film director, leaving a Russian ship which was docked in Long Beach Harbor. CHAPLIN was quoted in the local papers upon leaving this country as referring to the United States Customs officers as "The American Gestapo." This party held aboard the Russian vessel was arranged by ALFRED P. SINGHOV, representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States and the party was given wide spread publicity in the local press. According to the United Press dispatches appearing in the May 31, 1942 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald Express" SINGHOV stated in New York City that CHAPLIN and the motion picture actress SYLVIA DAVIS "spoke in deep contempt of a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union." CHAPLIN was also prominently identified with the movement to open a second front and on May 23, 1942 was the principal speaker at a meeting sponsored by Russian War Relief which was held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles. A source reported that CHAPLIN's entire address was in the opening of a second front which, at that time, was the main objective of the Communist Party in the United States. This source reported that CHAPLIN, speaking of the Russians stated, "We are these Russian Communists. They are human beings, they have ideals and they love beauty. The Russians are a Godly people." (u)

On July 24, 1942 CHAPLIN spoke in behalf of immediately opening of a second front at his Madison Square Garden rally and on August 4, 1942 spoke by long distance telephone to a meeting of the Greater New York Industrial Union and asked for immediate opening of the second front. CHAPLIN was made honorary chairman of the Artists Front to win the war which had for its main purpose the opening of a second front. (u)

On October 22, 1942 CHAPLIN spoke at Carnegie Hall in New York in behalf of opening the second front and was quoted in the Peoples World as stating:

- 12 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"Ladies and Gentlemen and you in the gallery. Charles, I said I wanted a word and front not a word STALIN. STALIN knows what he is talking about and would not ask for it if he did not think it possible. They say Communism may spread all over the world and I say so what."

According to the Peoples World for December 20, 1944 CHAPLIN, together with LEO G. BLACHNER and R. M. ROBINSON, both of whom have been identified as members of the Communist Party, are all charter members of the Peoples World Publishing, Incorporated, which has for its purpose setting up a P.W. station in New York. Upon hearing of this, sources reported that C. M. TITUS, who was then of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, stated "This clipping is significant especially since the list of names are in at 295 news."

On December 24, 1945 CHAPLIN was identified entering the home of playwright COFFIN, 7942 Hillside Drive, where he met the Communist film star of Czech descent LUDMILA LITKE and her husband VIKTOR.

According to "Variety" for February 13, 1946 United States Senator WILLIAM L. BROWN has introduced a bill into the United States Senate to deport CHAPLIN and according to articles appearing in the local papers in December of 1946 CHAPLIN will be summoned before the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities where he will be questioned regarding his Communist affiliations and concerning his alleged sponsorship of a third political party.

DESCRIPTION

Age	55 years
Born	1889, England
Height	5' 5"
Weight	145 lbs.
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue
Descent	Jewish
Physicalities	Speaks with a Jewish accent
Criminal record	USA, Los Angeles, (14871)

- P E N D I N G -

LA 100-15641

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE PHIL DELPHI FIELD DIVISION

AT PHIL DELPHI, PENNSYLVANIA

Will search the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine CHAPLIN's true name and the date and place of his entry into the United States, keeping in mind that CHAPLIN is believed to have entered the United States in 1910 or 1911.

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

RE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will if it is not reported to transmit activities.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-13, p. 15

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 100-33078 mtp

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

REPORT MADE AT PHILA. PHILA. PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-19-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-31-47	REPORT MADE BY L. V. HARTMAN, SAC
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka Charlie Chaplin, Thruston			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAPLIN stated he was born on 4-16-89 in London, England and first entered the United States in September 1910. There is no indication in the Central Office files, Immigration Service, as to the true name of CHAPLIN or to the date and place of his first entry into the United States.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 100-127090
Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 3-13-47 at Los Angeles.

DETAILS:

This investigation was conducted by Special Employee [redacted]

The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, were searched for a record of the above mentioned individual and Consolidated File 5653092 was made available.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was born April 16, 1889 at London, England, the son of CHARLES CHAPLIN and HANNAH LILY HODGES or HANNAH BARLEY HODGES. As obtained from this file, CHAPLIN's nearest relative is his brother, SYDNEY CHAPLIN, residing in Nice, France.

CHAPLIN was registered as an alien on December 17, 1940 at New York City receiving AN #5653092. In this form, he stated he first arrived in the United States in September 1910. It will

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JUP/KEN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-33078-14
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63 JUL 8 1947		BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PH 70-33078

he noted that this is the only information contained in the Central Office files relative to his first entry into the United States.

CHAPLIN filed an application for a Re-Entry Permit on December 20, 1930, stating he wished to take a world cruise by way of England for business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit No. 676727 was issued to him on January 6, 1931 and he re-entered the United States at Seattle, Washington on June 11, 1932, aboard the SS HAWAIIAN MARU, after having had an extension on his Re-Entry Permit, valid until July 6, 1933. On January 29, 1936, he again made application for a Re-Entry Permit for a two months visit to China and the South Seas, for business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit No. 1070929 was issued to him on February 8, 1936 and it was certified that he re-entered the United States at San Francisco, California on June 3, 1936 aboard the SS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

On the reverse side of CHAPLIN's Alien Registration Form, he indicated that he is associated with motion picture production; life member Loyal Order of the Moose; Tuna Club, Catalina Island, California; Screen Actors Guild; life member of the California Yacht Club; Los Angeles Athletic Club; Santa Monica Swimming Club; and the Links Club, New York. There is no information in this file indicating CHAPLIN's true name, and as set out previously, the date and place of his first entry into the United States cannot be definitely determined.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

May 15, 1947

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

CHARLES CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

For your information there are transmitted herewith copies of seven newspaper clippings concerning the above subject.

Enclosures

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MAY 15 1947 P.M.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECORDS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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THE WORLD
NEW YORK
ED. SULLIVAN

My Secretary, Africa, Speaks:

DEAR BOSS—The Martians who died at Iwo Jima, the World War II paraplegics, amputees and the blinded, must write at Charlie Chaplin's drug explanation that "I'm a very good paying guest in the United States" . . . to Chaplin, the U.S.A. is a boarding house, a motel or a roadside inn where, in return for seven, you get liberty, freedom of speech, jury trial, freedom of religion and everything else as some sort of room service . . . Chaplin's answers to your three questions demonstrate he believes the purpose of language is to conceal ideas rather than convey ideas . . . So let's put it to him simply: Does Chaplin prefer our political philosophy, in which the State exists for the people, or does he prefer the Communist philosophy in which the people exist for the State? . . . In other words, Charlie, is you in or is you ain't our baby? Are you with Uncle Sam or against him?



DOESN'T tell us, Charlie, that you are reluctant to discuss politics? During the war, instead of training the troops or our wounded, Chaplin earned nothing but political speeches for his surrounding a second front. So don't be shy. Tell us now, Charlie, speak right up, because the spin doctors already intervened in your answers! . . . And Charlie, your story of saying that "I'm for the little people," is a mockery, there are no "little people." All of us are just one-born. You confused the image of Independence with the Kremlin . . . With the entire world discussing slavery, Charlie, tell us you are not concerned with the world's slaves . . . And if you are not a "nationalist," Charlie, what are you? Some fellow who surveys all worlds and owes obligation to all of them? Speak up, Charlie, and—this time—on double talk!

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Leonard _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

R. J. Ford

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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CW

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION
DATE *April 12, 1947*

file 15

'Eisler's Brother Is My Friend,' Chaplin Says

Charlie Chaplin, with all the suave aplomb of his new screen identity, the satanic "Monsieur Verdoux," yesterday nonchalantly told more than 100 reporters and photographers at a press conference that he is a friend of Hans Eisler, the Hollywood composer and brother of Communist Gerhart Eisler.

"I am a friend of Hans Eisler and I'm proud of it," said the white-haired comedian warmly. "I don't know his brother, but Hans Eisler is a fine artist, a great musician and a sympathetic friend."

Hans Eisler, a top-bracket composer in the movie colony, has for years been regarded as a Communist sympathizer and will be questioned when a House subcommittee on un-American activities opens its inquiry into Communist influence in Hollywood next month.

Previously, Chaplin denied emphatically that he is a Communist, but said he might be called a Communist "sympathizer" for his "grateful memory" of what Soviet Russia did during the war.

The famed comedian, whose screen characterizations of a wiseful tramp rocketed him to the capitalist class, added sarcastically:

"If you slap off the cork with your left foot you're branded a leftist these days. I have no political views. I'm a movie comedian, not a politician."

The dapper little man declared he is against all dictatorships. Asked if this included Joe Stalin, he answered: "That depends on what you mean by dictatorship."

He has never been interested in becoming an American citizen, he said, because "I have never been a nationalist. You might call me a citizen of the world."

"CITIZEN OF THE WORLD"



Charlie Chaplin meets the press at the Hotel Gotham, (Associated Press)

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 W. H. ...
 C. B. ...
 P. ...
 J. H. ...

100-127090
Handwritten initials and marks

Charlie Chaplin in regard to Hans Eisler

ENCLOSURE

CLIPPING FROM THE
 N. Y. Mirror
 DATED APR 15 1947
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

LITTLE OLD
NEW YORK
by ED. SULLIVAN

ON HIS 124th birthday, Charlie Chaplin, driven to the wall by this column and trying to salvage his \$1,000,000 film picture, tells 101 newspapermen he is not a Communist. . . . Tell that to the marines who died at Tarawa! . . . In October, 1941, in a speech at Carnegie Hall, Chaplin also said he was not a Communist, and then in the same speech he went on to say this, as reported by the Daily Worker: "I want to clarify something. For some time communism has been held up as a big business, and we were terrified of it. People say, 'What if communism spreads out all over the world?' My answer to that question is: So what? . . . In other words, Chaplin isn't a Communist; he only talks like one and acts like one, and wants it to spread all over the world, with the United States as the prime target for Red fascism."



Sophie Tucker

WHILE CHAPLIN is trying to get Americans to pick up the \$1,000,000 tab for his new picture, by denying his communism, Henry Wallace, the chap who used to play tennis with him on the Coast, is carrying on the good fight for the Committee—by leading the President and the United States Congress . . . It is more than passing strange that all members of this Chaplin group are never pitching for the United States, always pitching for the Kremlin; more than passing strange that Chaplin has been a prominent member of at least five Communist front organizations, one of which tried desperately to get an F.M. broadcasting station to spread their doctrine in the New York area . . . In a fight, it is vital to know your friends—and your enemies!

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

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100-127090

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION
DATE *April 11, 1943*

Not a Red but Could Be Called Sympathizer, Chaplin Says

New York, April 14 (AP)—Charles Chaplin denied emphatically today that he was a Communist, but he said he might be called a Communist "sympathizer" for the "grateful memory" of what Soviet Russia did during the war.

The famed comedian made the statement in response to intense questioning at a mass news conference in New York attended by at least 100 reporters and photographers.

Chaplin was questioned most closely about his "war record" and political beliefs. The white-haired, dapper actor said several times that he had "no interest in politics whatsoever" and has never voted.

Against All Dictators

He declared he was "against all dictators." Asked if this included "Dictator Stalin," Chaplin replied: "That depends on what you mean by dictatorship."

He said he had a "good" war record and had done "a great deal, but it was never advertised." Asked for elaboration, he said:

"I spoke in San Francisco and elsewhere in addition for a second front. I made several speeches along that line in the interests of Allied unity, which the Administration wanted at the time."

Chaplin is in New York for the release of his first movie in seven years, "Monsieur Verdoux."

Never a Nationalist

British-born Chaplin said he had never become a citizen because "I have never been a nationalist of any country." He added, "After war, love affairs of my family are citizens," apparently referring to his children.

He said his "war record" included his "two sons, who were on the same battlefields with other GIs and in Patton's Army."

Chaplin was asked if he were a friend of Hannu Eisler, Hollywood composer and brother of Gerhardt Eisler, charged with being a leading Soviet agent in the United States.

Chaplin said Hannu is a "very warm friend of mine and I am proud of our friendship." Asked if he knows Hannu Eisler as a Communist, Chaplin replied:

"I only imagine him a man of political beliefs."

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Chaplin

100-127698-15

ENCLOSURE

This is a clipping from the
Washington Post
dated 4-15-47 Page 10

Chaplin's 'Monsieur Verdoux' Bitter Satire on Modern Society

By David Platt

MONSIEUR VERDOUX of the Broadway Theatre is one of Charles Chaplin's bitterest satires on modern society.

In this story of a middle-aged and respectable French bank clerk turned "philistine," Chaplin makes out an important case against a social system which causes fear and insecurity and encourages killing on a mass scale.

Chaplin creates sympathy for Verdoux by portraying him as a victim of the last depression who was forced into crime because there was no other way for him to make a living.

This moral man who loved his wife and child deeply and became disgusted with the liquidation of wealthy and foolish women as a strictly business enterprise, is presented not as a tragic example of a life of crime, but as evidence that fortune does not pay unless it is well organized on a criminal scale.

AMATEUR KILLER

Chaplin observes that Verdoux was an amateur by comparison with the real mass-murderers, the war-makers. "A monstrous manufacturer—that's the business I do. He says been in," Verdoux remarks to a Belgian refugee girl friend shortly after the stock crash which ruined him. "One murder makes a million—differs—here," he tells the girl during his trial.

This is stingily honest and timely social criticism—a deep draught of



fresh air after the deluge of delusion from never-power hand.

Chaplin wrote, directed, produced, and composed the musical score, and stars in the film. It is in seven years.

With the exception of the first scene which is poorly written and directed, there is little to remind one of the structure of Chaplin's earlier comedies. This is a new and more mature style for the great comedian. There is little or no slapstick in the film. Much of the humor is bitter, as for example the scene when Verdoux explains his young son for pulling the cat's tail. "You would have a crowd around you," he says. "I really don't know where you get it."

There's a minimum of the things Charlie is famous for in Monsieur Verdoux. Rather it is going out the wonderful way he creates money. And there's the telephone book; the way he hangs nervously when the telephone rings; his gentle attitude toward women; his habit of chewing in the scene with Martha Raye, a perfect foil for Charlie, as the woman who refuses to be liquidated. Most of the time, however, Chaplin is playing the part of Verdoux in strictly legitimate style.

A THOUGHTFUL WORK

In many respects Monsieur Verdoux is his most thoughtful work. If the film does not reach the great inventive heights of Modern Times or Great Dictator, it converses with more clarity than either of these films. Chaplin's contribution about the world we live in.

The film is liberally sprinkled with thoughts like "this is a rotten world and we must be ruthless to cope with it"; "all business is ruthless business"; "I do not see how anyone can be a tragic example of a life of crime in these criminal times," etc.

That Chaplin clearly intended his film as a sharp warning to mankind to stop the war-makers before they destroy the world and everybody in it, is indicated in Verdoux's beautiful parting shot as he is led to the gallows: "I shall see you all very soon."

It is off to a brilliant comedienne who says: "men will strangle each other and make of thirty-loving people all over the world."



CHARLES CHAPLIN

This is a clipping from Page 11 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 1/12/47
Clipped at the Seat of Government

ENCLOSURE

100-127870-12

No Longer a 'Wistful Walf'

Chaplin Lectures Society He Has Roundly Flouted

By Richard L. Coe

ASSUMING that, even though the columnist are not talking terms with celebrities, a lady recently wrote us to "bring someone glamorous" to a party.

Because we were to see him shortly and are, anyway, ever one to keep up a front, we said, matter of fact, "How about Charlie Chaplin?"

"Oh, dear," she replied, shocked. "No, no, no! The Tramp are common!"

Not long after, we told some one else about Charlie's latest picture, "Monieur Verdoux." Eyes narrowed, pupils dilated, "I have had no interest in Charlie Chaplin," a cold voice said, "since he kept on going around with 16-year-old girls."

Adding his amateur tongue to his otherwise from wartime activity, you had a general resentment against the great clown on personal grounds. In brief, Charlie has shocked a Nation's sensibilities.

Now he has come up with a movie which, compared with the average output, is daringly different. Not only has he thrown over the wretched little tramp, he's dared to comment on the follies of society as we know it. Since this is virtually unheard of in the land of gilt and money, "Monieur Verdoux" has been generally greeted with boos of derision.

The critics have found fault with technical imperfections, some columnists have called him a dangerous Communist and the moviehouse automatically are pulling out the 16-year-old girls.

There's no use saying that Chaplin hasn't brought all this on himself. He has. Nor can you feel sorry for the guy. He has pointedly set out to be an individual. He turned 34 the other day, and at that age a man certainly knows himself and whether or not he chooses to conform to society.

Wise and Witty Picture

ALL this said, "Monieur Verdoux" is a wise and witty picture, frequently very funny in its innuendo. It is far more stimulating than any of the current films and has emphatically been made by a man who knows exactly what he wanted to do. Which, alas, is far more than you can say for most movies, which betray their astounding confusion.

Since all the Washington screens are booked far ahead, we trucked up to New York to see "Monieur Verdoux" for ourselves. While we won't "review" it here until it finds local success, there's no reason why we can't tell you something about it.



CHAPLIN

Chaplin plays as elegant as ever, but his job, he takes in scoring wealthy women, married and then killing them. He covers up his tracks for some years in a series of hair-breadth escapes.

Finally, though, one of his few merciful deaths trips him up and, as he pulls it, he "awakes from a nightmare, realizing the horrible things I have done."

But Chaplin doesn't stop his picture on that note. Staring in his prison cell, he tells reporters and a priest that his crime is no greater than the crime of war. His "business of murder," he explains, "was practiced on a small scale and is unacceptable to society. Yet war, murder on a mass scale, is acceptable."

Our Morals Indicted

NOW, whether you agree with this philosophy or not, there are a great many people who speak in private conversation exactly as Chaplin has put it on the screen. Our peaceful, practical wife finds Chaplin decidedly funny in his thinking, but surely on a moral basis his thought is in the right direction.

The character turns to his gay lifestyle only after he has lost his job in the depression of '29. Until then he had been a quiet, respectable citizen, doing the bank clerk's job acceptably for three decades. Then, because the system under which he worked collapsed, he was out of a job with a family to support. This, too, Chaplin turns into a stinging indictment of our times.

In a press interview just before his birthday, he seemed undisturbed by the picture's reception. "You can't believe everything you read," he grinned.

"I never approach my work from the point of view of the audience," he went on. "If I'm honest and sincere in my work, I feel the audience will appreciate it. 'Monieur Verdoux' is an adult picture and the actor is bitter, but these are better days."

"As one girl said," he continued, "the time has come. As for my future work, it will have to be comedy."

No Communist, He Says

QUESTIONED about his political views and the rumors that he was a Communist, he declared that he was not and that he had never belonged to a political party or even voted. "If you step off the curb with your left foot, you're branded as a leftist these days," he went on. "I have no political views. I'm not a nationalist of any country. I don't believe in making any division of peoples. I believe we are citizens of the world, all the world over."

Some one asked whether he thought the unusual theme of the picture could break through the atmosphere of greedily surrounding a crime as serious as murder.

Chaplin replied, "Yes, I do. Remember, the film has been passed by the Johnston office and by other groups whose business it is to pass on the suitability of subject matter. For myself, I have never been concerned with morality. I have never allowed it to influence my choice of material."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Chaplin
file

100-1270400

This is a clipping from the
Washington Post
dated 4-27-47 Page 12

ENCLOSURE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Leonard
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

For Cry From That Tramp -

YES, it's a far cry from the whimsical tramp of those silent two-reelers. And that's another thing that's gotten the smart boys down. Here they've spent the last decade writing jolly pen-pictures about the little wall. They've made him witty, quaint, immortal and just about every high-sown phrase in the lexicon. They were half-pleased, half-frightened when Chaplin made one of the first pictures to come from Hollywood attacking fascism.

They were, in short, the first to suggest his slapstick had a touch of the philosophical poet. And now that he's changed his wardrobe for something heavy and gone in for getting his mistakes into words, they're shocked.

That, in its own way, has been one of the most diverting developments in current cinema.

100-127090-1

This is a clipping from the

dated _____ Page _____

ENCLOSURE

File Film Director Talks of Chaplin, 'Limelight' and 'Salt of Earth'

By DAVID FLATT

It is a national disgrace that Charles Chaplin is not coming back to the U. S., said Sidney Meyer, documentary film director, at the ASP conference on theatre, film and publishing last Saturday afternoon at New Hall.

"I could have prevented this from coming to our country if we had shut it," he said.

"Here was a great, generous writer, probably the greatest single figure in film, who looked about him and pulled out of his enormous artistry what he considered the most important message of our times. That was the necessity of courage. This was recognized all over the world but only partially in America.

"Here in the great city of New York, progressives laid an egg with 'Limelight.' Instead of everybody talking to the support of the film as was done in Europe there was a wide division of opinion about it in progressive circles. It became a controversial picture. Film Sense, organ of the ASP Film Division, ran three different reviews of the film. They invited people to a forum to discuss this 'controversial picture.' I blinked my eyes. How can a picture that talks to people about courage and a better life be controversial?"

Later Cole, of the Hollywood Nine, also felt that more should

have been done with 'Limelight.' The failure to rise to the defense of the film resulted to him an incident that took place in Massachusetts in the 1930s.

Two rival companies opened with 'Limelight.' The newspapers and the public took sides as to which production was better. Feeling ran high. A real battle developed—so the point where blood flowed and the militia had to be called out.

Cole said he didn't recommend this type of action, but related the incident to show that discussion in good theatre was once an important thing in people's lives.

"For a number of seasons audiences today have lost this devotion," he said.

There was one more twist in the story for Chaplin, 'Limelight' lost money because of the political pressure, said Meyer.

"Let's not be caught napping again. When the Miss-Mill Union film 'Salt of the Earth' comes out, let's put up the kind of fight for it we should have put up for 'Limelight'."

"We should start preparing for this fight now because already the reactionaries are preparing themselves throughout the nation not to back the film."

Meyer said he was shocked by the Screen Writers Guild decision permitting producers the right to

deny screen credits to writers who refuse to cooperate with the Un-American Committee. He called it "a staggering betrayal by writers of their own interests." It took the Guild "years of struggle to get screen credits for writers." In one week "they give it all back to the producers."

"What is a screen credit? It is the writer's livelihood. His property. The Guild's decision now gives the producers the right to seize property. It is an invitation to steal."

Cole, an ex-president of the Writers' Guild, added that the screen writers are now back to the days before the Guild was founded when writers received no screen credit unless the producers chose to give it to them. To the days when producers put their own names on the film or the names of relatives but rarely gave credit to the writer. He said he believed the screen writers would reverse the decision because the alternative is "total disaster" for the organization.

Other highlights of the conference:

- A resolution urging mass action in ASP to the problems of Negro cultural workers.
- An appeal to writers and artists to pack the courtroom at Foley Square on May 4 when the Velde-Un-American Committee comes to town. Famous people, including Cedric Belfrage, editor of National Guardian, have been subpoenaed.
- A resolution urging ASP to get up a permanent theatre producing group.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 JTP/MEH

This is a clipping from
Page 7 of the
Daily Worker

Date 4-28-53
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

66
63 JUN 8 1953

100-127020-A
NOT RECORDED
95 JUN 4 1953

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUGUST 25, 1947

URGENT

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

61-20-67,

RESEARCH. REPORT OF SA EDWARD P. MORSE DATED FEBRUARY THREE ONE NINE TWO THREE, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CASE QUOTE GENERAL RADICAL SITUATION SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT UNQUOTE AT PAGE THREE TWO REFERS TO PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN DATED JANUARY THREE NAUGHT, QUOTING NEWSPAPER STORY FROM QUOTE THE PRAVDA UNQUOTE CONCERNING CHARLEY CHAPLIN. ADVISE BY RETURN TELETYPE REPORT OF PRAVDA NEWSPAPER REPORT ON BERLIN DISPATCHES REFERRED TO REMAINED IN SAN FRANCISCO FILE. IF SO FORWARD COPY TO BUREAU IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

Charlie Chaplin

JJH:RC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-78 BY 1254 JSP/KR

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INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 25 1947

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per

Frauds, Jan. 12, 1923

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-76 BY 1259 JYP/KCH

~~THEATRE~~ and MUSIC

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

669

by NICHOLAS DREBEDEY

We know laughter. During our minutes of rest and recreation along with lectures and sport we have the right to some time for laughter. Healthy, elementary muscular laughter.

So, we only laugh "seriously," "concretely," "crocodile" fashion. We are forced to laugh satirically and on command as to the Worker and Peasant Inspection and O.P.U....

This was the reason for the great enthusiasm shown by the Everdlovites and youth when the two mirthful children's pictures with Charlie Chaplin were shown in the moving theatre house at the Everdlovsk University.

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theatre" and "Charlie Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have leaked through to us since the time of the war. The films are old in technic as well as time of filming. However, they are better than anything that has been sent to us by the Bourgeoisie West from among its millions of yards of movie films.

Without doubt Charlie Chaplin is the greatest of all movie actors. In performing the most difficult and most risky role - the creator of laughter - he happily avoids the shortcomings of the ordinary movie comedian actor. Charlie Chaplin does not have the banal ineptness of Max Linder. He lacks the degenerate idiotism of Foktalin (Duraszhin), Prince and others. He does not have the

100-127070-16 251

"dirt" and adultery found in French farces. He avoids the heavy German humor. He does not have the greedy self-satisfaction of the Russian comedian. Charlie Chaplin .. learned the secret of construction - serious physiognomy absurd body and accurate, 670 mathematical movie-trick. That is the artistic machine of his connoisseurship. And with its aid he creates masterpieces besides which the Meierholdts "Bogostasia" and Ferrager's experiments are feeble.

What does Chaplin make one laugh at? At anything which rates laughter. At trivialities and commonalities, deformity and physical awkwardness and stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with human masks, grotesque figures, and he himself, perplexed and awkward, wanders among them, makes unexpected paradoxical gestures and floods the faces of millions with uncontrollable laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie will consider Chaplin one of theirs when the Mayor of London meets him at the R. R. station, but I do know that the American and European proletariat loves and esteems "their Charlie" more than a hundred Chaliapins put together. His films for all of their "party-lessness" can and must be considered ours.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information (instruction) he has joined the American Communists...

When we build a "laugh factory" (naturally this will be a "laugh factory") the Presidium of the Commissars of the International I have to consider the request made by the group of Communist

Movie Workers:

*"for a swift transfer, as a point of party discipline,
of Comrade Chaplin from America to the USSR"...*

However, even without this he has long been keen about us!

Translated by O. E. McMahon

671

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-1-78 BY 1259 JPM/MLH
TELETYPE

AUG 25 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WASHINGTON FROM SFRAH 54

9-25-47

DIRECTOR

URGENT

2-27 PM

RN

5-8-40

RESEARCH. REBUTEL AUGUST TWENTY FIFTH CONCERNING "GENERAL
RADICAL SITUATION SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT". THIS FILE FORWARDED
BUREAU APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN YEARS AGO WITH ALL OLD FILES WHICH
HAD BEEN OPENED PRIOR TO NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR AND WHICH BORE NO
PRESENT DAY CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS.

RECORDED 100-127040-17
EX-25 15 SEP 8 1947

31-

SEP 22 1947
R163

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. W. Ladd

SUBJECT:

CHILDREN OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Charlie Chaplin and Charles Chaplin

DATE: August 6, 1947

C. HARTLEY SPRINGER

Pursuant to your request, there is attached a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau's files concerning this subject.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 SPK/CKH

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INDEXED

EX-56

100-127090-18

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JTP/KEN
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12-11-88

August 6, 1947

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
Charlie Chaplin and Charley
Chaplin

CLASS. BY 3908
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who" for 1946-1947 has the following biographical data concern-
ing Chaplin: He was born in London, England, on April 16, 1899. Both of his
parents were in the theatrical business. He was educated in public schools in
London, England. He married Millicent in London, England, and was married
the second time to Lita Grey. His marriage he has two children, Charles
Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney. He married his third wife, Paulette Goddard,
the movie actress, and was divorced from her in 1942. He married his fourth
wife, Oona O'Neill, June 16, 1943. Of this marriage he has one daughter,
Geraldine Chaplin. He has been identified with the theater since he was seven
years of age, at which time he was employed in vaudeville and the legitimate
playhouses. His first appearance was as Billy, with William Gillette in the play,
Sherlock Holmes. He came to the United States with a vaudeville act in 1910.
His screen debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. In 1915 he was
connected with the Essanay Company and in 1916 he was connected with the Mutual
Film Corporation. Thereafter, he signed with the New First National Exhibitors
Circuit to make eight two-reel pictures for one thousand dollars. He thereafter
became a producer and constructed his own motion picture studios in Hollywood,
California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is now
playing and producing his own pictures which are distributed by the United Artists
Corporation of which he is a founder member. In 1940 he produced "The Great
Dictator". He also has revised various other musical and sound variations of
earlier pictures, the latest one being, "The Gold Rush", which was produced in
1942. He is a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. He was
decorated with the Chevalier Legion of Honor in France. He is a member of the
following clubs: Lambs in New York and Tuna in Catalina Island, California. His
home is at 1065 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. His business address
is the Charlan Chaplin Studios, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND
ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN COMMUNISTS

On April 11, 1922, an unidentified informant reported that a dinner was
held on April 2, 1922, in honor of Upton Sinclair at the "Rose Tree" in Pasadena,
California. The informant advised that Chaplin was present as one of the repre-
sentatives of the radical movement in Southern California. (U)

(61-1498-1)
On August 14, 1922, it was reported that during William Z. Foster's visit
to Los Angeles, California, a reception was given him by Charlie Chaplin, which was
attended by many of the "Parler Bolshéviki". According to a report from the Los
Angeles Office, Chaplin told Foster that none of the stars had any use for Will

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Hayes and said, "We are against any kind of censorship" At this reception the great importance of the moving pictures with their education and propaganda appeal for the cause of the labor movement together with the revolution was discussed. Several instances were cited where radical ideas have been or were going to be embodied into moving pictures as well as the legitimate plays. The report contained no information concerning the source of this data. (61-2269-1) (U)

In a report from the San Francisco Office on February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that the press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 20, 1923, stated that "The Pravda" printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "The Pravda" gave a great boost to "Comrade Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party. (61-20-67-pg 32) (U)

In a report from the Los Angeles Office on December 14, 1923, in the case entitled, "Radical 3rd", Chaplin was identified as being a member of the "Severance Club", whose membership consisted of wealthy radicals of the "Parlor Bolshevik" type. The membership was composed of approximately 200. According to this report, this group at its meetings applauded Russia, the Red Flag, and made extremely radical statements. (61-3006-154 pg. 3) (U)

b7D Former Confidential Informant [redacted] in a report dated January 15, 1941, advised that in a number of the reviews made of Chaplin's picture, "The Great Dictator", it was pointed out that his closing speech was nothing more than subtle Communist propaganda. (61-7566-2197, pg.2) (U)

b7C The Army furnished a copy of a report dated June 19, 1942, reflecting the results of an investigation conducted by them into the activities of Private [redacted]. In this report it is pointed out that [redacted] said on one occasion, "Sure, I'm a registered Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin. He is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco." (100-137829-3192) (U)

b7C [redacted] address unknown, advised on August 6, 1942, that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." He then followed this report with a list of Communist members who were in this group of intellectuals and included the name of Charlie Chaplin in it. (100-3-45) (U)

b7D Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on October 13, 1942, a meeting of the Fairfield Branch of the Communist Party was held at 1630 Bank Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It was announced at this meeting that the week of October 24, 1942, would be Stalingrad Week to honor the defenders of Stalingrad, Russia. The announcement indicated that it would be climaxed by a mass rally at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and Chaplin was to be the principal speaker. (100-3-59-67, pg 43) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

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b7D
* According to a report from Confidential Informant [redacted] on October 19, 1942, the New York Herald Tribune of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as saying he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war as he could live on \$25,000 a year. 62-6211-210 pg 2 (U)

b1 [redacted] (C)
100-3-14-1065
An article in "The New Yorker" of December 21, 1942, by Sender Garlin, said the simplest way to compile the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list those individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. On this list would be the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article then attacks Pegler for his attacks on Charlie Chaplin. 100-49101-1 (U)

b7D [redacted] a paid informant of the Los Angeles Office, advised that Chaplin may well be a Communist but there would be no record of his membership except in the higher circles of the Communist Party. However, in this connection Robert Arden, with aliases, a close associate of Chaplin, advised Special Agent in Charge R. B. Hood on April 26, 1943, that Chaplin was both a millionaire and a Communist. Arden said that Chaplin would never be contacted by a local Communist and that he was contacted only by the higher officials in the Russian Government. 100-127090-13 pg 9 (U)

A highly confidential source, otherwise unidentified, advised on October 12, 1943, that an unknown woman had contacted Mrs. Chaplin and advised that Chaplin should have received a telegram that day regarding a reception for Joseph North, editor of "The New Masses", to be held at Paul Jorico's (phonetic) home. Mrs. Chaplin said she thought that Chaplin would be happy to attend. 100-203581-1145, pg 52 (U)

b7C A highly confidential source, otherwise unidentified, advised on October 24, 1943, that [redacted] called Mrs. Chaplin to find out if they intended to attend the party for North. She was told that it would stimulate interest in the "Sleepy Lagoon Case" as Hollywood had received an SOS for help. The secretary pointed out that the case was going to be tried sooner than expected and they were to give for the defense of the notorious Mexican youths charged with murder. The party was to be held at Carabin's (phonetic) on October 25, 1943. Mrs. Chaplin advised that Chaplin would be interested. 100-203581-1145, pg 52 (U)

On October 19, 1943, a highly confidential source, otherwise unidentified, advised that Joseph North, editor of "The New Masses", called Chaplin and was invited to attend dinner at Chaplin's home the following night. 100-203581-1145 (U)

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The Los Angeles Office, in a letter to the Bureau dated October 20, 1943, said that Chaplin at one time told his attorney in connection with an offer made to him by the Government for his boat, that he was disgusted with the offer. He said, "We don't have conscription yet" and "we might as well have Communism. I would be one hundred percent for it." 31-68496-2, pg 3 (U)

b7c A confidential search of the personal effects of [redacted] on October 23, 1943, by Agents of the San Francisco Office revealed that Chaplin's name was among a list captioned, "Hollywood Suggestions". 100-61835-11, pg 8 (U)

b7c [redacted] Communist Party agent, was in New York City from December 20, 1943, until January 2, 1944. While there, a confidential search of her effects revealed that [redacted] had Chaplin's address in her book. 100-17139-42, pg 36 (U)

b7c A confidential search of the residence of [redacted] New York City, reflects that [redacted] received an invitation issued by "The New Masses" to an awards dinner, honoring outstanding representatives of the cultural world, to be held on January 22, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. Awards were to be given to Chaplin and others. 61-20340-11, pg 36 (U)

* The Los Angeles Times of March 23, 1945, said that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo, Communist Party member in Beverly Hills, California. David Hanna in his column in the Los Angeles Daily News, referring to this party, said that Chaplin had been invited to attend. 39-915-2545, pg 15 (U)

b7c A confidential search on April 15, 1945, of the effects of [redacted] New York City, revealed that Chaplin's name was among the list of her contacts. 65-44184-15, pg 6 (U)

b1 [redacted] (C)
A confidential search of the offices of "The New Masses" at 45 Astor Place, New York City, on July 11, 1945, revealed that Chaplin was on the list of the contacts of that publication. 61-9162-68, pg 27 (U)

On July 20, 1945, Gerald L. E. Smith spoke at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California. During his speech he introduced one G. Allison Phelps. Phelps made a speech and during the speech he read a letter he had

- 4 -
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written to John Rankin, of the House Un-American Affairs Committee. In this letter he said Chaplin has a fund set aside to be used to bring aliens into the United States and that Chaplin was asking for a second front when the war was going badly for us. Further, he stated that Chaplin had sponsored Stalin's Lion Feuchtwanger, a refugee then in Southern California. 62-43818-783, pg 21 (U)

b7c From a technical surveillance on the home of [redacted] a member of the Communist Party and active in the Party affairs in Hollywood, it was learned that when Theodore Dreiser, a noted novelist and member of the Communist Party, died in December, 1945, Chaplin was present at the funeral and read a poem written by Dreiser. 100-24499-371, pg 3 (U)

* An Army report dated February 9, 1946, pointed out that in the January issue of "Cross and the Flag" publication by Gerald L. K. Smith, it was stated that in their possession was a letter from Chaplin which flaunts his devotion to the Communist cause and contains a salute to the Red Army, closing with the words, "Russia, the future is yours." 100-7660-3687, pg 9 (U)

+ An article in the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., for March 27, 1947, by Mary Spargo, reported your testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee and that of State Senator Jack B. Tenney of the California Legislature, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature. The article pointed out that Tenney had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the Communists. 61-7582-4 (U)

On April 18 and 21, 1947, when Louis F. Budenz was interviewed, he said that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party. However, he is extremely cooperative and to some extent controlled by the Party. Budenz added that Chaplin will always go along with the Party and has helped it financially. He felt that Chaplin had financially aided the Communist West Coast paper, "The People's World". 100-63-240, pg 3 (U)

Chaplin is reportedly a close contact of Herbert Joseph Biberman, 3259 Deronda Drive, Hollywood, California, a motion picture director and active in intellectual Communist circles. 100-203581-3702, pg 469 (U)

X "The Worker" for June 8, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" for June 4, 1947, carried articles saying that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Kialer, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent." 100-15677-4 (U)

X An article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", on July 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Witch Hunt". This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion

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of the release of his new film, "Monks in a Maidens". One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a Communist". The next question was, "Are you a Communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by Communist sympathizer. During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have sympathy and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a Communist agent?" To this he replied, "I know nothing about his brother. I know nothing about whether he is a Communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler were a Communist?" His reply to this query was, "No." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To which Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference." (U)

EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN

A copy of a letter was received from a confidential source, otherwise unidentified. This letter was dated April 29, 1922, from Robert Morris Lovett of the Federated Press, Chicago, to Bruce Rogers, Van Winkle Hotel, 1109 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, California. The letter pointed out that Rogers should canvass the movie colony for contributions. He said he had personally written about fifteen prominent actors and producers asking for contributions. Among those was Chaplin. (U)

In a report dated February 5, 1922, on the general radical situation in the San Francisco District, it was pointed out that an unidentified informant had advised that he had talked to a couple of men connected with the New Workers Party regarding Chaplin. They said Chaplin had always been a good contributor to the cause. 61-1490-10, pg 2 (U)

The Los Angeles Office in a report dated September 6, 1922, pointed out that information had been received from an unidentified informant on the railroad strike situation. This informant said that one A. Plotkin, a representative of the Communist Party, made a speech in Eastern Brock Park, San Bernardino, California. The report stated that he was reportedly financed by Charlie Chaplin and Kate Crane Garts. 57-4-92 (U)

In a report from the Los Angeles Office dated December 29, 1922, on radical schools, the Women's Shelly Club and the Severance Club were described as organizations of the so-called "Pinkie" or "Parlor Bolsheviks". These clubs included many members of the wealthy radical class as well as a sprinkling of the so-called "radical intellectuals, writers, actors, etc." Chaplin was among them. These clubs were further described as the financial backers of the Communist, Socialist, and Anarchist propaganda in Los Angeles, California. 61-1499-2, pg 7 (U)

- 6 -
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On January 10, 1923, a confidential informant, not otherwise identified, of the Los Angeles Office, advised that a \$1000 donation was made just before Christmas in 1922 to the Communist Party. However, no record was made of it and the donor's identity was withheld. The informant pointed out, however, that it was generally understood that the money came from Chaplin. In this connection, one Communist had advised the informant that Chaplin did make it but does not want it to be known. 61-2269-4 (U)

John Leech, a Communist Party member, in testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. (U) 100-177090-13

Information was received from the San Francisco Office that on December 19, 1939, Raphael Bush of 11218 Beverly Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, was listed in the San Francisco Office as an International Comrade, and had been placed in contact with the Soviet colony for the purpose of raising funds for "A Soviet America to Come". According to the information furnished, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally. 65-1674-24 (U)

From a technical surveillance on the home of [redacted] Communist Party member in Los Angeles, it was learned on February 27, 1942, that Dick Otto had contacted [redacted] and advised him that he was not having much success in obtaining contributions for a second front. [redacted] said that Chaplin, with others, had already signed up for this. 100-3-25-212 (U) b7c

Mrs. Boris Levin, Secretary of the Russian-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia, advised on December 1, 1942, that that Society had collaborated with the Russian War Relief in raising funds by selling hand-painted Christmas cards. Of the 5,000 cards sold, Chaplin bought 400. 100-202373-1, PG 5 (U)

From a technical surveillance on [redacted] a Communist in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, CIO, of San Francisco, it was learned between September 23 and 26, 1943, that [redacted] had returned to San Francisco from Los Angeles, California, and jokingly said that Chaplin had given "us" \$1,000. 100-34225-20 (U)

According to the Los Angeles Office, Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charles Chaplin has contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the [redacted] 100-117090-43, PG 10 (U)

The "Passing Caravan" of February 3, 1944, published by Edward F. Atwell, [redacted] at 326 East 50th Street, New York City, pointed out that investigation had brought out that Chaplin had contributed \$50,000 to the Communist Party. 100-267652-2 (U) b7c

On July 6, 1944, during the investigation of the Peoples Educational Association, a Communist front, a confidential search of an unknown place revealed a letter from William Wolf, Executive Secretary to Philip M. Connolly, Communist

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Party member in Los Angeles, while Connelly was at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which it was said that Wolf intended to hit Chaplin for some money and approach him by saying that Bridges had recommended it. 100-247118-7 (U)

A confidential source of the offices of "The New Masses" revealed that he had contributed \$250 to it in 1944 during its financial drive. 61-7182-78, pg 4 (U)

b7D Former Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed \$750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. This was set forth in a report from the Los Angeles Office on April 7, 1944. 100-244968-209X, pg 9 (U)

b7D On January 17, 1945, in a report from Confidential Informant [redacted], it was pointed out that the Press and Radio-Readers Scope, a pocket-size digest magazine, was launched by the Communist Party to cut into the circulation of the Reader's Digest. The report said that Chaplin's money was behind this magazine. 100-329561-2 (U)

X From an unidentified source it was learned that "Direction, Incorporated" of Darien, Connecticut, published the magazine, "Direction." The owners of this magazine were reported to be Communists. It is known that the editorial policy adhered to the Communist Party line. From this source it was learned that Chaplin was one of the financial contributors to the magazine. 100-342935-2, pg 36 (U)

CHAPLIN'S CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET CONSULAR SERVICE

b7C b7D On August 11, 1923, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, forwarded a report which said that Charlie Chaplin, through his New York Theater Guild, had succeeded in persuading Theodore Koslov to produce a pro-Soviet film. 61-4367-1 (U)

b7C b7D On April 10, 1940, [redacted] advised that Zina Feynman, over the signature of Charlie Chaplin, had sent telegrams giving Chaplin's permission to use some of his films for the Charles Chaplin Festival in Moscow, Russia. One telegram went to Ivan Bolshakov, Committee on Cinema, Moscow, Russia, and the other went to Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia. In the telegrams he urged the exchange of cultural achievements between the two countries. In the telegram to Harriman, he said, "....I consider it necessary to support every move which cementa friendship of the two nations...." 100-203561-2416, pg 50, 51 (U)

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From a technical alliance on Boris Morros, a Soviet espionage agent, it was learned that Chaplin had been in touch with Morros. This same source advised on June 17, 1943, that Morros had advised an unknown individual that he wished to be in motion picture production in five or six weeks at the Chaplin Studio. On June 29, 1943, Tim Darent, an associate of Chaplin, advised Morros that Chaplin was willing to have him come to the Studio on July 15. This same source advised that Darent informed Morros that Chaplin would make a deal for seven weeks of motion picture shooting together with sound for \$30,000. The same source advised on July 16, 1943, that an unknown individual whose first name was Sol, met Morros, stating that Chaplin wanted the two of them to come to dinner to discuss the business proposition. 100-203581-1145, pg 53 (U)

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b7c The Los Angeles Office in a report dated June 4, 1945, on Soviet Propaganda in the Motion Picture Industry, pointed out that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Koltosov were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood. Mr. Koltosov was the official representative of the Soviet Motion Picture Industry in the United States. Chaplin spoke and said, "There's a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." He said that an understanding between "us" would be beneficial in the postwar period. [REDACTED] advised that she attended this reception and said that in addition to what has been said before, Chaplin stated that he was in favor of an exchange of artists between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said, "I am not a Communist, I am just a broken-down comedian." 100-156764-141, pg 30 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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On October 21, 1943, Agents observed Chaplin driving from his home to that of Mikhail Koltunow. 100581-1145, pg 3 (C) U

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Information was received by the Bureau from a confidential source not otherwise identified, during the investigation of Chaplin for a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, that a telegram was sent to one Othman, head of the United Press in Los Angeles, by one Chapin, head of the United Press in New York City. This telegram said that Edward Carter, of the Institute of Pacific Relations, had returned from Russia. Carter said he thinks Stalin would like Chaplin to visit Russia and that Carter was finding some way to get the invitation extended. It was suggested that Chaplin be interviewed and during the interview they should get him to say that he would go if invited. 31-68496-89 (U)

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The Washington Times-Herald of April 6, 1946, in an article by Ed Sullivan, said that had Chaplin lost his trial for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and had he been deported, the Russian Consul was authorized to turn over a Soviet plan and take Chaplin to Moscow. The offer was made by the Russian Consul on the West Coast during the course of Chaplin's trial. The article continued and a [REDACTED] at Chaplin and his wife were studying Russian. 11-65176-1 (U)

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- 12 -

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b7c
b7D [redacted] Los Angeles, California, with the aid of [redacted] advised that on October 24, 1944, Chaplin gave a dinner for Mikhail Kolotomov, the Russian film representative who was about to return to Russia. 100-5113-29, PG 17 (S) (U)

b7c
b7D [redacted] Burbank, Calif., [redacted] attended a reception at the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on November 7, 1944, in honor of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet Government. Chaplin was present with his wife, according to [redacted] 65-13716-144, PG 35 (S) (U)

b7c From a technical [redacted] willows on the home of [redacted] in Philadelphia, the subject of an Internal City - C investigation, it was learned that Chaplin attended a reception at the [redacted] Embassy in Washington, D. C., on November 8, 1944. 100-260713-43 (S) (U)

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X On May 28, 1966, the Los Angeles Examiner reported the results of the party given by Constantin Simenov aboard a Russian ship. Chaplin's photograph was in the paper and the account which appeared underneath the photograph referred to an alleged remark made by Chaplin wherein he referred to the United States Customs Officials as the "American Gestapo". While aboard the Russian ship, a Russian propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system was shown. 100-335707-12 (U)

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X An article in the Daily News of March 19, 1947, referred to an alleged enterprise by Ella M. Sherover, Elliott Roosevelt, and Chaplin to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of Soviet films.
100-829-941, pg 43 (U)

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ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

X "The Daily Worker" of April 6, 1943, announced the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to promote better understanding between the United States and the USSR, which was considered essential to winning the war. It identified Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the new organization.
100-1146961-4 (U)

X "The Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and 7, 1943.
100-1146961-36 (U)

X According to "The Peoples World", West Coast daily newspaper of the Communist Party, on October 23, 1943, Chaplin was on the action picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
100-1146961-141, pg 30 (U)

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The Los Angeles Times of November 11, 1943, carried an article saying that a celebration of the American-Soviet relations was to be held at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943.
100-1146961-141, pg 30 (U)

The "California Jewish Voice" of November 16, 1943, said that the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a rally at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. At this rally, Chaplin reportedly made a \$250 contribution. This rally was attended by Special Agents of the FBI.
100-1146961-141, pg 2, 6 (U)

According to a report from the New York Office dated May 4, 1944, a confidential search of the offices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, New York City, reflected that an announcement had been made of the anniversary meeting held November 25, 1942, at the Orchestra Hall in Chicago, Illinois, as a "Salute to our Russian Ally". Chaplin was on the program.
100-1146961-239, pg 55 (U)

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X A photograph of Chaplin appeared in "The Daily Worker" of November 21, 1944, in connection with an article pointing out that he, along with other movie people, had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden on the previous Thursday. The telegram in substance urged close American-Soviet friendship. 4-A (U)

The Dies Committee Reports reflect that Chaplin was among those who had sponsored various United States Soviet Friendship rallies. 61-7582-1298, pg 481 (U)

These same Reports, in referring to the Cause of American-Soviet Friendship, list Chaplin as one of the sponsors. 61-7582-1298, pg 1199, 1202 (U)

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PRO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

X The New York Journal-American of January 15, 1942, in a column by Lucella G. Parsons, said the others, to a Russian New Year party. 39-1083-113, pg 278 (U)

On April 22, 1943, Special Agents observed Chaplin in attendance at the Pilsner Theater, 1228 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California, at a showing of the Russian-made picture, "Baltic Deputy", sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. 100-146964-83 (U)

In her signed statement on January 7, 1944, Joan Berry, the victim of a White Slave Traffic Act violation of which Chaplin was the subject, told the Agents that Chaplin had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissioner. At one time she said he told her he gave some thought to "going back to Russia." 31-68496-172, pg 14 (U)

X "The Peoples World" of April 15, 1944, reported a press conference with Mikhail Kolotosov, Soviet film representative in this country. He pointed out that Russia has a plan for a series of programs to be given at the House of Cinema Workers in Moscow. The April, 1944, program has to do with the production of Chaplin's films. 100-303561-2839, pg 119 (U)

X A news release of the Overseas News Agency on May 1, 1944, at Moscow, said that a tribute to Charles Chaplin as a "Militant Humanist" who "worships love and puts up a one-man fight against life", was paid in Moscow that day at a meeting of the Soviet Cultural Organization dedicated to the screen star. The meeting was sponsored by Voks, a society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries. The feature of the meeting was a speech by Solomon Michaels, noted Russian actor. Michaels, who met Chaplin while he was in this country, said his courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture, "The Great Dictator", was great. 31-68496-261 (U)

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An anonymous letter received at the Bureau on May 13, 1947, pointed out that Chaplin's last film, "Monsieur Verdoux", is Soviet propaganda. 100-0-21847 (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

X The September 25, 1941, issue of "The Peoples World" names Chaplin as one of the original sponsors of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated. 100-127090-13 (U)

X An advertisement in the New York Times of October 10, 1941, regarding the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, says, "These eminent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people." Chaplin's name appeared on the advertisement. 61-7566-2954 (U)

X The New York Times of October 10, 1941, carried another advertisement of the Russian War Relief and its national fund-raising campaign that was launched on October 27, 1941. The advertisement was headed, "Russia's Scorched Earth Calls to American Green Fields". Chaplin was listed as one of the sponsors. 100-37226-20, PC 19 (U)

X "The Peoples World" of May 16, 1942, said that Chaplin was scheduled to be the leading speaker at the Russian War Relief Rally at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, California, on May 15, 1942. 100-37226-A; 100-127090-13 (U)

b7D Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on May 25, 1942, advised that Chaplin was the main speaker at a mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, that date for the Russian War Relief. During his speech he said, "They must be goodly people to put up such a magnificent fight and it is the American people's demand for a second front." 100-3-25-191 (U)

X "The Daily Worker" of May 27, 1942, in referring to this rally said that in his speech Chaplin demanded (1) a second front, (2) suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats, and Communists, and (3) hailed President Roosevelt and Earl Browder. 100-37226-A (U)

X The News Letter of August 1, 1942, published by the California Division of the Russian War Relief, carried an article advising that the Music Committee of the Hollywood Committee of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, held a Shostakowitch concert at the home of Nat Finsten on July 9, 1942. According to the article Chaplin was present. 100-37226-367, PC 31 (U)

- 17 -

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The Daily Worker of December 5, 1942, commenting on the dinner given Chaplin by the Russian War Relief at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, pointed out that several prominent Russian artists and writers sent Chaplin greetings. Among them were Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer; Sergei Eisenstein, Soviet actor; and Dmitri Shostakovich.

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AFFILIATIONS WITH THE ARTIST

FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

(100-37226-A) (C)

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] submitted a report to the Bureau and advised that the Artists Front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the repeated purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942. He pointed out that Chaplin was the honorary chairman of this organization. [redacted] advised that this organization was a Communist front and was hundred per cent Communist controlled. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening. He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean comrades. When one sees the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrade." He added, "The columnists and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Timoshenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here. . . ." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder . . . and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bogey it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. . . They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in the New York Times of October 27, 1942, and in the same date.

(100-153338-4, pgs 1, 6) (U)

ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF A SECOND FRONT

b7c
From the technical surveillance on [redacted] Communist Party member in Los Angeles, it was learned on July 30, 1942, that one Anita [redacted] had contacted [redacted] and advised that Dick Collins had heard Chaplin advocate a second front in Europe the previous evening. She said that Chaplin volunteered to contribute \$100 toward an advertisement to be placed in trade papers urging a second front.

(100-3-25-210) (U)

18 -
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X "The Daily Worker" of July 23, 1942, said that 60,000 people urged a second front at a rally in Madison Square Park. During this rally a speech by Chaplin was telephoned from Hollywood. During his speech he said, "The fate of the Allied Nations is in the hands of the Communists." He then strongly urged the opening of a second front. (100-97-5-4) (U)

b7D [redacted] a discontinued paid informant of the Los Angeles Office, advised that at a meeting of the East Hollywood Branch of the Communist Party of Los Angeles on July 23, 1942, an unidentified man led a discussion concerning the second front. He stated that an article in the "Citizens News" of July 23, 1942, carried a report of a speech made by Chaplin to 100,000 persons in Madison Square Garden. This person stated that during his speech Chaplin reportedly urged the opening of a second front and said the Communists were then engaged in a defense of Western civilization. (100-3-25-216, pg. 3) (U)

b7D According to info received from [redacted] a discontinued informant of the Chicago Office on September 1, 1942, Robert Travis, Vice President of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, sent letters to all affiliated unions enclosing copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Democracy will Live or Die". It was a copy of a speech made by Chaplin via phone to the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden mentioned before. According to this informant, this was part of the Communist Party program demanding a second front. (100-33049-9-33, pg. 19) (U)

From the technical surveillance on the National Maritime Union in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it was learned that Chaplin was scheduled to speak before a second front rally to be held on October 30, 1942, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. (100-28126-26, pg. 65) (U)

X In an article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", published July 5, 1947, there is set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to a question on his war record, stated that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He said, "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone. General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people it turned out were of the same opinion." (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE PEOPLES RADIO FOUNDATION

On November 1, 1944, it was learned from an unidentified source that Joseph E. Brodsky, an attorney and official of the International Workers Order, conferred with Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of Publications of the Communist Party. They discussed plans for the formation of a corporation for a contemplated radio station. The name to be given this was "Peoples Radio Foundation". Brodsky said that he had completed the Board of Directors and one of them was Chaplin.

(61-7341-951) (U)

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A confidential source of the offices of [redacted]

bx New York City, on November 19, 1944, revealed that Chaplin was one of the directors pro tem of the Peoples Radio Foundation, which was incorporated under the laws of New York on November 27, 1944. It was sponsored by the International Workers Order and was formed to own and operate FM radio stations throughout the United States. 100-329561-10 pgs 5, 6 (U)

X On December 11, 1945, the New York World Telegram in an article by Frederick Woltman entitled "New York Staff is Taken over by a Pro-Red", pointed out that Chaplin as one of the financial backers of the Peoples Radio Foundation, was instrumental in having a corporation established in order for the Communist Party to get in on the ground floor of FM radio broadcasting. (U)

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A copy of a "General Industrial Bulletin #106" dated at Fresno, California, on April 28, 1924, describes Chaplin as being sympathetic to the International Workers of the World and hiring many of them to work on his movie sets. 61-1936 (U)

bx According to a report prepared by [redacted] Los Angeles, California, Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Hailed Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee. 100-7061-115, pg 5 (U)

X "The Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, said that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October 27, 1942, as the first major public function based on Vice President Wallace's speech, "The Century of the Common Man". The purpose was to raise funds for the rescue from the Vichy concentration camps, the anti-Fascist unionists, and political refugees. Chaplin was listed as a sponsor of this affair. 100-7061-4 (U)

bx On November 25, 1942, [redacted] a discontinued informant of the Chicago Office, advised that the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" staged a program in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at 220 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Chaplin was introduced and spoke. He criticized the anti-Communist propaganda. He said, "We are no longer shocked by Russian purges. They liquidated the Quillings and Lavals, and it was too bad that Norway, Hungary, and other countries didn't do the same. The stigma against Russia is being dissolved like mist in the sun. They say they are Godless people. I think they must have eternity in their souls to fight as they are fighting. Anyone who dies for an ideal must have a little religion. . . . Russia is fighting for Communism and let's face it. They like the system." With reference to his own politics he said, "They ask me what I

- 20 -
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want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism. . . rugged for a few, rugged for many." 100-3-14-1, pg 40 (U)

b7D Former Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that he attended a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel on December 3, 1942, in honor of Chaplin given by the "Airs to Russia Week" committee of the Russian War Relief. He spoke to a Miss Goldborough, whom he described as a Communist. She told him that the Russian War Relief was presently "pulling strings" in Washington, D. C., to have Chaplin go on a tour of Russia. She further stated that "Our friends in the State Department will fix it so he gets the same cooperation Willkie got." 100-37226-1 (U)

b7D [redacted] advised [redacted] during this dinner Chaplin spoke and made many pro-Communist remarks. He [redacted] said, "We must be tolerant of the Russian system. Let's stop all this [redacted] and evasion and call it what it is - the Communist system, and that Communist system is a very convenient ally. . . They did the real fighting for us. Why should anyone object to Harry Bridges speaking at Harvard because Bridges was a Communist. . . ." [redacted] said that Chaplin advocated "a united front" of "tolerance and understanding for Russia and the Communist system from Thomas Lamont of Wall Street to Harry Bridges of the CIO." At another point he said that it was high time we abandoned political and economic prejudices against our best ally, the Soviet Union, since our ally does not object to our own ideals and form of government." (U)

100-37226-133, pg 154
On October 24, 1943, a highly confidential source, otherwise unidentified, advised that one Gene (phonetic), called Mrs. Chaplin and invited the Chaplins to a Russian party given under the auspices of the Russian-American Actors Mutual Aid Society to be held at Mitchell Green's Ranch in North Hollywood. 100-203581-1145, pg 53 (U)

A small circular distributed by the American-Russian Cultural Association, Incorporated, reflects that in November, 1944, Chaplin was on the Board of Honorary Advisors. 100-172351-51, pg 2 (U)

b7D On December 15, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] submitted a report saying that the magazine, "Salute", was going to be published by Leverett Gleason and others at 114 East 32nd Street. [redacted] described it as a Communist intellectual magazine and said that Chaplin was the chief financial backer. (U)

61-7562-2121
An Army report for January 14 through 20, 1945, reflects that "New Masses" was to hold a banquet on January 22, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, at which time Chaplin, among others, would be given an award. 100-7460-2709, pg 6 (U)

A censorship report dated May 14, 1945, reflects that Chaplin, with others, was a signer of a telegram charged to the Council for Pan American Democracy, 129 West 26th Street, New York City, sent to Luis Carlos Prestes, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which greetings were sent congratulating him on being freed. In the telegram Prestes was described as an anti-Fascist. 100-13361-52 (U)

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b7c
A confidential search of the effects of [redacted] on May 3, 1945, and August 15, reflected that [redacted] was conducting a music project for the Rockefeller Foundation through the New School for Social Research. Chaplin was listed as one of the consultants. At the same time it was noted that Chaplin's address appeared in [redacted] books. 100-195220-16, pg 19, 66 (U)

X
The "New York Freiheit" for August 25, 1945, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Square Garden on August 29, 1945, sponsored by the New York CIO and Chaplin, with others. 100-8574-24, pg 6 (U)

b1
[redacted] (C)
A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. 100-71076-11, pg 17 (U)

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE VIOLATIONS BY CHAPLIN

X
You will recall that the Bureau conducted an extensive investigation concerning Chaplin's activities with one Joan Berry in 1943 and 1944. During the course of this investigation it was learned that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transportation of Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1942, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1942. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York on October 16, 1942, at the Artists Front to Win the War Rally. Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where the alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1942. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she had numerous trysts with Chaplin. On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted. 31-66096-172, pg 1, 2 (U)
Ser 238

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Sections 51, 52, and 58, United States Code, for conspiring to violate the civil

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liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude E. Marple. Thereafter, Robert Arden, admittedly acting as a close friend of Chaplin, appeared before Captain W. E. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 2, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. As Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bill and her transportation to New York, White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 7, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time one of the subjects, namely, Tina Du Clos, a close friend of Chaplin, called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had Berry arrested. The following day Judge Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, had Minnie Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of the state. (31-68496-256, pg. 12) (U)

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin when he was advised by United States Attorney Charles Carr that Carr had received written instructions from the Department of Justice to dismiss these charges. (31-68496-258) (U)

The records of the Identification Division do not contain any information concerning arrests of Chaplin other than for the charges set forth. (31-68496-258, pg. 2) (U)

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude E. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943. (31-68496-9, pg. 21, 40) (U)

Investigation revealed that Chaplin was probably instrumental in procuring at least two abortions for Berry as a result of his associations with her. (31-68496-21) (U)

The Washington Post for August 4, 1945, said that the Los Angeles Court had declared that Chaplin was the father of the Berry child. (31-68496-4) (U)

The Washington News, Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1945, said that Chaplin had been ordered to pay \$75 a week for the support of the Berry child and \$5,000 attorney fees. (31-68496-4) (U)

Mike Gold in his column, "Change the World", in "The Daily Worker" of January 19, 1945, said that the paternity suit against Chaplin by Joan Berry was a part of a campaign of character assassination started by the Hearst, McCormick, and Fascist Press of America when Chaplin produced "The Great Dictator", which lampooned Hitler and Mussolini. (100-114353-17) (U)

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WISCONSIN

87c Postal censorship submitted a report on September 25, 1942, showing a letter to [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, from Marta, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America, in which it was stated that it had been rumored in San Salvador that Margarita [redacted] had married Chaplin. The censorship report pointed out that one Margarita [redacted] of Hollywood was an espionage suspect. 65-39469-15 (U)

By a report dated January 16, 1943, [redacted] Army advised that Joe Fisher, late of Singapore and then in British India, was recruited by a Jap agent and one of his contacts was Charlie Chaplin. 100-18850-1 (U)

"The Daily [redacted] of July 30, 1943, said that Chaplin was one of 800 labor, religious, and [redacted] leaders who joined in sending a letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt on July 1943, urging him to prevent racial outbreaks and discrimination. 100-809-A (U)

The Washington Times-Herald of February 10, 1945, said that Senator Langer, Republican of North Dakota, introduced a bill calling on the Attorney General to investigate to determine if Chaplin should be deported. If the investigation revealed Chaplin was deportable, the bill directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings toward this end. 31-68496-A (U)

The Los Angeles Office in its crime survey of April 15, 1945, said that Chaplin was one of the major studio executives who is alleged to have a library of obscene film. 62-75147-26-59, PG 190 (U)

The Washington Post of May 3, 1947, said that Konrad Bercovici had sued Chaplin for one million dollars and recovered \$95,000 in a suit charging Chaplin with plagiarism and breach of contract involving the motion picture, "The Great Dictator". 25-12077-A (U)

100-127098 ✓

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-78 BY 1252 JSP/ACB

August 14, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

The following might be an excellent item for Louella Parsons. It is taken from a report of SA Edward P. Morse, dated February 3, 1923, at San Francisco, entitled "General Radical Situation - San Francisco District," Bureau File 61-20, Serial 67, page 32. The following is a verbatim quote from our Report.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN REFERRED TO AS CONRAD FIDLER (1922)

"According to press dispatches from Berlin, dated Jan. 30th, Moscow's official newspaper, 'The Pravda' prints an enthusiastic tribute to CHARLIE CHAPLIN as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a CHAPLIN film in Soviet Russia.

"The 'Pravda' gives a great boost to 'Comrade Charlie,' as a man whose heart long was known to be on the right side and who, according to the latest reports from America, now has joined the Communist Party."

Respectfully,

L. J. Nichols

We ought to
check the original
at the Library of
Congress to make certain
of this.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

18 SEP 19 1947

58 SEP 2

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-78 BY 1258 STP/KRM

8/26/47

There is attached hereto a photostatic copy of the item appearing in "Virago" on January 18, 1929, regarding Charlie Chaplin, along with a translation of the article. It is quite illuminating. Particular attention is directed to the last paragraph of the item.

Attachment

LOK:SC

✓ ENCL. ATTACHED

177

EX-30

RECORDED VOO-127N1234
INDEXED 19 SEP 1947

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DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 JIP/kob

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE

100-127010-20

Театры и музыка...

Чарли Чаплин.

Почти вся жизнь Чарли Чаплина прошла в театрах. Он был артистом, режиссером, сценаристом, композитором. Его фильмы известны во всем мире. Он был одним из самых популярных актеров своего времени.

Чарли Чаплин родился в Лондоне. Он начал выступать в театрах с детства. Его родители были артистами. Он был талантливым артистом и режиссером.

Чарли Чаплин был одним из самых популярных актеров своего времени. Его фильмы известны во всем мире. Он был талантливым артистом и режиссером.

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Юбилей П. М. Саловского.

Павел Михайлович Саловский родился 15 января 1884 года в Москве. Он был талантливым артистом и режиссером. Его фильмы известны во всем мире.

Кооперация.

Центросоюз за границей.

С русской кооперацией тесно связаны Центросоюз за границей. Он был одним из самых популярных кооперативных организаций своего времени. Он был талантливым артистом и режиссером.

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DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 JSP/KC

August 24, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM MR. LADD

In connection with the material prepared for Hedda Hopper, I have checked the original source of the paragraph in which "Pravda" is quoted as praising Charlie Chaplin (in January, 1923) and saying that Chaplin had recently joined the Communist Party.

This paragraph was copied from the report of Special Agent Edw. P. Morse, dated at San Francisco 2/3/23 (Bureau File 61-20-67, page 32) in a case entitled "General Radical Situation, San Francisco District."

As far as I have been able to determine, the Bureau does not have a copy of the Pravda article mentioned. I am, therefore, enclosing with the revised Hedda Hopper material a memorandum entitled "Comments on Charlie Chaplin in the Communist Press", from which the "Pravda" paragraph has been omitted.

In order to complete the Bureau file, an effort is being made to locate this "Pravda" article in the Library of Congress.

Director's Notation:
"Certainly a much labored
effort brought forth a
miserable product. H."

RECORDED
INDEXED

13171

100-12767-21
FBI

MAILED ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN REFERRED TO AS COMMUNIST MEMBER"

"According to press dispatches from Berlin, dated Jan. 30th, Moscow's official newspaper, 'The Pravda' prints an enthusiastic tribute to CHARLIE CHAPLIN as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Soviet Russia.

"The Pravda' gives a great boost to 'Comrade Charlie,' as a man whose heart long was known to be on the right side and who, according to the latest reports from America, now has joined the Communist Party."

The above is quoted from Page 32 of the report of Special Agent Edw. P. Morse, dated at San Francisco, February 3, 1923, in a case entitled, "General Radical Situation, San Francisco District," Bureau File 61-20-67, page 32.

ENCLOSURE

100 12 1190-21

61-20-67

Pravda, Jan. 12, 1923

THEATRE and MUSIC
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

by NICHOLAI LESSEDEV

We need laughter. During our minutes of rest and recreation along with lectures and sport we have the right to some time for laughter. Healthy, elementary muscular laughter.

So far we only laugh "seriously," "concretely," "crocodile" fashion. We are forced to laugh satirically and on command as testimony to the Barker and Peasant Inspection and G.P.U....

This was the reason for the great enthusiasm shown by the Eveflovites and youth when the two mirthful children's pictures with Charlie Chaplin were shown in the moving theatre house at the Everdlovsk University.

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theatre" and "Charlie Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have leaked through to us since the time of the war. The films are old in technique as well as time of filming. However, they are better than anything that has been sent to us by the Bourgeoisie West from among its millions of words of movie films.

Without doubt Charlie Chaplin is the greatest of all movie actors. In performing the most difficult and most risky role - the creator of laughter - he happily avoids the shortcomings of the ordinary movie comedian actor. Charlie Chaplin does not have the banal insipidness of Max Linder. He lacks the degenerate idiotism of Toktalik (Durashkin), Prince and others. He does not have the

ENCLOSURE

"dirt" and adultery found in French farce. He avoids the heavy German humor. He does not have the greasy self-satisfaction of the Russian comedian. Charlie Chaplin has learned the secret of construction - serious physiognomy, absurd body and accurate, mathematical movie-trick. That is the artless machine of his connoisseurship. And with its aid he creates masterpieces besides which the Kieferhalden "Hagonssets" and Forreger's experiments are feeble epigonism.

What does Chaplin make one laugh at? At anything which rates laughter. At trivialities and commonalities, deformity and physical awkwardness and stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with human masks, grotesque figures, and he himself, perplexed and awkward, rambles among them, makes unexpected paradoxical gestures and! floods the faces of millions with uncontrollable laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie will consider Chaplin one of their own when the Mayor of London meets him at the R. R. station. But I do know that the American and European proletariat loves and esteems "their Charlie" more than a hundred Chaliapins put together. His films for all of their "party-lessness" can and must be considered ours.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information, (instruction) he has joined the American Communists...

When we build a "laugh factory" (naturally this will be a "movie factory") the Presidium of the Commissars of the International will have to consider the request made by the group of Communist

Movie Workers:

"for a swift transfer, as a point of party discipline,
of Comrad: ...in from America to the REFER"...

However, even without this he has long been keen about us!

Translated by C. L. Melman

Pravda, Jan. 12, 1923

THEATRE and MUSIC

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

by NIKOLAI ...

is pure laughter. During our minutes of rest and recreation along with laughter and sport we have the right to have time for laughter. Healthy, vigorous, ... laughter.

So far we only laugh "sarcastically", "ironically", "cynical" fashion. We are forced to laugh satirically and on command as testimony to the worker and peasant inspection and U.S.V....

This was the reason for the great enthusiasm shown by the Sovietites and youth when the two delightful children's pictures with Charlie Chaplin were shown in the moving theatre boxes at the Dzerzhinsk University.

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theatre" and "Charlie Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have leaked through to us since the time of the war. The films are old in terms as well as time of filming. However, they are better than anything that has been sent to us by the bourgeoisie. Best from among its millions of yards of movie films.

Without doubt Charlie Chaplin is the greatest of all movie actors. In performing the most difficult and most risky role - the anti-hero creator of laughter - he happily avoids the shortcomings of the ordinary movie comedian actor. Charlie Chaplin does not have the banal ~~insipidness~~ insipidness of Max Linder. He lacks the degenerate ~~insipidness~~ insipidness of Tokiolin (Durovkin), Prince and others. He does not have the ~~insipidness~~ and adultery found in French farce. He avoids the heavy German humor. He does not have the greasy self-satisfaction of the Russian comedian. Charlie Chaplin has learned the secret of construction - serious physiognomy, absurd body and accurate, mathematical movie-tricks. That is the artless machine of his comeliness. And with its aid he creates masterpieces besides which the Katerbush-like "Bogomolov" and Porroper's experiments are feeble ~~unpleasant~~ epigrams.

And does Chaplin make one laugh at anything which rates laughter.
At misadventures, trivialities and communitities, deformity and physical awkwardness and
stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with human risks, protegee
flames, and he himself, perplexed and awkward, rattles among them, makes
unrepeated paroxysmal gestures and floods the faces of millions with
uncontrolled laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie will consider
Chaplin one of theirs when the Mayor of London meets him at the R. N.
station. But I do know that the American and European proletarian loves
and values "their Charlie" more than a hundred Chappins put together.
His films for all of their "party-lessness" can and must be considered ours.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of
America. According to the latest information (instruction) he has joined
the American Communist Party...

Then we build a "laugh factory" (naturally this will be a
"laugh factory") the President of the Committee of the International
will have to consider the request made by the group of Communist Movie
Workers.

After a swift transfer, as a point of party discipline, of
Comrade Chaplin from America to the USSR...

However, even without this he has long ago been keen about us!

Translated by G.I. Kozlov

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. J. P. COYNE
 FROM : Mr. E. H. Winterrowd
 SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

DATE: August 26, 1947

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

The attached hereto two photostatic copies of a critical article written concerning Chaplin's new picture, "Monsieur Verdoux." This critical review appeared beginning on page 307 of the Summer, 1947, issue of "Mainstream."

An examination of the critical review reflects that it is most favorably inclined toward the social, if not political, significance of the motion picture. In referring to this, the author of the critical review makes the following statement: "But perhaps the reason audiences applaud, more than any other, is that Chaplin is uttering social truths that square with their own knowledge of life and which they have long waited to hear. By concentrating on the tragedy of Verdoux, he has been able to draw a transversal line across the entire grain of our social structure, and without succumbing either to sentimentality or mysticism, he has laid bare the vast contradictions between the vaunted bourgeois ideal and bourgeois reality...."

In another portion, the reviewer states that there has been such a "ruthless exploration" by Chaplin that "one does ask if every individual in the world is as corrupt as Chaplin has made most of his characters." The reviewer then asks the questions: "Are the only good people the very young and the crippled, and is death their only escape? Is capitalism a cancer that has infested us all?"

This memorandum is submitted for two reasons: (1) Because of the praise of the social and political significance in Chaplin's film, which, it is understood, he directed as well as acted in, and (2) Because the magazine "Mainstream" saw fit to give such space to it.

By way of identification, "Mainstream" is published by Mainstream Associates Incorporated, which was organized September 4, 1945. The President of the organization is Joseph Melshin, a Communist Party member who is President of New Century Publishers, Communist publishing house. Samuel Sillen is Vice President and Editor-in-Chief. Sillen has written for a long time for the "Daily Worker." He is also a Communist Party member. The Secretary-Treasurer is V. J. Perone, a Party member who is on the Editorial Board of "New Masses" and "Political Affairs." Many known Communists have written for the magazine in the past. The first issue was the Winter, 1946, issue of which over 10,000 copies were allegedly sold. These sales were made through the Communist Party and Communist Party operated and dominated book stores.

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It is recommended that this memorandum together with the attachments be forwarded to Supervisor [redacted] for his information and consideration since it is understood a summary memorandum is being prepared on Chaplin.

Attachment: The summary is completed. When it is finished, again this info. should be included.
 1947 JOC

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Chaplin's Monsieur Verdoux

By ARNAUD D'USSEAU

MONSIEUR VERDOUX is Chaplin's finest picture. That it has baffled the majority of critics and won the censure of the self-righteous arbiters of our film industry is not surprising; it would have been more surprising if it hadn't. Hans Christian Andersen wrote a fairy tale about a child who had the eyes and courage to announce to the multitude that an emperor was nude; Chaplin has been equally clear-sighted and fearless about most of the shamelessly naked contradictions in capitalist society. What else could his critics express but bewilderment or indignation? You can't tell a man with savage imperiousness that his cherished war is a monstrous lie and expect him to remain silent.

Perhaps the best place to begin our discussion of this fascinating picture is with its central figure—Verdoux himself. Once Chaplin had the startling idea of making a film about a modern Bluebeard and giving it a serious theme, there were several conceivable ways he might have approached such a character: as a pathological killer, or as Dostoyevsky dealt with Raskolnikov in *Crime and Punishment*, a murderer at tortured variance with his conscience and society. Chaplin happily chose to do neither. Pathological Bluebeards have little reality outside the disordered walls of a lunatic asylum. A sadistic thirst for blood may tend shivers up an audience's spine but it can rarely challenge its morality. Besides, the limited appeal of the hot needle under the fingerprint or the child's throat slit from ear to ear was long ago exhausted by Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, Peter Lorre and those other fugitives from Grand Guignol who lurk out screen.

Chaplin's presumable reasons for not choosing to portray a Raskolnikov are more interesting to speculate upon. Raskolnikov has moral size. When he kills it is with the hideous knowledge he is not only committing a crime against society for which he may be punished, but he is also staining his immortal soul with a sin that will damn him to an eternal Hell—a twin conflict Dostoyevsky has presented with such dramatic force and psychological insight that it has long been considered the apotheosis of all torment within the breast of a murderer. But Chaplin has also avoided this inter-

pretension. The "authorized murders" at Barbenwald and Maidenack have made Dostoevsky's conception somewhat pallid and a little old-fashioned. After the mass graves, the lamp shades fashioned from human skin, the flourishing cabbage fields fertilized with the bones of the poor, how possibly can murder be reduced to the guilt feelings and fears of a single individual, and of what relevancy is God? Is there not, Chaplin asks instead, a Twentieth Century conception of murder that must be explored psychologically? And is it not possible to explore such a concept with comic irony, leaving God out of it and placing the moral burden squarely on society?

This, it seems to me, is Chaplin's intent. His style, as always, is satirical, but like the very best satire its underlying purpose is serious, revealing the profoundest concern for human destiny. He has rejected the moral apathy of those who declare blandly that the hate and fear from which murder springs have been predetermined by man's essentially barbaric nature. He has dismissed the superstition of original sin, insisting instead upon what we know to be scientifically true: that man has the capacity for both good and evil and will behave according to the social incentives with which he is presented. Like Hugo, Dickens and Shaw, he has recognized that the reason one man kills another resides within the structure of society, and the sickness or soundness of a society is reflected in that society's sensitivity to it. He has seen, in Shaw's words, that "not only does Society commit more frightful crimes than any individual, king or commoner: it legalizes its crimes, and forget certificates of righteousness for them, besides torturing anyone who dares expose their true character."

Let's glance at the story. In outline it is extremely simple, but Chaplin has told it with great subtlety and many implications, unfolding it like all great stories on several levels at the same time.

Verdoux is an industrious bank clerk who is fired after thirty-five years of faithful service to a single firm because of a temporary business slump. The blow is a harsh one to the dapper little man, who has always believed in the efficacy of hard work and loyalty to the firm, but so thoroughly has he accepted these virtues in their bourgeois context that he does not for a moment question the social reasons for so great an injustice; rather, he decides the deficiency has been within himself. He has jeopardized his security because he has failed to realize with sufficient clarity that in his society it is dog-eat-dog, a knife always at the other fellow's throat; if one is to survive then one must be prepared to act ruthlessly, daringly. Thus he turns calculatedly to the profession of marrying and murdering wealthy

Chaplin's *Monsieur Verdoux: d'Ussieu*

middle-aged woman, posing alternately as a country gentleman of leisure, an engineer and a sea captain. And for a time his career is *gristly* successful. The police are cleverly outwitted; his wife and child are prosperously provided with all the middle-class comforts; his neighbors remain friendly and unsuspecting. In between lucrative amours, he runs an antique shop; nothing is ever sold from this cluttered shop, but it answers nicely the problem of storing his victims' possessions once he has disposed of their bodies and used their money to invest in a fluctuating stock market.

As Verdoux goes about his wicked job, his complete conviction that he is behaving no differently than the ruthless men who dominate modern business frees him from any sense of guilt. Nor do his lethal activities give him any *ad-hoc* satisfaction when a web is woven over the moon and he decides he again must kill. Chaplin insists upon quite the contrary. The sight of pain nauseates the ex-bank clerk and he is a *vegetation* for presumably humanitarian reasons. In short, Verdoux is the "completely integrated" bourgeois, as thoroughly conditioned by society as one of Pavlov's dogs was conditioned by the sound of a bell. When he counts money or rifles a ledger he does so with extraordinary skill and rapidity, one of those tools condemned to compute figures and never interpret them. His dealings with stock-brokers are always punctilious, displaying a particular respect for those envied servants of high finance. His deference for the police is never hypocritical; though he is deceiving them, he has had their protection for too many years as a law-abiding bourgeois ever to regard them as adversaries except in the most impersonal sense. Above all there is Verdoux's attachment to his family. It is his love for his wife and beautiful little boy which justifies everything, and to show that Verdoux's affection for his wife is of the most sublime order Chaplin makes of her an invalid. Verdoux is not killing for the purposes of power, but because he wishes to provide security and happiness for those who need him, who could not possibly survive without him. Chaplin defies the insinuation which our society pretends to hold highest, the family, while sharply commenting on that fallacious sentiment we hear so frequently expressed: "All a man can hope to do is to take care of those who are dependent upon him. As for the rest of the world, well, that's somebody else's grief, not mine." Like so many fathers, Verdoux's concentration on his family alone has robbed him of any larger social vision at the same time that it has satisfied his need for being loved, for acting responsibly and for playing ruler in a safely proscribed area of relationships which society has sanctified.

So sedulous a conception demanded of Chaplin that he make as plausible as possible how such a character as Verdoux could ever operate successfully over a sustained length of time. This, too, he achieves brilliantly. When Verdoux meets old friends he is briskly evasive, and he takes great precautions to see there are no photographs of himself. His various roles permit him to be logically separated from his different wives when necessary, and though it is part of Chaplin's intent to satirize each of these roles, and at the same time to guarantee their success, he deliberately gives Verdoux the best of social positions. It is a middle-class assumption that a sea captain is a man of unimpeachable integrity; an engineer is best fulfilling his destiny by being off in the colonies building bridges for the empire; and though a gentleman of leisure is a little absurd and fills no specific function, he does have manners, he is sensitive to the finer things, and it is really unfair to keep ignoring his beautiful flowers, impersonate telephone messages, and embossed calling cards with their persistent declarations of love.

But there is another reason, more important than any of these, for Verdoux's success: it is the social position of each of his victims and the psychological contradictions which their social position creates. At the opening of the picture we are introduced to a middle-class family, somewhere in the French provinces. A more odious tribe is difficult to imagine. Rudeness and contempt mark every interchange between them; affection is only displayed when it is linked with avarice. Here, declares Chaplin with savage insight, is the environment of Verdoux's victims. Is it for a moment difficult to believe that one of them might wish to escape such a domestic hell, especially if she has a little money of her own with which to do it?

Our only glimpse of Verdoux's first wife is heavy black smoke pouring from a large incinerator set beyond a row of blooming rose bushes at the back of a garden. Simultaneously, we meet Verdoux, and as he turns his charm on his next prospective bride Chaplin elaborates this particular theme. The majority of middle-class, middle-aged women are dissatisfied; they don't live alone and like it; they are far from regarding their best years as after forty. Dead husbands may have worked long and hard to insure their future with an annuity or a little property, but it has been at the expense of insuring them with little else. Though these women have developed a strong sense of property, equally strong are their emotional needs which have been denied or warped and are awaiting release.

Chaplin's *Monsieur Verdoux: d'Usine*

Chaplin is careful not to oversimplify or schematize this insight. Indeed, much of the humor of the picture comes from this central supposition being extravagantly frustrated. Though these emotionally impoverished women are gullible, they are not stupid; for all his agile charm Verdoux must work hard to win their affections. And in one instance he meets with no success whatsoever. This is the indestructible whore, played superbly by Martha Raye, whom Verdoux has married because she has won two hundred thousand francs in a lottery. Voluptuously raucous, the lady is enchanted with Verdoux's elegance; the idea of being married to a sea captain who wears a winged cut leaves her a little breathless. But whenever Verdoux brings the subject around to her wealth, her enchantment promptly vanishes. Before her windfalls she deals professionally in passion and understands its monetary value; on this score she cannot be duped. She is, however, vulnerable in another way. Because she has won her money accidentally, she has no developed sense of property and therefore is fair game for any promoter who presents her with any scheme on a straight business basis. One of the funniest and most perceptive scenes in the picture is Verdoux's outrage when this particular wife falls for a proposal to make gasoline out of salt water. We not only get another glimpse of the woman's extraordinary naivete, but Chaplin adds another brush stroke to Verdoux's character. What but outrage could Verdoux expect in the face of such an insult? She has succumbed to the most obvious of propositions while he has been attempting to rob her with the greatest of finesse.

The average bourgeois may feel that he is being driven by inexorable necessity, but he never looks upon himself as an insensitive individual, totally immune to the suffering of others. He may sweat his workers and fail to provide them with adequate safety devices, but he will also contribute to the Red Cross. So it is with Verdoux. He behaves ruthlessly, but he is not callous; his code has made him hard, but it hasn't turned him into a fiend. His relationship to his family indicates this, and we see it underscored again when, one rainy night, Verdoux meets a young girl and takes her home with the intention of testing a new poison he has learned about. But then he learns the young girl's story. She has a husband who is sick and whom she takes care of; in doing so she has run afoul of the law and has been thrown in jail; now she has just been released. Verdoux is touched, and abruptly decides not to kill her. He recognizes that the girl is a kindred spirit, one who, like himself, has risked the wrath of society for someone she loves; the difference between them is that she has failed where he thus far has been

successful. Even here, however, Chaplin does not succumb to sentimentalism or violate Verdoux's character. Verdoux gives the girl money, annoyed at the same time by her tears and ~~character~~ of gratitude; he wishes her to leave as quickly as possible. Like so many bourgeois, he has neither the inclination nor the time to learn too much about the miseries of others.

What, then, defeats the "completely integrated" Verdoux? It is the very society into which he has put so much faith. For even after he has uncompromisingly abided by its most ~~unpleasant~~ demands, a financial crash wipes out the fortune he has so energetically brought together, confronting him with the incontrovertible knowledge that there are forces at work which make it impossible for that society to provide his faith with any real guarantees or rewards. All his risks have been in vain; his many murders have netted him no more than the thirty-five years he put in behind the cage of a bank.

It is right here, if anywhere, that one might have expected *Monsieur Verdoux* to break in half or go soft. Surely if Capra or McCarey were the director, Verdoux would have been infused with a tardy remorse and the climax of the picture would have been his expiation within the conventional framework. But Chaplin uncompromisingly carries through with the theme he has begun. Verdoux assumes all that has happened to him and declares his greatest mistake has been that he did not operate on a sufficiently large scale, dealing, perhaps, in munitions. As Verdoux himself declares, "murders sanctify"; his Achilles heel has been that he recognized this important fact too late.

Verdoux is so convinced that society, not he, is the monster that he will not admit the right of the law to condemn him, or the church to offer him "spiritual comfort." Indeed, in a brief scene with a priest, Chaplin furnishes us with as scathing a comment on the spiritual uselessness of the church as we have ever had in American films and should, once and for all, rid us of the tiresome histrionics that go on in most Hollywood death cells. Verdoux bluntly tells the priest he has made his peace with God, his quarrel is with men. It is they and their institutions that have blackened the sky and robbed the earth of those good fruits it could so readily produce for everyone. It is they who have oppressed and impoverished other men and made of him a stranded hobgoblin. Verdoux is equally candid with the reporter who has come to like him during the trial. Ominous in an atomic age, he says he will see all those who have condemned him very soon—"goodbye for now." And in final fade out, as Verdoux walks slowly toward

Chaplin's Monsieur Verdoux: *d'Ussieu*

the guillotine, his hands tied behind his back, a guard on either side, we realize with shattering force that there have been many victims in the picture, but there's been no greater victim than Verdoux himself, and that of the most appalling ingredients Chaplin has evolved a tragic figure capable of evoking our profoundest sympathy.

11

Why have the critics been so baffled by *Monsieur Verdoux*, and why have they come down on it so hard? There are a number of reasons, and I think they are worth examining.

It has long been a standard complaint of our better film critics that Hollywood "types" its actors and this is one of the chief causes for the screen's present impoverishment. What has not been seen so sharply, however, is that the very same thing has long been happening to the best of our comedians. Indeed, the assumption has developed that a comedian is an artist apart and that his talent and personality are so utterly unique that he can only be "typed." New routines, new subtleties are expected of Groucho Marx, Jimmy Durante or Bobby Clark, but only to the extent that they are integrated into a personality already recognizable. The critics have come to classify our comedians as clowns and use nostalgia as a slide rule for their judgments, expecting them to perform like the captive horses on a carousel. Thus when Chaplin refuses to accept this conspiracy they are surprised and a little irritated and more than one declares frankly that he prefers the old Chaplin, not bothering to bring a fresh intelligence to a picture like *Monsieur Verdoux*.

Refusing to repeat past successes, Chaplin has also refused to plagiarize any of the Hollywood story patterns. Much of the picture's fun, indeed, comes from satirizing of the more pronounced clichés. When Verdoux, amused and invincible, orders prodigious quantities of flowers it reduces to complete absurdity this opening gambit in the standard Hollywood love affair. Then there is the scene in which Verdoux again meets the girl he once decided not to poison. She is wearing furs and riding in a limousine; Verdoux notes the change and asks the cause. "Oh, you know, the old story, from rags to riches," the girl replies casually, throwing away in a line the stuff out of which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made millions.

Mainstream: Summer, 1947

There has been the complaint that there are "dull spots" and "slow scenes" in *Monsieur Verdoux*. Perhaps this is because Chaplin's creation of Verdoux is a highly stylized one, depending upon external detail for its validity, and concentration upon character for its interest. Chaplin never "plays" a scene in the conventional sense, preferring always to "throw away" an idea, rather than underline it. Like all great artists he pays his audience the tribute of assuming an intelligence equal to his own. He deliberately changes the signposts marked "tragedy" and "comedy," just as Voltaire changed them when he wrote *Candide*. In *Monsieur Verdoux*, as in *Candide*, there is a mordant gaiety, a wisdom mixed with impudence, an extravagant use of force to make the most serious of points.

A number of critics have lamented the picture's technical deficiencies and here, it must be said, they are partly justified. Much of the lighting is hard and flat; the settings frequently lack the authenticity we are accustomed to expect in even the poorest Hollywood film. A number of Chaplin's group scenes are decidedly awkward. In his earlier pictures, Chaplin depended on rapid physical movements and cutting to give his comedies their pace and fluidity; his pictures, since the advent of sound, have lost some of this, despite Chaplin's free use of the moving camera, particularly when it is on his own nimble figure.

Chaplin's dialogue is not always smooth. When he speaks it himself it is sharp and right, but when he gives it to others, it is often stiff and even a little anticlimactic. Like many mimics—and Chaplin is a superb one—he depends more upon tone and manner than upon locutions and colloquialism for naturalness, something which is difficult to convey to other actors. We cannot, however, judge Chaplin's dialogue on the same basis that we judge the dialogue in an Andy Hardy picture. Chaplin is intent upon working for more than verisimilitude or an expeditious method of telling his story. He is satiric, at the same time freighting his lines with ideas, a difficult task for even the most skilled of poets or playwrights. He is also interested in keeping his dialogue spare, allowing more often for the gesture or the look to convey the essential meaning of a scene. If there is a great deal of dialogue in a scene, it is usually to prepare the point, rather than make it.

It is difficult for the artist not to be influenced by his critics, and it is part of Chaplin's greatness that he has always resisted their efforts to have him conform. What is perhaps more remarkable about a picture like *Monsieur Verdoux* is that Chaplin has also gone beyond that which is expected of him by his most ardent admirers, a much more difficult thing.

Chaplin's *Monsieur Verdoux*: *d'Ursé*

Chaplin has not played safe, he has not allowed his genius to be frustrated or extinguished by those forces which seduce men of lesser courage.

This is not to suggest that *Monsieur Verdoux* is the triumph of a clown who at last has won his chance to play Hamlet. The social perception in Chaplin's pictures has always been acute; his sympathy for the so-called little man has become axiomatic in any consideration of his work. *The Immigrant*, *The Kid*, *Easy Street*, *City Lights*, *Modern Times*, *The Great Dictator*—all of them have expounded a spirit of revolt. However, the revolt in these pictures differs sharply from the revolt in *Monsieur Verdoux*. Heretofore, the revolt of the little man with his battered derby, his bent cane and baggy pants was dictated by instinct. He was running furiously, not like a squirrel in a cage; his staying power was derived from a native vitality which seemed invulnerable. Chaplin's social comment was that of "the subversive primitive"—a phrase Heywood Brown once used in another connection, but which seems particularly apt for describing the merry fatalism in these early pictures.

But in *Monsieur Verdoux*, the revolt has been objectified. Chaplin's little man is no longer the perennial tramp wandering the earth. His energy is undiminished, and his wisdom has grown; he has come of age and is able to point his finger at those who have for so long kept him a vagabond. Verdoux comes to understand the causes for his defeat; when he goes to his death it is not a pathetic conclusion to all that has happened, but a truly tragic one.

If comparisons are to be made, then our might go back to the early René Clair pictures, to which Chaplin frequently has been indebted, or some of the other French films that have come to us in recent years. One might also go back to the gangster films of the early Thirties. There, too, the heroes were depicted as men thoroughly conditioned by their environment, able to kill without conscience or moral hesitation. In the best of these films, such as *Public Enemy*, *A Damsel in Hell*, *Little Caesar* and *Scarface*, the heroes remained unrepentant, their authors refusing to regenerate them in the accepted bourgeois framework. There was a minimum of moralizing, just enough to get by the old Hays office, and the blame for their deeds was aimed directly at society.* But here again Chaplin goes

* It is highly significant that in connection with the Thomas Dixon, Eric Johnson has issued an order banning any future showings of these early gangster films, and the motion picture companies have complied by withdrawing them from all theaters, film libraries, museums and schools. Violence for violence's sake in a picture such as *The Killers* is all right, but when it is given a social basis, suggesting that our society is at fault, our standards of culture begin to qualify their treatment of the word freedom.

further than any of his predecessors. He has not simply indicted our slums; he has directed his fury at the very heart of our civilization. Verdoux has been conditioned by a bank—an institution which forecloses mortgages, aids in monopolization, offers collateral in an economy that finds it can only expand by going to war. His tragedy, unlike that of the gangster, is not a marginal one. His behavior is a comment on those values our society celebrates, not those it cannot but condemn.

It is this, of course, more than anything else, which has disturbed our critics and enraged those who are more caring about where their interests lie. And that is why they have lashed back so sharply, not only attacking Chaplin as an artist, but also as a citizen. They question his politics, his rationality and his private life; and in Columbus, Ohio, over 350 exhibitors called on theatre owners, throughout the country to "give serious thought to the matter of withholding screen time from the film *Monsieur Verdoux*," while the picture was banned in Memphis, Tennessee. In short, behaving precisely like the dismal little minds that Chaplin is besting against.

After seeing *Monsieur Verdoux* the spectator is troubled seriously by one thing—the picture's pessimism. It is there; it is unmitigable; and within the context of the film itself it is not easily answered. Chaplin does not admit the alcoholic solution suggested by Eugene O'Neill in *The Iceman Cometh*; he does not indulge in any of the metaphysical legerdemain we find in Sartre's despair; indeed, because Chaplin has explored his theme as ruthlessly as Verdoux has carried out his amatory designs, the pessimism of these two artists seems a little facile. One does not ask for a less ruthless exploration, or a different exploration (always a foolish request), but one does ask if every individual in the world is as corrupt as Chaplin has made most of his characters. Are the only good people the very young and the crippled, and is death their only escape? Is capitalism a cancer that has infected us all?

Max Lerner, one of the few writers to recognize the film's extraordinary brilliance, suggests that the picture's pessimism stems inevitably from Chaplin's "moral anarchy." But this is an inaccurate label. The anarchist is essentially one who sees himself apart from society and above it, subject neither to its benefits nor its stupidities, heir neither to its laws nor its economic pressures. Being essentially a subjective idealist, he does not challenge bourgeois idealism, but pretenses to ignore it, placing his own value above that of society. Chaplin's emphasis in *Monsieur Verdoux* is not this. Chaplin's concern for society is as great as his concern for Verdoux. If it

Chaplin's *Monsieur Verdoux*: *d'Uzseau*

were not, then Verdoux would not voluntarily have surrendered to the police and allowed himself to be tried; it was in his power to escape punishment, and thereby express his basic indifference to society; instead, he preferred to issue a warning of pity, demonstrating his identity with it and a concern for its future.

The picture's conclusion is unmistakably pessimistic, yet audiences applaud vigorously. Which suggests, from another angle, that though the pessimism is there, it is not all-inclusive. One reason, perhaps, is that Chaplin's tone is comic; another reason is that we are always aware of Chaplin's moral vantage point. Pessimism is only pervasive when an audience is made to feel that the artist shares his characters' lack of morality; it implies that things must always be as they are depicted, that man's desire for good is an illusion. We have no such feeling at the conclusion of *Monsieur Verdoux*, anymore than we have such a feeling when we gaze at Picasso's *Guernica*, similar in that it also is a work of art that expresses a profound revelation with overpowering force, yet does not leave us depressed. Both are works of art so permeated with an implacable moral fervor, with a profound social indignation, that we know that life can be different.

But perhaps the reason audiences applaud, more than any other, is that Chaplin is uttering social truths that square with their own knowledge of life and which they have long waited to hear. By concentrating on the tragedy of Verdoux, he has been able to draw a transversal line across the entire grain of our social structure, and without succumbing either to sentimentality or mysticism, he has laid bare the vast contradictions between the vaunted bourgeois ideal and bourgeois reality. This is a rare accomplishment at any time, and in our time it calls for cheers.

In his book, *My Life and Art*, Stashevsky tells us that whenever a man in Russia was depressed, whenever life seemed most dismal, he had but to remember that at Yasnaya Polyana, Leo Tolstoy was living in his time, and his spirits would lift. Tolstoy's art was a beacon light coming through the darkness, reminding Russians there was hope. Today, in America, it is not too much to say that we are grateful to be alive in Chaplin's time. He is indeed our greatest artist. And it is good to know that *Monsieur Verdoux* will be seen in Europe and Asia, in South America and Africa. As our militarists and politicians sow their imperialist hatred, it will serve as a sort of special ambassador, telling the world that our conscience is not dead, and that our film art, despite all the efforts of those who control it, has not been hopelessly degraded.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. P. Coyne *per*
 FROM : *yes* E. Milnes
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was

DATE: September 25, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-4-78 BY 1259 JSP/KEM

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

are
 There is attached an original and yellow copy of a memorandum prepared by me concerning the above-named individual. In preparing this memorandum, all of the references appearing in the Records Section up until July 25, 1947, were searched and the pertinent portions incorporated in the attached memorandum.

Attachment

RECORDED

100-127090-23
 22 SEP 24 1947

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-24

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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THE COMMISSIONER
NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE

October 2, 1947

RECORDED

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHIEF, FBI

EX-124

Reference is made to the memorandum dated July 10, 1947, to this Bureau from Mr. John P. Boyd, Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa., your file # 4-3453092.

Pursuant to your request there is attached a memorandum setting forth the pertinent information that appears in the files of the FBI concerning the above named individual.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether your investigation of the subject together with a possible interview with him with the view of ascertaining him would in any way conflict with our investigation concerning him you are advised that such action on the part of your service would in no way interfere with our investigation concerning him.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-76 BY 1257 JGP/KEM

EX-124

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 1 14 PM '47

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

★ OCT 4 - 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 NOV-3-1947

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

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CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY ~~59 JIP/KEM~~
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION ~~12-10-82~~

October 2, 1947

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
Charlie Chaplin and Charley
Chaplin

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~3788 DPK~~ 5-14-80
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-80

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who" for 1944-1947 has the following biographical data concerning Chaplin: He was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Both of his parents were in the theatrical business. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London, England, and was married the second time to Lita Grey. Of this marriage he has two children, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney. He married his third wife, Pamela Siddard, the movie actress, and was divorced from her in 1942. He married his fourth wife, Oona O'Neill, June 18, 1943. Of this marriage he has one daughter, Geraldine Chaplin. He has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age, at which time he was employed in vaudeville and the legitimate playhouses. His first appearance was as Billy, with William Gillette in the play, Sherlock Holmes. He came to the United States with a vaudeville act in 1910. His screen debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. In 1918 he was connected with the Essanay Company and in 1916 he was connected with the Mutual Film Corporation. Thereafter, he signed with the New First National Exhibitors Circuit to make eight two-reel pictures for one thousand dollars. He thereafter became a producer and constructed his own motion picture studios in Hollywood, California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is now playing and producing his own pictures which are distributed by the United Artists Corporation of which he is a founder member. In 1940 he produced "The Great Dictator". He also has revised various other musical and sound variations of earlier pictures, the latest one being, "The Gold Rush", which was produced in 1942. He is a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. He was decorated with the Chevalier Legion of Honor in France. He is a member of the following clubs: Lamb in New York and Vasa in Catalina Island, California. His home is at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. His business address is the Charles Chaplin Studios, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND
ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN COMMUNISTS

On April 11, 1932, an unidentified informant reported that a dinner was held on April 2, 1932, in honor of Upton Sinclair at the "Rose Tree" in Pasadena, California. The informant advised that Chaplin was present as one of the representatives of the radical movement in Southern California. (U)

On August 14, 1932, it was reported that during William E. Foster's visit to Los Angeles, California, a reception was given him by Charlie Chaplin, which was attended by many of the "Farier Bolsheviks". According to a report from the Los Angeles Office, Chaplin told Foster that none of the stars had any use for Will

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ENCLOSURE

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Hayes and said, "We are against any kind of censorship. . . ." At this reception the great importance of the moving pictures with their education and propaganda appeal for the cause of the labor movement together with the revolution was discussed. Several instances were cited where radical ideas have been or were going to be embodied into moving pictures as well as the legitimate plays. The report contained no information concerning the source of this data. (61-2269-1) (U)

In a report from the San Francisco Office on February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that the press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 30, 1923 stated that "The Pravda" printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "The Pravda" gave a great boost to "Comrade Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party. (61-20-67 p. 32) (U)

In a report from the Los Angeles Office on December 14, 1923, Chaplin was identified as being a member of the "Severance Club", whose membership consisted of wealthy radicals of the "Parlor Bolshevik" type. The membership was composed of approximately 200. According to this report, this group at its meetings applauded Russia, the Red Flag, and made extremely radical statements. (61-3006-154 p. 3) (U)

An informant advised on January 15, 1941 that in a number of the reviews made of Chaplin's picture, "The Great Dictator", it was pointed out that his closing speech was nothing more than subtle Communist propaganda. (61-7566-2197 p. 2) (U)

It was learned 8/19/42 that one [redacted] said on one occasion, "Sure, I'm a registered Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin. He is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco." The informant furnishing this information is not available. (100-137839-3192-2) (U)

An informant advised on August 8, 1942, that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." He then followed this report with a list of Communist members who were in this group of intellectuals, and included the name of Charlie Chaplin in it. The informant furnishing this information is unavailable. (100-3-45 [redacted]) (U)

An informant advised that on October 13, 1942, a meeting of the Fairfield Branch of the Communist Party was held at 1630 Bank Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It was announced at this meeting that the week of October 24, 1942, would be Stalingrad Week to honor the defenders of Stalingrad, Russia. The announcement indicated that it would be climaxed by a mass rally at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and Chaplin was to be the principal speaker. This informant is unavailable. (100-3-59-67, p. 43 Conf. Inft. [redacted]) (U)

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The New York Herald Tribune of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as saying he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war as he could live on \$25,000 a year. (61-6211-210 pg. 2) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
An article in "The Daily Worker" of December 21, 1942, by Gender Carlin, said the simplest way to scotch the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list those individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. On this list would be the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article then attacks Pegler for his attacks on Charlie Chaplin. (100-49101-A) (U)

An informant advised that Chaplin may well be a Communist but there would be no record of his membership except in the higher circles of the Communist Party. This informant is unavailable. However, in this connection Robert Arden, with aliases, a close associate of Chaplin, advised that Chaplin was both a millionaire and a Communist. Arden said that Chaplin would never be contacted by a local Communist and that he was contacted only by the higher officials in the Russian Government. (100-127090-13, pg. 9) (U)

The Los Angeles Times of March 22, 1945, said that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo, Communist Party member in Beverly Hills, California. David Hanna in his column in the Los Angeles Daily News, referring to this party, said that Chaplin had been invited to attend. (39-915-2545, pg. 15) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
On July 20, 1945, Gerald L. K. Smith spoke at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California. During his speech he introduced one G. Allison Phelps. Phelps made a speech and during the speech he read a letter he had written to John Rankin, of the House Un-American Affairs Committee. In this letter he said Chaplin has a fund set aside to be used to bring aliens into the United States and that Chaplin was asking for a second front when the war was going badly for us. Further, he stated that Chaplin had sponsored Stalin's Lion Feuchtwanger, a refugee then in Southern California. (62-43818-783, pg. 21) (U)

It was learned that when Theodore Dreiser, a noted novelist and member of the Communist Party, died in December, 1945, Chaplin was present at his funeral and read a poem written by Dreiser. This informant is unavailable. (100-24493-57, pg. 7) (U)

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In the January 1946, issue of "Cross and the Flag", a publication by Gerald L. K. Smith, it was stated that in their possession was an old letter from Chaplin which flatters his devotion to the Communist cause and contains a salute to the Red Army, closing with the words, "Russia, the future is yours." (U)

An article in the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., for March 27, 1947, by Mary Sparrow, reported the testimony before the House of Un-American Affairs Committee of Senator Jack B. Tenney of the California Legislature, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature. The article pointed out that Tenney had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the Communists. 61-7582-A (U)

On April 18 and 21, 1947, an informant advised that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party. However, he is extremely cooperative and to some extent controlled by the party. The informant added that Chaplin will always go along with the Party and has helped it financially. He felt that Chaplin had financially aided the Communist West Coast paper, "The People's World". (U)

Chaplin is reportedly a close contact of Herbert Joseph Hibernas, 3209 Beronda Drive, Hollywood, California, a motion picture director and active in intellectual Communist circles. 100-203581-3702 14469 (U)

"The Worker" for June 2, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" for June 4, 1947, carried articles saying that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Louis Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their cases and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent." 100-15877A (U)

An article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", on July 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Witch Hunt". This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion of the release of his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux". One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a Communist". The next question was, "Are you a Communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by Communist sympathizer. During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a Communist agent?" To this he replied, "I knew nothing about his brother, I knew nothing about whether he is a Communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler were a Communist?" His reply to this query was, "No". He was then

- 4 -
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asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference." (U)

EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN

In a report dated February 5, 1922, on the general radical situation in the San Francisco District, it was pointed out that an unidentified informant had advised that he had talked with a couple of men connected with the New Workers Party regarding Chaplin. They said Chaplin had always been a good contributor to the "cause." (61-20-18, p. 7) (U)

The Los Angeles Office in a report dated September 6, 1922, pointed out that information had been received from an unidentified informant on the railroad strike situation. This informant said that one A. Plotkin, a representative of the Communist Party, made a speech in Meadow Brook Park, San Bernardino, California. The report stated that he was reportedly financed by Charlie Chaplin and Kate Crane Garte. *The reliability & value of informant unknown.* (U)

In a report from the Los Angeles Office dated December 29, 1922, on radical schools, the Woman's Shelly Club and the Severance Club were described as organizations of the so-called "Pinks" or "Farmer Bolsheviks". These clubs included many members of the wealthy radical class as well as a sprinkling of the so-called, "radical, intellectuals, writers, actors, etc." Chaplin was among them. These clubs were further described as the financial backers of the Communist, Socialist, and Anarchist propaganda in Los Angeles, California. 61-1499-2, p. 7 (U)

On January 10, 1923, a confidential informant advised that a \$1000 donation was made just before Christmas in 1922 to the Communist Party, USA. However, no record was made of it and the donor's identity was withheld. The informant pointed out, however, that it was generally understood that the money came from Chaplin. In this connection, one Communist had advised the informant that Chaplin did make it but does not want it to be known. This informant is not available. 61-1499-2, p. 7 (U)

John Leach, a Communist Party member, in testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. 100-127090-13 (U)

Information was received on December 19, 1939, that Raphael Bush of 11218 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, was an International Comrade, and had been placed in contact with the movie colony for the purpose of raising funds for "A Soviet America to Come". According to the information furnished, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally. 65-1674-54 100-127090-1

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An informant who was a member of the Russian-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia, advised on December 1, 1943, that that Society had collaborated with the Russian War Relief in raising funds by selling hand-painted Christmas cards. Of the 3,000 cards sold, Chaplin bought 400. (U)

It was learned that David Hyman Jenkins, a Communist in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, CIO, of San Francisco, between September 20 and 25, 1943, had returned to San Francisco from Los Angeles, California, and jokingly said that Chaplin had given "us" \$1,000. (U)

Nedra Kapper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charles Chaplin who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross..." 100-127090-13 f910 (U)

The "Passing Caravan" of February 5, 1944, published at 326 East 54th Street, New York City, pointed out that investigation had brought out that Chaplin had contributed \$30,000 to the Communist Party. 100-267852-2 (U)

An informant advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed \$750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. This source is not available. (U)

From an unidentified source it was learned that "Direction, Incorporated" of Darien, Connecticut, published the Magazine, "Direction." The owners of this magazine were reported to be Communists. It is known that the editorial policy adhered to the Communist Party line. From this source it was learned that Chaplin was one of the financial contributors to the magazine. (U)

b1 [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

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[REDACTED]

On August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kokoletsov, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Monamto Club in Hollywood. Chaplin spoke and said, "There's a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." He said that an understanding between "us" would be beneficial in the postwar period. Beverly Hills, California, advised that she attended this reception and said that in addition to what has been said before, Chaplin stated that he was in favor of an exchange of artists between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said, "I am not a Communist, I am just a broken-down comedian."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On October 24, 1948, Chaplin was observed driving from his home to that of Mikhail Kolossov. (100-203581-1745 pg 2) (U)

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b1

David Platt in "The Worker" of March 8, 1949, said that Chaplin had been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. The article said that Chaplin was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship and that the Fascist press has been hounding him for this ever since. (31-58496-A) (U)

Handwritten notes: "Hand, painting"

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b1 [REDACTED] (C)
 The Washington Times-Herald of April 8, 1944, in an article by Ed Sullivan, said that had Chaplin lost his trial for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and had he been deported, the Russian Consul was authorized to turn over a Soviet plane and take Chaplin to Moscow. The offer was made by the Russian Consul on the West Coast during the course of Chaplin's trial. The article continued and said that Chaplin and his wife were studying Russian.

(31-68496-4) (11)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
 On October 24, 1944, Chaplin gave a dinner for Mikhail Kolotsev, the Russian film representative, who was about to return to Russia.

(100-3143-39, pg. 17)

b1D [REDACTED] - Los Angeles)
 Chaplin, with his wife, attended a reception at the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on November 7, 1944, in honor of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet Government.

(65-33716-144, pg. 26)

b1D [REDACTED] Burbank, Calif.)
 It was learned that Chaplin attended a reception at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., on November 8, 1944. This source is unavailable.

(100-200713-43) U

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b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)

On May 20, 1948, the Los Angeles Examiner reported the results of the party given by Constantin Tsimmer aboard a Russian ship. Chaplin's photograph was in the paper and the account which appeared underneath the photograph referred to an alleged remark made by Chaplin wherein he referred to the United States Customs Officials as the "American Gestapo". While aboard the Russian ship, a Russian propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system was shown. (U)

(100-335702-12)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)
[REDACTED] (c)

An article in the New York Daily News of March 19, 1947, referred to an alleged enterprise by Miles M. Sharver, Elliott Roosevelt, and Chaplin to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of Soviet films. (U)

(100-825-24) - pp. 23 (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

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b1 [REDACTED] (C)
ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

0 "The Daily Worker" of April 6, 1943, announced the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to promote better understanding between the United States and the USSR, which was considered essential to winning the war. It identified Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the new organization. (100-146964-46) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and 7, 1943. (100-146964-88) (U)

✓ According to "The Peoples World", West Coast daily newspaper of the Communist Party, on October 27, 1943, Chaplin was on the motion picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (100-146964-141, pg. 30) (U)

The Los Angeles Times of November 11, 1943, carried an article saying that a celebration of the American-Soviet relations was to be held at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. According to information received Chaplin was scheduled to be present.

b1 ✓ The "California Jewish Voice" of November 16, 1943, said that the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a rally at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. At this rally, Chaplin reportedly made a \$250 contribution. (100-146964-141, pg. 3, 6) (U)

✓ A photograph of Chaplin appeared in "The Daily Worker" of November 11, 1944, in connection with an article pointing out that he, along with other movie people, had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden on the previous Thursday. The telegram in substance urged close American-Soviet friendship. (100-146964-4) (U)

The Dies Committee Reports reflect that Chaplin was among those who had sponsored various United States Soviet Friendship rallies. (61-7582-1298, pg. 481) (U)

These same reports, in referring to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors. (61-7582-1298, pg. 1199, 1202) (U)

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PRO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

SA The New York Journal American of January 15, 1947, in a column by

110
Louella O. Parsons, said that the Osgip Fernikoff invited Chaplin, along with others, to a Russian New Year's party. (39-1088-113, pg. 278) (U)

at
On April 23, 1945, Chaplin was observed in attendance at the Filmarte Theater, 1225 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California, at a showing of the Russian-made picture, "Baltic Deputy", sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. (100-146964-85) (U)

111
In her signed statement on January 7, 1944, Jean Barry, the victim of a White Slave Traffic Act violation of which Chaplin was the subject, told the Agents that Chaplin had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissar. At one time she said he told her he gave some thought to "going back to Russia." (31-69496-172 pg. 14) (U)

112
"The Peoples World" of April 15, 1944, reported a press conference with Mikhail Kolotsev, Soviet film representative in this country. He pointed out that Russia has a plan for a series of programs to be given at the House of Cinema Workers in Moscow. The April, 1944, program has to do with the production of Chaplin's films. (100-203581-2839 pg. 119) (U)

113
A news release of the Overseas News Agency on May 1, 1944, at Moscow, said that a tribute to Charles Chaplin as a "Militant Humanist" who "worships love and puts up a one-man fight against life", was paid in Moscow that day at a meeting of the Soviet Cultural Organization dedicated to the screen star. The meeting was sponsored by Vokm, a society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries. The feature of the meeting was a speech by Solomon Michaels, noted Russian actor. Michaels, who met Chaplin while he was in this country, said his courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture, "The Great Dictator", was great. (31-69496-261) (U)

114
An anonymous letter received at the Bureau on May 15, 1947, pointed out that Chaplin's last film, "Monsieur Verdoux", is Soviet propaganda. (100-0-21947) (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

The September 25, 1941, issue of "The Peoples World" names Chaplin as one of the original sponsors of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated. (100-127080-13) (U)

An advertisement in the New York Times of October 10, 1941, regarding the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, says, "These eminent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people." Chaplin's name appeared on the advertisement. (61-7566-2934) (U)

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The New York Times of October 10, 1941, carried another advertisement of the Russian War Relief and its national fund-raising campaign that was launched on October 27, 1941. The advertisement was headed, "Russia's Starved Earth Calls to American Green Fields". Chaplin was listed as one of the sponsors. (100-37225-4; 100-127080-13) (U)

"The People's World" of May 18, 1942, said that Chaplin was scheduled to be the leading speaker at the Russian War Relief Rally at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, California, on May 19, 1942. (100-37225-4; 100-127080-13) (U)

see notes On May 25, 1942, an informant advised that Chaplin was the main speaker at a mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, that date for the Russian War Relief. During his speech he said, "They must be goodly people to put up such a magnificent fight and it is the American people's demand for a second front." This informant is not available. (100-3-25-191) (Conf. Int. [redacted]) (U)

875 "The Daily Worker" of May 27, 1942, in referring to this rally said that in his speech Chaplin demanded (1) a second front, (2) suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats, and Communists, and (3) hailed President Roosevelt and Earl Browder. (100-37225-4) (U)

The News Letter of August 1, 1942, published by the California Division of the Russian War Relief, carried an article advising that the Music Committee of the Hollywood Committee of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, held a Shostakovich concert at the home of Nat Finsen on July 9, 1942. According to the article Chaplin was present. (100-37225-367, pg. 31) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of December 8, 1942, commenting on the dinner given Chaplin by the Russian War Relief at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, pointed out that several prominent Russian artists and writers sent Chaplin greetings. Among them were Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer; Sergei Nizovskii, Soviet actor; and Dmitri Shostakovich. (On August 29, 1942, it was learned that Chaplin's butler, had asked Chaplin for some clothes for the Russian War Relief. Chaplin agreed to donate his hunting suit and his women underwear. This source is unavailable.) (65-33716-20, pg. 13) (100-37225-4) (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

An informant submitted a report to the Bureau and advised that the Artists front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the reported purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 18, 1942. He pointed out that Chaplin was the honorary chairman of this organization. The informant advised that this organization was a Communist front and was hundred per cent Communist controlled. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening. He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean comrades. When we see the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrades." He added, "The columnist

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and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Pimochenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here...." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder.... and I hope and we all demand that he be stigmatized as persona non grata from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the sensational talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bogaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves.... They say Communists are Godless. What? No, no. A people who fight and die like the Russians appreciate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in the New York Times of October 27, 1942, and PM on the same date.

(100-153386-4, pgs. 1, 6)

ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF A SECOND FRONT

It was learned on July 30, 1942, that one Anita had contacted Herbert Joseph Silverman, a Communist and advised that Dick Collins had heard Chaplin advocate a second front in Europe the previous evening. She said that Chaplin volunteered to contribute \$100 toward an advertisement to be placed in trade papers urging a second front. This informant is not available.

(100-3-25-216) (Tech. on [redacted])

"The Daily Worker" of July 22, 1942, said that 60,000 people urged a second front at a rally in Madison Square Park. During this rally a speech by Chaplin was telephoned from Hollywood. During his speech he said, "The fate of the Allied Nations is in the hands of the Communists." He then strongly urged the opening of a second front.

(100-97-5-A) (U)

An informant, advised that at a meeting of the East Hollywood Branch of the Communist Party of Los Angeles on July 25, 1942, an unidentified man led a discussion concerning the second front. He stated that an article in the "Citizens News" of July 23, 1942, carried a report of a speech made by Chaplin to 100,000 persons in Madison Square Garden. This person stated that during his speech Chaplin reportedly urged the opening of a second front and said that the Communists were then engaged in a defense of Western civilization.

(100-3-25-216 pg. 3) ([redacted] La. direct inf.) (U)

According to information received on September 1, 1942, Robert Travis, Vice President of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, sent letters to all affiliated unions enclosing copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Democracy will Live or Die". It was a copy of a speech made by Chaplin via phone to the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden mentioned before. According to this informant, this was part of the Communist Party program demanding a second front.

(100-33049-9-35, pg. 19) ([redacted] disc. inf. of Chi.) (U)

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It was learned that Chaplin was scheduled to speak before a second front rally to be held on October 30, 1942, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. This informant is not available. (100-28126-26, pg. 55) (U)

b7D In an article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", published July 8, 1947, there is set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to a question on his war record, stated that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He said, "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone, General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people it turned out were of the same opinion." (U)

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE PEOPLES RADIO FOUNDATION

On November 1, 1944, it was learned from an unidentified source that Joseph E. Bredsky, an attorney and official of the International Workers Order, conferred with Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of Publications of the Communist Party. They discussed plans for the formation of a corporation for a contemplated radio station. The name to be given this was "Peoples Radio Foundation". Bredsky said that he had completed the Board of Directors and one of them was Chaplin. (61-7341-941) (U)

On December 11, 1948, the New York World Telegram in an article by Frederick Wolfman entitled, "Old Yank Staff is Taken over by a Pro-Red", pointed out that Chaplin as one of the financial backers of the Peoples Radio Foundation, was instrumental in having the corporation established in order for the Communist Party to get in on the ground floor of FM radio broadcasting. (100-339561-10-pgs. 5, 6) (U)

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A copy of a "General Industrial Bulletin #106" dated at Fresno, California, on April 29, 1944, describes Chaplin as being sympathetic to the International Workers of the World and hiring many of them to work on his movie sets. (61-1935) (U)

Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the United Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee. (100-7061-115, pg. 5) (U)

b7C "The Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, said that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October 27, 1942, as the first major public function based on Vice President Wallace's speech, "The Century of the Common Man". The purpose was to raise funds for the rescue from the Vichy concentration camps, of the Anti-Fascist nationalists, and political refugees. Chaplin was listed as a sponsor of this affair. (100-7061-A) (U)

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mac
On November 25, 1943, an informant advised that the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" staged a program in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at 230 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago Illinois. Chaplin was introduced and spoke. He criticized the anti-Communist propaganda. He said, "We are no longer shocked by Russian purges. They liquidated the Quislings and Laval, and it was too bad that Norway, Hungary, and other countries didn't do the same. The stigma against Russia is being dissolved like mist in the sun. They say they are Godless people. I think they must have eternity in their souls to fight as they are fighting. Anyone who dies for an ideal must have a little religion. . . Russia is fighting for Communism and let's face it. They like the system." With reference to his own politics he said, "They ask me what I want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism. . . rugged for a few, rugged for many." (100-3-14-1170, pg 40) (disc, inf. Chl, Ill.) (U)

b7D
An informant reported that he attended a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel on December 3, 1943, in honor of Chaplin given by the "Arts to Russia Week" committee of the Russian War Relief. He spoke to a Miss Goldborough, whom he described as a Communist. She told him that the Russian War Relief was presently "pulling strings" in Washington, D. C., to have Chaplin go on a tour of Russia. She further stated that "Our friends in the State Department will fix it so he gets the same cooperation Wilkie got." (100-37226-236) (U)

b7D
The informant advised that during this dinner Chaplin spoke and made many pro-Communist remarks. He reportedly said, "We must be tolerant of the Russian system. Let's stop all this nonsense and evasion and call it what it is - the Communist system, and that Communist system is a very convenient ally. . . They did the real fighting for us. Why should anyone object to Harry Bridges speaking at Harvard because Bridges was a Communist. . ." The informant said that Chaplin advocated "A united front" of "tolerance and understanding for Russia and the Communist system from Thomas Lamont of Wall Street to Harry Bridges of the CIO." At another point he said that it was high time we abandoned political and economic prejudices against our best ally, the Soviet Union, since our ally does not object to our own ideals and form of government." (100-37226-334, pg. 154) (U)

b7D
A small circular distributed by the American-Russian Cultural Association, Incorporated, reflects that in November, 1944, Chaplin was on the Board of Honorary Advisors. (100-172851-81, pg. 2) (U)

On December 12, 1944, an informant advised that the magazine "Salute" was going to be published by Leverett Gleason and others at 114 East 83rd Street. He described it as a Communist intellectual magazine and said that Chaplin was the chief financial backer. This informant is not available. (U)

b7D
An unavailable informant advised that "New Masses" was to hold a banquet on January 22, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, at which time Chaplin, among others, would be given an award. (100-7650-2708, pg. 6 - G-2) (U)

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misc
"The Morning Freiheit" for August 25, 1945, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Garden on August 29, 1945, sponsored by the New York GIC and Chaplin, with others.

(100-8574-24, pg. 4) (U)

misc
On April 23, 1946, it was learned that Clara Walden was active in the affairs of the American-Russian Institute of Southern California, and sent a letter to Chaplin and others inviting them to join with other celebrities in giving an invitation to Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, Ilya Ehrenburg, and Konstantine Simenov to honor Los Angeles, California, with an American-Russian good-will visit. This informant is not available.

b7c
(100-11620-27 pg. 4) (Tech. on [redacted]) (U)

misc
A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. (U)

misc
"The Daily Worker" of July 20, 1945, said that Chaplin was one of 800 labor, religious, and civil leaders who joined in sending a letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt on July 29, 1945, urging him to prevent racial outbreaks and lending his stand against discrimination. (44-809-A) (U)

misc
The Washington Times-Herald of February 10, 1946, said that Senator Leager, Republican of North Dakota, introduced a bill calling on the Attorney General to investigate to determine if Chaplin should be deported. If the investigation revealed Chaplin was deportable, the bill directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings toward this end. (31-86486-A) (U)

misc
The Washington Post of May 3, 1947, said that Konrad Bernovici had sued Chaplin for one million dollars and recovered \$95,000 in a suit charging Chaplin with plagiarism and breach of contract involving the motion picture, "The Great Dictator". (75-43077-A) (U)

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-17-

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Records Section

DATE: 12-6-47

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
with aliases Charlie Chaplin and Charley Chaplin

There is attached hereto a memorandum relating to Charles Spencer Chaplin, with aliases Charlie Chaplin and Charley Chaplin, which sets forth data secured from public sources and which has heretofore been approved by the Director, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Tamm, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Nichols.

Attachment ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-11-78 BY 1259 JET/KEM

RECORDED

15 JAN 6 1948

EX-109

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM

9/17/47

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was - Summary
Charlie Chaplin and Charley
Chaplin

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who for 1946-1947" has the following biographical data concerning Chaplin: He was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Each of his parents were in the theatrical business. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London, England, and was married the second time to Lita Grey. Of this marriage he has two children, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney. Chaplin married his third wife, Paulette Goddard, the movie actress, and was divorced from her in 1942. He married his fourth wife, Oona O'Neill, June 16, 1943. Of this marriage he has one daughter, Geraldine Chaplin. He has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age, at which time he was employed in vaudeville and the legitimate playhouses. His first appearance was as Billy, with William Gillette in the play, Sherlock Holmes. He came to the United States with a vaudeville act in 1910. His screen debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. In 1915 he was connected with the Essanay Company and in 1916 he was connected with the Mutual Film Corporation. Thereafter, he signed with the New First National Exhibitors Circuit to make eight two-reel pictures for one thousand dollars. He thereafter became a producer and constructed his own motion picture studios in Hollywood, California, starting in and directing productions of his own creation. He is now playing and producing his own pictures which are distributed by the United Artists Corporation of which he is a founder member. In 1940 he produced "The Great Dictator." He also has revised various other musical and sound vibrations of earlier pictures, the latest one being, "The Gold Rush", which was produced in 1942. He is a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. He was decorated with the Chevalier Legion of Honor in France. He is a member of the following clubs: Laubs in New York and Tuna in Catalina Island, California. (His home is at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.) His business address is the Charles Chaplin Studios, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (U)

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND
ACTS OF VIOLATION WITH ENJOINED CONSUMERS

On February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 30, 1923, stated that "Pravda," official Soviet newspaper, printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "Pravda" gave a great boost to "Comrade Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party. (Photostat and translation of article attached and marked "A") (61-20-67) (U)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/ED
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12-11-88

100-127090-25
ENCLOSURE

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CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT EVALUATED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (CDD)
DATE 5-19-80 DRK/wel

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On August 6, 1942, it was claimed that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." It was alleged that on a list of Communist members who were in this group of intellectuals the name of Charlie Chaplin appeared. (100-3-45) (U)

The New York Herald Tribune of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as saying he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war as he could live on \$25,000 a year. (61-6211-210, page 2) (U)

An article in "The Daily Worker" of December 21, 1942, by Sender Garlin, said the simplest way to compile the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list those individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. On this list would be the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article then attacks Pegler for his attacks on Charlie Chaplin. (Photostat of article attached and marked "P") (100-49101-4) (U)

The Los Angeles Times of March 23, 1945, said that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo, alleged Communist Party member, in Beverly Hills, California. David Hanna in his column in the Los Angeles Daily News, referring to this party, said that Chaplin had been invited to attend. (39-915-2545, page 15) (U)

An article in the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., for March 27, 1947, by Mary Spargo, reported the testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature. The article pointed out that Tenney had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the Communists. (61-7582-4) (U)

- 2 -

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Chaplin is reportedly a close contact of Herbert Joseph Biberman, 3255 Beronda Drive, Hollywood, California, a motion picture director allegedly active in intellectual Communist circles. (100-203581-3702, page 489) (U)

"The Worker" (the Sunday edition of "The Daily Worker") for June 8, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" (generally regarded as the Communist Party daily news organ) for June 4, 1947, carried articles saying that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent." (Photostats of articles attached and marked "C" and "D") (100-15877-A) (U)

An article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," on July 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Witch Hunt." This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion of the release of his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux". One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a Communist." The next question was, "Are you a Communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by Communist sympathizer. During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a Communist agent?" To this he replied, "I know nothing about his brother. I know nothing about whether he is a Communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler were a Communist?" His reply to this query was, "No." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference." (U)

EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN

John Leach, an alleged Communist Party member, is testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1958, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. (100-127090-12) (U)

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Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charlie Chaplin who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross...." (100-127090-13, page 10) (U)

The "Passing Caravan" of February 3, 1944, published by Edward F. Atwell, at 324 East 56th Street, New York City, pointed out that investigation had brought out that Chaplin had contributed \$50,000 to the Communist Party. (A copy of the periodical is attached and marked "R") (100-267852-2) (U)

[REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

- 4 -
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b1 [REDACTED] (C)
David Platt in "The Worker" of March 5, 1944, said that Chaplin had been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. The article said that Chaplin was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship and that the fascist press has been hounding him for this ever since. (A photostat of the article is attached and marked "7") (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
[REDACTED] (C)
On May 24, 1940, the Los Angeles Examiner reported the results of the party given by Constantin Simeonov aboard a Russian ship. Chaplin's photograph was in the paper and the account which appeared underneath the photograph referred to an alleged remark made by Chaplin wherein he referred to the United States Customs Officials as the "American Gestapo." While aboard the Russian ship, a Russian propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system was shown. (100-335707-12) (U)

- 5 -

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X An article in the New York Daily News of March 19, 1947, referred to an alleged enterprise by Miles M. Sherover, Elliott Roosevelt, and Chaplin to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of Soviet films.

(100-829-941 page 43) (U)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

"The Daily Worker" of April 6, 1943, announced the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to promote better understanding between the United States and the USSR, which was considered essential to winning the war. It identified Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the new organization. (Photostat of article attached and marked "G") (U)

(100-146964-44) The "Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and 7, 1943. (Photostats of article & list attached and marked "H") (100-146964-86) (U)

According to "The Peoples World," West Coast daily newspaper of the Communist Party, on October 23, 1943, Chaplin was on the motion picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

(100-146964-141 page 30) (U) The "Los Angeles Times" of November 16, 1943, carried an article saying that a celebration of the American-Soviet relations was to be held at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. Chaplin was reportedly scheduled to be present. (65-33716-11 pages 9,10) (U)

The "California Jewish Voice" of November 16, 1943, said that the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a rally at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. At this rally, Chaplin reportedly made a \$250 contribution. (100-146964-141 pages 2,6) (U)

X A photograph of Chaplin appeared in "The Daily Worker" of November 21, 1944, in connection with an article pointing out that he, along with other soviet people, had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden on the previous Thursday. The telegram in substance urged closer American-Soviet friendship. (Photostat of article attached and marked "I") (100-146964-4) (U)

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PRO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

On April 22, 1943, Chaplin was observed in attendance at the Filmmate Theater, 1228 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California, at a

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showing of the Russian-made picture, "Valentina Doyaty," sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. (U)

X On January 7, 1944, Jean Barry, who alleged that she was the father of her child, related that Chaplin had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissioner. At one time she said he told her he gave some thought to "going back to Russia." (31-68496-172- pg. 14) (U)

X "The Peoples World" of April 18, 1944, reported a press conference with Mikhail Kaltozerov, Soviet Film Representative in this country. He pointed out that Russia has a plan for a series of programs to be given at the House of Cinema Workers in Moscow. The April, 1944, program has to do with the production of Chaplin's films. (100-203581-2839, pg. 119) (U)

A news release of the Overseas News Agency on May 1, 1944, at Moscow, said that a tribute to Charlie Chaplin as a "Militant Humanist" who "perhaps love and puts up a one-man fight against life," was paid in Moscow that day at a meeting of the Soviet Cultural Organization dedicated to the screen star. The meeting was sponsored by Vaks, a society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries. The feature of the meeting was a speech by Solomon Mikhovits, noted Russian actor. Mikhovits, who met Chaplin while he was in this country, said his courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture, "The Great Dictator," was great. (31-68496-261) (U)

ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

The September 26, 1941, issue of "The Peoples World" names Chaplin as one of the original sponsors of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated. (100-127090-13) (U)

An advertisement in the New York Times of October 10, 1941, regarding the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, says, "These eminent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people." Chaplin's name appeared on the advertisement. (61-7566-2994) (U)

The New York Times of October 10, 1941, carried another advertisement of the Russian War Relief and its national fund-raising campaign that was launched on October 27, 1941. The advertisement was headed, "Russia's Moorished Earth Calls to American Green Fields." Chaplin was listed as one of the sponsors. (100-37226-20 page 19) (U)

"The Peoples World" of May 18, 1942, said that Chaplin was scheduled to be the leading speaker at the Russian War Relief Rally at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, California, on May 18, 1942. (100-37226-A-100-127090-13) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of May 27, 1942, in referring to this rally said that in his speech Chaplin demanded (1) a second front, (2) suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats, and Communists, and (3) hailed President Roosevelt and Earl Browder. (100-37226-A) (U)

- 7 -
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The News Letter of August 1, 1942, published by the California Division of the Russian War Relief, carried an article advising that the Music Committee of the Hollywood Committee of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, held a Shostakovich concert at the home of Met Vinton on July 9, 1942. According to the article Chaplin was present. (100-37226-367 page 31) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of December 5, 1942, commenting on the dinner given Chaplin by the Russian War Relief at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, pointed out that several prominent Russian artists and writers sent Chaplin greetings. Among them were Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer; Sergei Eisenstein, Soviet actor; and Dmitri Shostakovich. On August 29, 1943, it was learned that upon a request for more clothes for the Russian War Relief, Chaplin agreed to donate his hunting suit and his woolen underwear. (65-33716-20 page 13) (100-37226-4) (U)

AFFILIATION WITH THE ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

It has been alleged that the Artists Front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the reported purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942, with Chaplin as the honorary chairman of this organization. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening. He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean comrades. When we meet the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrades." He added, "The communists and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Timoshenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here. . . ." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder . . . and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of pariahs now grates from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bogey it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. . . They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in the New York Times of October 17, 1942, page 16, and in the same date. (A photostat of N.Y. Times of October 17, page 16, is attached and marked "J") (100-153338-4 pages 1,6) (U)

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"The Daily Worker" of July 23, 1942, said that 60,000 people urged a second front at a rally in Madison Square Garden. During the rally a speech by Chaplin was telephoned from Hollywood. During his speech he said, "The fate of the Allied Nations is in the hands of the Communists." He then strongly urged the opening of a second front. (Photostat of article attached and marked "I") (100-97-5-1) (U)

In an article in the publication, "Challenge - Youth" of Youth, published July 5, 1947, there is set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to a question on his war record, stated that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He said, "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone. General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people it turned out were of the same opinion." (U)

AFFILIATING WITH THE PEOPLES RADIO FOUNDATION

On December 11, 1945, the New York World Telegram in an article by Frederick Volman entitled, "Old Yank Staff is Taken over by a Pro-Red," pointed out that Chaplin as one of the financial backers of the Peoples Radio Foundation, was instrumental in having the corporation established as a means of enabling the Communist Party to get in on the ground floor of FM radio broadcasting. (100-329561-10 pgs. 5, 6) (U)

- 9 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MINORITY GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

It has been alleged that Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee. (100-7061-115, pg. 5) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, said that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October 27, 1942, as the first major public function based on Vice President Wallace's speech, "The Century of the Common Man." The purpose was to raise funds for the rescue from the Vichy concentration camps, the anti-Fascist unionists, and political refugees. Chaplin was listed as a sponsor of this affair. (100-7061-1) (U)

On November 26, 1942, it was rumored that the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" staged a program in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at 220 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Chaplin was introduced and spoke. He criticized the anti-Communist propaganda. He said, "We are no longer shocked by Russian purges. They liquidated the Goebbels and Laval, and it was too bad that Norway, Hungary, and other countries didn't do the same. The stigma against Russia is being dissolved in the war. They say they are Godless people. I think they must have eternity in their souls to fight as they are fighting. Anyone who dies for an ideal must have a little religion. . . Russia is fighting for Communism and let's face it. They like the system." With reference to his own politics he said, "They ask me what I want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism. . . rugged for a few, rugged for many." (100-3-14-1170- pg. 40) (U)

A small circular distributed by the American-Russian Cultural Association, Incorporated, reflects that in November, 1944, Chaplin was on the Board of Honorary Advisors. (U)

"The Morning Freiheit" (a Jewish language paper reportedly Communist controlled) for August 25, 1946, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Square Garden on August 29, 1946, sponsored by the New York CIO and Chaplin, with others. (100-8754-34 pg. 4) (U)

A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. (100-71076011, pg. 17) (U)

CHAPLIN AND JOAN BERRY

Chaplin's activities with one Joan Berry in 1943 and 1944, which have been the subject of considerable talk in Hollywood, may be of interest. [It was reported that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transportation of Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1942, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1942. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York on October 16, 1942, at the Artists Front to Win the War Rally. (U)]

Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where the alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1942. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she allegedly had numerous trysts with Chaplin. On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted. (SI-68495-172, Ser. 236) (U)

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Section 21, 62 and 88, United States Code, for conspiring to violate the civil liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude R. Marple. Thereafter, Robert Arden, admittedly acting for Chaplin, appeared before Captain V. W. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 2, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. Judge Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 8, 1943, White and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 8, 1943, Captain White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 7, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, reportedly called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had her rearrested. The following day Judge Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, reportedly had one Kiama Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of the state. (SI-68495-256, pg. 12) (U)

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin when he was advised by United States Attorney Charles Carr that Carr had received written instructions from the Department of Justice to dismiss these charges. (SI-68495-256) (U)

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude E. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943. (SI-68495-9-pg. 21, 40) (Scott's address was checked in Los Angeles, California, by Special Agent in Charge Berry in (U)

her paternity suit against Chaplin. It can be assumed that Mr. Scott who maintains offices at 786 - 791 Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, California, has in his possession data concerning Chaplin and his activities. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

X The Washington Post for August 4, 1945, said that the Los Angeles Court had declared that Chaplin was the father of the Berry child. (31-48496-A) (U)

The Washington News, Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1945, said that Chaplin had been ordered to pay \$75 a week for the support of the Berry child and \$5,000 attorney fees. (31-48496-A) (U)

Nike Gold in his column, "Change the World," in "The Daily Worker" of January 19, 1945, said that the paternity suit against Chaplin by Joan Berry was a part of a campaign of character assassination started by the Hearst, McCormick, and Fascist Press of America when Chaplin produced "The Great Dictator," which lampooned Hitler and Mussolini. (100-114353-17) (U)

"The Daily Worker" of July 20, 1943, said that Chaplin was one of 700 labor, religious, and civic leaders who joined in sending a letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt on July 29, 1943, urging him to prevent racial outbreaks and lending his stand against discrimination. (31-39459-15) (U)

X The Washington Times-Herald of February 15, 1945, said that Senator Langer, Republican of North Dakota, introduced a bill calling on the Attorney General to investigate to determine if Chaplin should be deported. If the investigation revealed Chaplin was deportable, the bill directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings toward this end. (31-48496-A) (U)

X The Washington Post of May 3, 1947, said that Konrad Karsowicz had sued Chaplin for one million dollars and recovered \$25,000 in a suit charging Chaplin with plagiarism and breach of contract involving the motion picture, "The Great Dictator." (25-43077-A) (U)

- 11 -
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET7

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-26

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

CHARLES STENGER CHAPLIN - aka.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Los Angeles file 100-158451

February 21, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-11-78 BY 1259 JSP/KSP

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, which placed this case in a pending status and contained a lead to follow and report the Communist activities of this subject. To date no further information has been received at the Bureau. It is requested that you submit a report at this time bringing this case up-to-date.

Reference is also made to the Bureau letter dated September 9, 1946, requesting you to give consideration to recommending the preparation of a Security Index Card. To date the Bureau has received no information indicating whether you believe it advisable to prepare such a card. You are requested to advise the Bureau at this time whether or not you consider a Security Index Card advisable.

100-157090

LEGION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 24 1948 P.M.
52 MAR 2 1948

RECORDED

10 53

READING RT

110-127090-257

F B I

45 FEB 26 1948

52 MAR 2 1948

RECEIVED

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~~EXCLUDED BY~~

1259 JSP/KEN

~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~

2-25-48

SAC, Los Angeles

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~

12-11-88

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.,

SECURITY MATTER - C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF *San*

DATE

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

Your attention is directed to the "Daily Worker" of January 18, 1948, wherein on page 3 of section 2, an article captioned, "Footnote on France by Joe Kessel," appears. In this article it is stated that Picasso displayed to the writer of the article, a telegram which he had received from Chaplin asking him and his friends to protest the deportation of Hans Eisler. (U)

[REDACTED] (C)

You should advise the Bureau in the near future concerning the results of your inquiry into this matter. (64-300-231-492; 61-248483-383; Worker dated 1-18-48 section 2 page 3; 100-127090-26) (U)

100-127090
cc - Mr. Scatterday, 4742
LED:wna
50 MAR 4 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
Scatterday, 4742
FEB 2 1 13 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EX-98
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DATE: 5-19-80
JH A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 8 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC Los Angeles

SUBJECT:

CHAPLIN, CHARLIE
also known as Charlie Chaplin,
Thomstein
SECURITY MATTER (C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Class*
DATE *4/2/49 bjm*

~~125A JSP/KEN~~
~~EXTENSION~~
EX-100 FOR 12-11-88
DECLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

The Hollywood trade paper, "The Hollywood Reporter," in an article dated December 11, 1947, stated that on November 27, CHAPLIN sent the following cable to PABLO PICASSO, a French Communist:

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

100-127099-29

F B
21 MAY 13 1948

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Class*
DATE *4/2/49 bjm*

53 JUN 28 1948 / 60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-19-50 DPK/wch (210)

100-337596-1

LA 100-15641
Letter to the Director, 5/8/48
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
SECURITY MATTER (C)

"Can you head Committee of French artists to protest the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against HANNS EISLER here, and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings!" (U)

Editorial comment in the same article by Mr. W. E. WILKERSON, owner of the "Hollywood Reporter," is as follows:

"The wonder to us is that Washington hasn't long ago relieved Mr. CHAPLIN of his privilege of living in this country, working among us, banking millions of dollars while, at the same time, it becomes quite obvious that he is not satisfied with the conduct of our Government and continually criticizes its actions. Why should such an agitator be given the benefits he has received here? Why should the picture business be forever burdened with his actions? Why?" (U)

An article appearing in the San Francisco "Argonaut" of January 2, 1948, also states that CHARLIE CHAPLIN sent the telegram to PABLO PICASSO, and further quotes the telegram exactly as reported by the "Hollywood Reporter." (U)

Editorial comment in the "Argonaut" in part states as follows:

"It is high time that this country took drastic action in the case of CHARLIE CHAPLIN. He is an enemy of American principles, and, in his private life, he has proved to be a disgrace to all our moral professions. If he is a Communist, conspiring to overthrow our government by force, and the indications are that he is, proceedings should be taken for his deportation without delay.....His cable to PABLO PICASSO should not be overlooked. He should be given a thorough investigation, and, if he is revealed to be a dangerous alien, as well as a most immoral one, he should be treated accordingly." (U)

On April 24, 1948, [REDACTED]

LA 100-15641

Letter to the Director, 5/8/48
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
SECURITY MATTER (C)

b7c
b7D
advised Special Agent [redacted] of this office that the text of the CHAPLIN cable was sent to Mr. WILLIAM WILKERSON, owner of the "Reporter", from their Paris correspondent, JEAN ROY, No. 3 Rue du Colonel Mall, Paris 17, France. [redacted] stated that the story was reported "Hollywood Reporter" exactly as received from JEAN ROY in Paris. (U)

It is known to the Los Angeles Office that CHARLES CHAPLIN resides at 1065 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, and has two telephones in his residence. The telephone numbers are: Crestview 50925 and Crestview 50783. The Charles Chaplin Studios are at 1416 North La Brea, Hollywood, California, where the telephone is Hampstead 2151. (U)

b7c
b7D
Special Employee [redacted] caused a check to be made of the records [redacted] through [redacted]. A thorough check of the records [redacted] under the above three telephone numbers failed to reveal that a telegram had actually been sent to PICASSO on November 21, 1947. [redacted] has advised Special Employee [redacted] that it is very possible that the above-mentioned telegram was sent from the Los Angeles Office but that it would be impossible to locate the telegram unless the exact telephone number from which the telegram was sent and the office handling were known. To date this source has been unable to produce the text of the telegram from information supplied him as to the possible source of the telegram. (U)

b7D
The referenced letter mentioned that the telegram was reported to have been sent to France [redacted] advised on April 26, 1948, that messages for transmission to Paris are not received by Mackay Radio in Los Angeles, but are actually received by Western Union. They go by Western Union wire to New York, where they are then turned over to the Mackay Radio Service, 67 Broad Street, New York City, where they are in turn radioed to Paris. It appears that the referenced telegram cannot be located in Los Angeles and, further, that the message, regardless of its place of sending in the United States, would ultimately arrive at the Mackay Radio in New York City. (U)

It is requested that the New York Office discreetly determine through reliable sources if the abovementioned message, which is reported to have emanated from Los Angeles, November 21, 1947, at 9:20 P.M.

LA 100-15641
Letter to the Director, 5/8/48
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
SECURITY MATTER (C)

was received at Mackay Radio in New York, and was actually sent to PICASSO in
Paris. The Bureau and the Los Angeles Office should be advised of the
results. (U)

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

b7c
NEW
100-15641

cc New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

473

5-19-80 341/8-1

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

STATE OF CALIF. FILE NO. 100-15641

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 6/9/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/18, 19, 21/48	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, also known as Charlie Chaplin, Phonstein			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>CHAPLIN in press interviews in April, 1947, stated: He has not become an American citizen because he is not a nationalist; he is a very good paying guest; he is a very warm friend of HANCOCK HILLER and is very proud of this fact; he might be called a Communist sympathizer for the grateful memory of what Soviet Russia did during the war.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p align="right">DATE OF REVIEW OR DECLASSIFICATION 11-12-82 12-11-88</p>			
<p align="center">CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p align="center">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-10-80 BY 1045/SP/ML</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-127090 Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated February 21, 1947. (u)</p> <p>b7c Report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, California. (u)</p> <p>DETAILS: On April 10, 1947, CHARLES CHAPLIN at a news conference for foreign newspapermen made a number of statements which appear to be pertinent.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <p align="center">100-127090-30</p> <p align="center">RECORDED - 72 INDEXED - 72 EX-15</p>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York 1 - Los Angeles 1 - [REDACTED]		<p align="center">MAY 14 1948</p> <p align="center">CONFIDENTIAL</p>	

COPIES DESTROYED
412 JUL 5 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

L A 100-15641

to this report inasmuch as they reflect his attitude to some extent toward the United States and toward Communism and persons who are connected with the Communist movement. (U)

An article appearing in the Los Angeles Examiner on April 11, 1947, reflects that on April 10, 1947, CHARLES CHAPLIN made the statement that, "I haven't become an American citizen because I am not a nationalist. Seventy per cent of my income is derived from Europe and thirty per cent from the United States. The United States takes one hundred per cent of that income for taxation purposes. I am a very good paying guest." This statement by CHAPLIN was made in reply to a question asked by ED SULLIVAN of the New York Daily News column and was asked CHAPLIN at the above mentioned conference. (U)

Another question propounded by ED SULLIVAN was, "Does CHAPLIN prefer democracy as defined by Russian Communism to democracy as it is defined in the United States?" In reply, CHAPLIN is alleged to have said, "I am not touting for any ideology. I am for the progress of the human race. I am for the little man. I won't enter into any political discussions. I'll leave that to the men in Washington." (U)

On April 14, 1947, the Herald Express newspaper of Los Angeles carried an article by the International News Service datelined at New York, April 14, 1947, reflecting that CHARLES CHAPLIN held a news conference at the Hotel Gotham in New York. In reply to the question as to what he did during the war or for the war effort, CHAPLIN replied that he had made speeches in favor of opening a second front in 1942 and made speeches stressing unity. In reply to the question of why he was not interested in becoming an American citizen and why he was not patriotic to any country, CHAPLIN replied that he was not a nationalist of any country, that it might be said that he is a citizen of the world. He then added that he had never voted in his life because voting for people and separating them into groups leads to Fascism. (U)

In reply to a question, "Are you a Communist or a Communist sympathizer?" CHAPLIN replied in the negative, and then added that if a person steps off the curb with his left foot he is accused of being a Communist. (U)

In answer to other questions, CHAPLIN stated that he was a very warm friend of HANNS KESLER and that he did not know that HANNS was a brother of GERHARD KESLER, the Soviet agent. (U)

A newspaper article appeared in the People's Daily World on April 19, 1947, entitled, "Proceed With the Witch Hunt - CHAPLIN Receives the Press." This article bears a New York dateline and was written by DAVID PLATT. According to PLATT, CHAPLIN was asked, "Are you a Communist sympathizer," and CHAPLIN replied, "I am not a Communist." (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127042-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHAPLIN was asked if he was a personal friend of HANNS EISLER and he replied in the affirmative and stated that he was very proud of the fact. The same article further relates that CHAPLIN stated that he knew nothing about HANNS EISLER's brother and does not know whether he is a Communist agent, but that he knew that HANNS EISLER is a fine artist and a great musician and he is proud to be his friend; that it would have made no difference to him if he had known that HANNS EISLER was a Communist, but that had he known HANNS EISLER were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would have made a difference. (U)

During the course of this interview, CHAPLIN is reported to have made the statement that four of his sons, who are citizens, were with PATTON's Third Army and that although he himself is not a citizen, he did his share to further the victory of our cause. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Bureau further advised that the Daily Worker of January 16, 1948, on page 3 of Section 2 carried an article captioned, "Footnote on France by JOE KISSEL." This article stated that PICASSO displayed to KISSEL a telegram which he had received from CHAPLIN asking PICASSO and his friends to protest the deportation of HANNS EISLER. The Bureau requested that the Los Angeles Office endeavor to determine whether or not CHAPLIN sent the telegram on the above date. (U)

By letter dated May 8, 1948, from Los Angeles to the Bureau, the following information regarding the matter of the telegram was forwarded to the Bureau:

The Hollywood trade paper, "The Hollywood Reporter," in an article dated December 11, 1947, stated that on November 27, CHAPLIN sent the following cable to PABLO PICASSO, a French Communist:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Can you head Committee of French artists to protest the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against HANNS KISLER here, and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings!" (U)

Editorial comment in the same article by Mr. W. R. WILKINSON, owner of the "Hollywood Reporter," is as follows:

"The wonder to us is that Washington hasn't long ago relieved Mr. CHAPLIN of his privilege of living in this country, working among us, banking millions of dollars while, at the same time, it becomes quite obvious that he is not satisfied with the conduct of our Government and continually criticizes its actions. Why should such an agitator be given the benefits he has received here? Why should the picture business be forever burdened with his actions? Why?" (U)

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Editorial comment in the "Argonaut" in part states as follows:

"It is high time that this country took drastic action in the case of CHARLIE CHAPLIN. He is an enemy of American principles, and, in his private life, he has proved to be a disgrace to all our moral professions. If he is a Communist, conspiring to overthrow our government by force, and the indications are that he is, proceedings should be taken for his deportation without delay....His cable to PABLO PICASSO should not be overlooked. He should be given a thorough investigation, and, if he is revealed to be a dangerous alien, as well as a most immoral one, he should be treated accordingly." (U)

On April 24, 1948, Informant [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the text of the CHAPLIN cable was sent to the "Reporter" from their Paris correspondent, JEAN ROY, 3 Rue du Colonel Hall, Paris 17, France, and that it was reported in the "Hollywood Reporter" exactly as received from JEAN ROY. (U)

It is known to the Los Angeles Office that CHARLES CHAPLIN resides at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, and has two telephones in his residence. The telephone numbers are CRestview 5-0525 and CRestview 5-0788. The Charles Chaplin Studios are at 1416 N. La Brea, Hollywood, California, where the telephone number is RE. 2151. (U)

Special Employee [redacted] contacted [redacted] who was unable to furnish any information regarding this telegram. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D Informant [redacted] advised that messages for transmission to Paris are received by Western Union in Los Angeles and transmitted by Western Union to New York where they are turned over to the Mackey Radio Service, 67 Broad Street, New York, which company then transmits them to Paris. (U)

The Hollywood Reporter newspaper, issue of December 22, 1947, contained an article stating that ARTHUR KELLY, United Artists Executive Vice President, has been conferring with representatives of the British Government and Treasury concerning the intention of CHARLES CHAPLIN to take up residence in England; that under the British law CHAPLIN, as a British subject, would find his American holdings subject to seizure by the government and convertible into pounds; that CHAPLIN is planning to take up residence in Argentina if the British deal cannot be made, and that CHAPLIN is finished in the United States. (U)

An article appearing in the Hollywood Reporter on December 11, 1947, reflects that CHARLES CHAPLIN has revealed that he has plans to leave the United States and take up residence in some other country. CHAPLIN is reported to have said, "I shall perhaps leave the United States, although it has given me many moral and material satisfactions, and in the land where I go to end my days I shall try to remember that I am a man like other men, and that consequently I have a right to the same respect as other men." Also, "I have made up my mind to declare war, once and for all, on Hollywood and its inhabitants." (U)

b1 [redacted] (C)

b1 [redacted] (C)

b1 [redacted] (C)

- P E N D I N G -

L A 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York: Will, as requested by letter dated May 8, 1948, from Los Angeles to the Director, discreetly determine if the telegram which CHAPLIN is alleged to have transmitted to PABLO PICASSO in France, and which is reported to have emanated from Los Angeles November 21, 1947, at 9:20 p.m., was received at Mackay Radio Service in New York and actually sent to PICASSO in Paris. (u)

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will review the file references of the Los Angeles Office on HENRI CHAPLIN and submit a report containing pertinent information. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 12, 1948

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-11-78 BY 1259 JVP/KCH 2-1

It is requested that the Bureau endeavor to obtain the income tax returns of CHARLES CHAPLIN for the years beginning 1940 to date. These income tax returns are desired as it is believed that they will furnish considerable information regarding donations made by CHAPLIN to Communist front organizations.

The Bureau is also requested to furnish the Los Angeles Office with any information indicating that in 1922, during a raid of a Communist Party meeting in the State of Michigan, records were found indicating CHAPLIN was a contributor to the Party. It is noted that ORAID L. E. SMITH in a speech made in Los Angeles in June 1945 remarked that such information had been obtained.

100-15643

RECORDED - 125

33

100033

August 13, 1948

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was,
SECURITY MATTER - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-75 BY 9259 SP/MSH

Re: Letter dated July 12, 1948, captioned, "Charles Spencer Chaplin, was, Internal Security" in which you requested that the Bureau endeavor to obtain income tax returns of the subject for the years 1940 to date. (U)

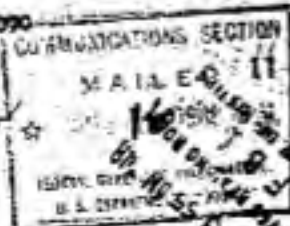
Before the Bureau will consider requesting the income tax returns desired by you on Chaplin, it is desired that you submit further justification for this request. In your letter you state merely that it is believed that the income tax records of the subject will furnish considerable information regarding donations made by Chaplin to Communist front organizations. (U)

The Bureau desires to know specifically what information you have received which indicates that such information will be available in his income tax returns. You should also advise the Bureau fully as to what value you believe such information, if obtained, will be to you in your investigation of Chaplin. You should also advise as to the scope of this investigation being conducted by you. It is also desired that you advise specifically as to what extent you intend to utilize such information if obtained. (U)

Before the Bureau can make a request for the income tax returns of another agency, we must be certain that these requests are fully justified and that the anticipated results will prove essential to our investigation. The above requested information must be made available to the Bureau in order to fully evaluate the matter before making the request. (U)

In your letter of July 12, 1948, you also requested any information in the Bureau files indicating that in 1922, during a raid of a Communist Party meeting in the state of Michigan, records were found indicating that Chaplin was a contributor to the Party. Please be advised that a check of the Bureau files does not disclose any information verifying this. (U)

100-177090



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy


EX-91
60 AUG 24 1948
170-122020-1

LW

H. J. Tamm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 100-15641

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 8-10-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-20 through 5-21-48	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	CITY LOS ANGELES
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.				
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6-9-48, at Los Angeles. (u)</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DATE 5-19-80 DRK/jed</p> </div> </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: </p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>100-127090-52</p> <p>RECORDED - 100</p> <p>INDEXED - 100</p> <p>6 AUG 17 1948</p> </div> </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>3 - Bureau 2 - New York 2 - San Francisco 2 - Washington 2 - Los Angeles</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>COPIES IN FILE</p> </div> </div>				

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper for May 31, 1946 carried an article headed "Red Writers Quotes Actors". This article carried a London dateline and stated, "KONSTANTIN BINKOV, a Russian journalist, reported from New York today that Bette Davis, CHARLES CAPLIN and Hollywood writers speak in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press against the Soviet Union." The writer said he visited the Actors Laboratory in Hollywood where a deep interest in the Soviet Union was displayed. (U)

Information regarding CAPLIN'S visit to the Soviet ship on the above mentioned occasion has been set out in previous reports in this case. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

-10-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information from reliable confidential sources has indicated that HUTH BRELL is the former mistress of BERTHOLD BRECHT, who was active in the Free Germany movement and that TED ALLEN is a Canadian writer who allegedly was a member of the Communist Party and in the United States Army. (U)

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

re outgoing for Huth Brell dated 10/1/50 for
investigation for protection

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

Informant reported on November 17, 1943, that CHARLES CHAPLIN had given \$250.00 to Russian War Relief at a meeting at the Shrine Auditorium the previous night. (U)

[REDACTED]

b1
(c)

[REDACTED]

b1
(c)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

[REDACTED]

b1
(c)

*see entry dated 10/6/50 for
subsequent information for connection*

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LA 100-15641

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)
Physical surveillance maintained on October 24, 1943 on GREGORY
KNEIFETS by Agents of the Los Angeles Office reflected KNEIFETS attended a
party at the home of NIKOLAI KALATOZOV, 4744 Los Feliz Boulevard. .s
occasion Agents also observed CHARLIE CHAPLIN leave his home with a woman
believed to be GOMA CHAPLIN, his wife, and proceed to the KALATOZOV residence. u

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)

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FBI/DOJ

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

per outgoing (for replies) date 10/4/50 for authorizations per convention

[REDACTED] b1

(c)

In March, 1947, the New York "Daily News" newspaper carried an article in which it is set out that Mrs. ALICE ROSENER has instituted a separation suit against her husband, MILES, and among other things which she said publicly was the report that her husband is now interested in a projected film combine; that he is associated in this project with ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT and CHARLES CHAPLIN, and that the purpose of the combine is to promote an enterprise for the sale and exhibition in the United States of motion pictures produced in Soviet Russia. (U)

The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper for March 22, 1947, in HERBA HOPPER'S column, entitled "Looking at Hollywood," contains the information that ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT and CHARLIE CHAPLIN contemplate combining business with pleasure in the distribution of Russian films in America; that this doubtless explains ELLIOTT'S recent visit to Moscow; that CHAPLIN denies he is mixed up with ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT in business. (U)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

B. STEVE NELSON, was.

b7D b7C

On December 18, 1940, Informant [REDACTED] informed SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he overheard a conversation between WINIFRED BATES and STEVE NELSON, which took place on that date at the offices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee at 87 McAllister Street, San Francisco. STEVE NELSON wanted WINIFRED BATES to step out of the office for a moment in order that he might speak to her and be sure of privacy. BATES informed STEVE that it would be satisfactory for him to speak to her in the office. NELSON then spoke in a tone indicating authority and a position on his part to issue orders to her. The substance of the conversation was that the Communist Party wanted BATES to go to Los Angeles and contact the movie colony in order to obtain money for the Communist Party. During the conversation NELSON was heard to state that MELVYN DOUGLAS might still be sympathetic to the Party and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and DONOHY PARKER should be contacted. *U*

At the time of this conversation WINIFRED BATES was Executive Secretary for the United Spanish-American Aid Committee, and STEVE NELSON was Secretary of the Communist Party, 13th District, San Francisco County, U. S. A. *U*

C. NEONILA MAGIDOFF, was.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (c) b7D

In the early part of 1945, Informant [REDACTED] advised that CHARLES MAGIDOFF and PAUL MAGIDOFF, father-in-law and brother-in-law of NEONILA, both resided at 220 West 107th Street, New York City, and that both of them are

-19- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

occasionally visited by NEOSTIA MAGIDOFF. Mrs. CHARLES MAGIDOFF has shown pictures to informant of NEOSTIA, together with CHARLES CHAPLIN, KAY FRANCES, and MARY PICKFORD. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ b1

[REDACTED] (C) b1

[REDACTED] (C) b1

D. LUBOMIR LINHART

In September, 1945, the Los Angeles Office received information from the Bureau to the effect that LUBOMIR LINHART, a known Communist and Director of the Czech film industry, was en route to Hollywood where he would spend approximately five days as a guest of ERICK JOHNSTON. Informant advised that LINHART evidenced great interest in meeting CHARLES CHAPLIN. b7D

On September 26, 1946, a physical surveillance by Los Angeles agents revealed that LINHART proceeded to the home of CLIFFORD ODETS, 7942 Hillside Drive. Agents thereafter observed CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife, ODNA CHAPLIN, in this residence, followed by HARRY FISLER and PAUL M. ROSENFIELD, an attorney for Music Corporation of America. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ b7D

Informant [REDACTED] advised that LINHART informed him that he, LINHART, was to see CHAPLIN on the morning of September 28, 1946, and that a man who he believes was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in his hotel room, where they spent approximately three hours together. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ b7D

A check of the telephone calls of LINHART from the Hollywood Plaza Hotel where he stayed reflected that on September 28, 1946, he made a call to the CHARLES CHAPLIN Studio, 1416 North La Brea. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

see out going for papers dated 10/1/46
archiving for preservation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

see original dated 10/6/50 for authorization for communication

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant [REDACTED] advised that a highly confidential source in the New York Office made available a list of address and telephone numbers from her address book, which contained the address and telephone number of CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

b1
(c)
b7D

III. CHARLES CHAPLIN'S CONTACTS WITH COMMUNISTS AND COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Informant [REDACTED] advised that on December 31, 1945, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, who is one of the leading Communists in the Hollywood area, spoke to Mrs. HELEN DREISER relative to arranging for her husband's funeral. Her husband, THEODORE DREISER, was a member of the Communist Party and a writer in Hollywood. LAWSON advised Mrs. DREISER that CHARLES CHAPLIN would read a speech at the funeral. (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On January 15, 1946, Informant [redacted] advised that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON stated BREMER'S funeral was a stuffy affair; that they would not allow any political talk; that CHARLES CHAPLIN read a poem, and he, LAWSON, brought out some political ideas, but it was not in the nature of a mass affair. (1)

The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper for January 4, 1946, carried an article stating that funeral services for THEODORE DREISER, age 74, a novelist who died at his home, 1015 Kings Road, on December 28, 1945, were conducted on January 3, 1946, at the Church of the Reconciliation at Forest Lawn; that a feature of the service was a reading by CHARLES CHAPLIN of DREISER'S own poem, "The Road I Came," taken from a little known book of free verse which DREISER penned. (U)

On February 2, 1947, Informant [redacted] reported that LEO RIVER and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, in discussing a meeting the nature of which the informant was unable to ascertain, indicated that CHAPLIN would be present.

On January 11, 1945, [REDACTED] RUTH GOLDEN, who was in Los Angeles for the purpose of reorganizing the NAACP Defense Committee, spoke to JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and told him that there would be a meeting on the following night at CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S house. Agents of the Los Angeles Office conducted a surveillance of CHAPLIN'S house on the following night and no meeting was observed to have taken place at his house. In this connection, it is noted that CHARLES KATZ, Los Angeles attorney, was active at this time in the reorganization of the BRIDGES' Defense Committee, and it is possible that Informant [REDACTED] meant a meeting would be held at CHARLES KATZ' house, rather than at CHARLES CHAPLIN'S. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*in original and typed dated 10/6/50 for
authorizing Div. for San Francisco*

On September 8, 1947, the Hollywood Citizens' News published an article stating that on September 7, 1947, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held a rally in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles at which PAUL LUSTIG and JAMES LUSTIG, a CIO International organizer and one of the eleven directors of the J.A.F.R.C., who were convicted of contempt of Congress, were among the speakers. The article stated that among the sponsors for this rally were Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

On October 28, 1947, Informant [redacted] advised that RUTH KURIS *b7D* of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, informed Mrs. PAUL KENNEDY that many of the people they want to come to their November 8th meeting will still be in Washington. RUTH asked Mrs. KENNEDY to ask all her friends to come and to use her influence to bring CHARLES CHAPLIN and CHARLES LAUGHTON. Mrs. KENNEDY informed RUTH that she would do this and offered her help in any way that she could. (U)

On October 29, 1947, Informant [redacted] advised that HELEN *b7D* FISHER, Executive Secretary of the JAFRC, indicated that the "CHAPLINS" and others were coming to their affair. (U)

It is noted that the above meeting mentioned by HELEN FISHER is no doubt a cocktail party held on November 8th by the JAFRC for G. JOSE ROGGE, who was making speeches on the West Coast under the sponsorship of the J.A.F.R.C. (U)

The Los Angeles files fail to reflect any information indicating that CHARLES CHAPLIN did actually attend the above-mentioned cocktail party sponsored by the J.A.F.R.C., which was held on November 8, 1947. (U)

According to Informant [redacted] on October 21, 1944, CHARLES *b7D* CHAPLIN, JR., attempted to locate his father at the Russian-American Club. (U)

On October 31, 1945, informant reported that WALTER TAYLOR of the Russian-American Club, advised him that CHARLES CHAPLIN and other Hollywood personalities, would attend the benefit party the next week. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 3, 1947, Informant [redacted] reported that the American-Russian Institute had planned an affair which conflicted in date with a showing of the Russian picture "Stone Flower," which TIMANTSEV of the Russian Vice Consulate had planned. Informant [redacted] that BELLE DUBNOFF was going to ask CHARLES CHAPLIN to be the guest speaker at the ARI affair, and in view of the conflict was invited to the Vice Consulate to discuss the matter with TIMANTSEV. (U) b7D

[redacted] informant reported that according to a woman at the American-Russian Institute who was not known to the informant, the "CHAPLINS" were considered as members of a nest of Communists in Hollywood. (U) b7D

On March 3, 1947, the informant reported that BELLE DUBNOFF of the ARI advised TIMANTSEV that according to CHAPLIN'S secretary, CHAPLIN was interested in the Institute and desired to know everything that goes on concerning it. (U)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on February 24, 1945, that CHARLES CHAPLIN was scheduled to attend dinner at the home of the woman believed by informant to be Mrs. BERTHOLD VIERTEL on the following date. Informant reported on March 10, 1945, that Mrs. VIERTEL was scheduled to attend dinner at the CHAPLIN'S home on that date. On April 13, 1945, according to the informant, the CHAPLINS were extended an invitation by MRS. VIERTEL to have dinner with her the following Saturday night, which invitation the CHAPLINS accepted. (U) b7D

It is noted that BERTHOLD VIERTEL is a writer and was active in the Free German movement in the Los Angeles area. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*see original and copies dated 10/1/57 for
all copies of this document
will contain this correction*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "California Eagle" newspaper on December 16, 1942, on page 2B, carried an article which described a dinner held in honor of CHARLES CHAPLIN on December 3, 1942, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City; that the dinner was also in honor of "Arts to Russia Week;" that the dinner was sponsored by the [redacted] Committee for Russian War Relief. This information was obtained from Informant [redacted] (U) b7D

Informant [redacted] advised that the People's "Daily World" of July 24, 1942, reported that CHARLES CHAPLIN made a second front speech which was relayed by special NBC wire from Hollywood, California, to a war rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City; that CHAPLIN, among other things, stated, "We cannot afford to lose Russia for that front line of democracy; when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we have got to take a chance; what are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia." (U) b7D

Informant [redacted] advised that on September 7, 1943, THOMAS L. HARRIS, National Secretary for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, had lunch with an individual named HENRY RESNER; that during the luncheon RESNER remarked that CHARLES CHAPLIN on one occasion, with only three or four days' notice, substituted as a speaker for JOSEPH E. DAVIES when DAVIES had to cancel his engagement; that CHAPLIN made a great speech and a successful meeting was had. RESNER then suggested that perhaps CHAPLIN should be obtained for another meeting at San Francisco. (U) b7D

It is noted that the "People's World" for May 16, 1942, carried an article which stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was to speak on the following Monday in San Francisco for Russian War Relief; that he had agreed to appear at the request of JOSEPH DAVIES, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was unable to speak because of illness. (U) b7D

Informant [redacted] advised on October 23, 1943, that he observed the personal effects of JOSEPH NORTH of the magazine "New Masses," which effects contained a list of names, apparently of contributors and pre-sumably to the "New Masses," and on this list, under the heading, "Hollywood Suggestions," appeared a number of names including that of CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U) b7D

Informant [redacted] furnished information that in the Spring of 1944 CHARLES CHAPLIN contributed \$750.00 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. (U) b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*rec'd by [redacted] 11/16/50 for
authorizations for correction*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Informant [redacted] reported that among the personal effects of *b7D*
HANNS EISLER was a letter dated October 14, 1942, addressed to EISLER by the
 secretary of CHARLES CHAPLIN, advising that an appointment with EISLER could
 not be made inasmuch as CHAPLIN was in New York. The same informant advised
 that CHAPLIN, among others, was contacted as a consultant concerning a music
 project being conducted by HANNS EISLER for the Rockefeller Foundation through
 the New School of Social Research. (U)

[redacted] informant advised that CHAPLIN'S name also appeared *b7D*
 in HANNS EISLER'S address book. (U)

Informant [redacted] in April, 1946, advised that a check of the *b7D*
 telephone toll calls made from the home of LION FEUCHTWANGER during 1945
 reflected that FEUCHTWANGER called CHARLES CHAPLIN'S residence on three
 occasions in August, 1945, and on two occasions on October 30, 1945. It
 will be recalled that LION FEUCHTWANGER is a writer and was extremely active
 in the Free German movement. (U)

On October 1, 1947, information was received from Informant *b7D*
 [redacted] concerning a conversation between WILLY SALT and GEORGE PEPPER, both
 of whom are members of the Communist Party. These men were discussing plans
 for holding meetings to discuss forthcoming hearings in Washington, D.C.,
 by the THOMAS Committee. This discussion indicated that one meeting was
 to be held at the home of EDWARD G. ROBINSON on October 2, 1947. PEPPER
 remarked that he had called CHAPLIN'S home to see if CHAPLIN could attend the
 ROBINSON meeting; that he was certain CHAPLIN had accepted, but the individual
 who answered posed as CHAPLIN'S outler and offered to deliver a message to him.
 PEPPER stated he told the individual that he couldn't give the message over
 the telephone but it didn't relate to a social gathering or a money-raising
 affair, but the event was to take place next month. The person at the CHAPLIN
 residence stated he understood and would be glad to help out. (U)

On December 2, 1947, Informant [redacted] advised SA's [redacted] *b7C*
 [redacted] and [redacted] that HOWARD WUSHMORE at the time he was
 business manager for the "Daily Worker," and when LOUIS BUDENZ was managing
 editor, was present on one occasion when CHARLES CHAPLIN paid his membership
 dues to the Communist Party. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*in original [unclear] dated 9/4/57 per
 Anthony [unclear] [unclear]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

On October 22, 1947, Informant [redacted] testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee hearing in Washington, D. C. He once held a card in the Communist Party but resigned. He stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN and EDWARD G. ROBINSON, actors, were "sacred cows" to the "Daily Worker" and their pictures had to be placed whether they were good or bad by the "Daily Worker." (U) b7D

Informant [redacted] on April 18 and 21, 1947, furnished information that in his opinion CHARLES CHAPLIN may or may not be a member of the Communist Party, however, he is extremely cooperative and to some extent controlled by the Party. He will always go along with the Party. He has helped the Party financially. Informant felt that CHAPLIN financially aided the West Coast Communist daily newspaper and that this paper could not be self-supporting and had to be assisted. (U) b7D

On March 30, 1948, the Los Angeles "Times" newspaper carried an article which stated that Senator GILBERT M. PATTERSON, HENRY A. WALLACE'S Vice Presidential running mate, addressed a "rally for peace" in Gilmore Stadium on March 29, 1948, which rally was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, the Independent Progressive Party of California, and other organizations; that a plea for contributions was made to aid the Third Party by HERBERT FOULSON, Southern California Director of the Independent Progressive Party. FOULSON later announced the names of contributors as these contributions were brought forward to the platform. He announced a contribution of \$500.00, received from CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

Informant [redacted] on April 15, 1948, also furnished information relative to the above contribution by CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U) b7D

The "California Eagle" newspaper issue of June 12, 1947, carried an article stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN during that week joined many leading citizens in calling upon Attorney General TOM CLARK to postpone the contempt of the THOMAS RANKIN Committee trials of EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and more than two score other defendants including LEON JOSEPHSON, GERHARD FISLER and GEORGE MARSHALL, Chairman of the former National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The paper states that all of these persons are anti-Fascists and proven friends of the Negro and other minority groups. The reason for the requested delay of the trials was to give these individuals time to prepare their cases to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting history was so violent. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May 17, 1948, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" carried an article regarding the visit of HENRY A. WALLACE to the Los Angeles area in May, 1948. The article stated that HENRY A. WALLACE held a campaign meeting at the Beverly Hills home of film director WILLIAM WYLER, 1121 Summit Drive, and that actor CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were seen leaving the WYLER home about 1 A. M. on May 17, 1948, strolling down the hill to their residence. Among others present at this meeting, according to the newspaper article, were EDWARD G. ROBINSON, PAUL BENJAMIN, BURT LANCASTER, LARRY HAYLEN, FRITZ LANG, and CHARLES WIDOR. (U)

Informant [redacted] advised that he overheard two girls discussing activities of the American Youth for Democracy and one of the girls stated that she had to go to see CHARLIE CHAPLIN for money. She made the statement that "they" told her to stress that "we" (AYD) are very much in favor of the Soviet Union. The girl remarked that he (CHAPLIN) must be a liberal. (U) b7D

On June 12, 1945, GERALD L. SMITH gave a speech in Los Angeles, California, in which he stated that in 1922, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, who was then not head of the F.B.I. but just a leg man, a good investigator, uncovered a meeting place of a bunch of Communists in secret meeting. SMITH added that it was a crime then to be a Communist and that the Communists had to meet in the backwoods or behind the sand dunes; that HOOVER had 17 of these Communists arrested and they found official lists, papers and names of people buried in the ground; that the investigators dug up a barrel and exposed a list of persons who contributed to the Communist Party in 1922; that included among them was the name of CHARLIE CHAPLIN. (U)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The Los Angeles "Examiner" newspaper for October 23, 1945, carried a picture of CHARLES CHAPLIN and two other individuals photographed when they were observing tactics used in the picket line during the mass picketing at Paramount Studios during the film strike in 1945. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*no copy of the 1948 Times for
putting in for protection*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

In a publication entitled "Unbiased Opinions", published by the Fox West Coast Theaters, there was a review made of CHARLES CHAPLIN'S latest film "Monsieur Verdoux", which review was made by the Southern California Motion Picture Council. The review in part states "Dangerous and destructive are the theories advanced (by the picture) that society owes one comfort, security, even luxury and that crime committed for love of family or because of need makes the perpetrator an object of sympathy and forgivable. Exonerating the individual and blaming society for all evils is a very wrong kind of philosophy." (U)

On June 23, 1948, the writer interviewed MARSHAL E. KIDDER of Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles, California, who advised that on April 17, 1948 CHARLES CHAPLIN was interviewed under oath by Inspector JOHN F. BORD of I.N.S. in connection with CHAPLIN'S application for a reentry permit. Mr. KIDDER stated that this application was approved and that the Immigration Office in Los Angeles holds a reentry permit for CHAPLIN but that CHAPLIN has not as yet picked it up. The file at the I.N.S. Office contains a lengthy typewritten statement taken from CHAPLIN at the time he was interviewed by Inspector BORD. Mr. KIDDER stated they have only one copy of this statement and that he could not make it or copies of it available to the Los Angeles Office, but that he had no doubt that a copy could be obtained from the Immigration Service in Washington, D. C. In view of the lengthy nature of the statement, no information contained in it will be set out until the complete statement has been obtained at a later date. (U)

Mr. KIDDER stated that CHAPLIN would not sign this statement but he, KIDDER, stated that prior to releasing the reentry permit CHAPLIN'S signature would be obtained. (U)

It was noted that RICHARD M. GUNTLITER was CHARLES CHAPLIN'S attorney during his negotiations for a reentry permit. KIDDER further remarked that I.N.S. is not at the present time considering deportation proceedings against CHAPLIN, mainly for the reason that he does not feel that there are any legal grounds for deporting him inasmuch as the statutory grounds for deportation require that an individual must admit, or be found guilty of, a deportable crime. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

On May 29, 1946, Informant ~~██████████~~ advised that PAULINE (LAUBER), *67D*
a member of the Communist Party, talked to BILL (POWELL) regarding a
party ~~██████████~~ Sunday, June 4, 1946 aboard a Russian vessel, and about an article
which appeared in the "Examiner", Los Angeles newspaper, and LAUBER said she
thinks they (Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee) should issue a statement
regarding TRACY'S investigation. BILL POWELL said he thinks they should
not do a thing until (JOHN) GARFIELD and (CHARLES) CHAPLIN come through with
money ~~██████████~~ statements themselves. BILL said he is unhappy at entertain-
ing ~~██████████~~ are when they (themselves) are the ones who desire the work. He
suggests that she use offer of help to blackmail GARFIELD and CHAPLIN for
money. (u)

- P E N D I N G -

-30-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE

*see original dated 10/6/50 for
authorizing review for clearance*

Informant [redacted] on August 4-6, 1947, advised SA's [redacted] and [redacted] that approximately two years after the release of the motion picture "The Great Dictator," one of the Soviet Vice Consuls in Los Angeles, name not recalled, telephonically contacted BORIS MORROS and stated that they (the Soviets) wanted to get the rights to this motion picture but CHAPLIN wanted \$100,000. The Vice Consul is alleged to have asked BORIS MORROS if he was close enough to CHARLES CHAPLIN to see if he could get it cheaper and BORIS MORROS is alleged to have answered that he was not that well acquainted with CHAPLIN and could not handle the deal. (U)

Informant [redacted] has furnished information indicating that BORIS MORROS is acquainted with CHARLES CHAPLIN, but that the acquaintanceship does not seem to be of an intimate nature. (U) *b7D*

This material is reported on the Administrative page in order not to jeopardize the separate investigation concerning BORIS MORROS being conducted by the Los Angeles Office. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, will interview HOWARD RUSHMORE, presently working for the New York "Herald-Tribune" and formerly with the "Daily Worker," and a member of the Communist Party, for information he may have relative to CHARLES CHAPLIN paying dues to the Communist Party in RUSHMORE'S presence. (U)

It is not known to the Los Angeles Office whether or not the New York Office has ever interviewed RUSHMORE or whether he is considered reliable enough to be interviewed, therefore, the covering of this lead will be left to the discretion of the New York Office. (U)

Will examine New York files endeavoring to obtain further information regarding an association by CHARLES CHAPLIN, MILLS SHEROVIN and ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT to deal in Russian films in the United States. (U)

Will review New York files for the purpose of disclosing any information regarding contacts by CHAPLIN with Soviet officials in the New York area. (U)

THE WASHINGTON DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C., will examine the records of the State Department for any information they might have regarding CHAPLIN. (U)

Will contact Inspector JOHN P. BOYD of I&NS and endeavor to obtain from him a copy of a statement taken by him at the time he interviewed CHARLES CHAPLIN in Beverly Hills, California on April 17, 1947, in regards to CHAPLIN'S application for a reentry permit. (U)

At I&NS, will obtain a record of all travel made by CHARLES CHAPLIN from the United States, including the dates of departure and return, and the countries visited. (U)

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will develop background information on EDWARD C. CHANEY, formerly CHARLES CHAPLIN'S butler, for the purpose of deciding whether or not it would be advisable to interview CHANEY concerning CHAPLIN'S activities in connection with Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

Will endeavor through the newspaper morgue to ascertain names of all members of WENDELL WILKIE'S party at the time he toured Soviet Union. It is noted that information was received that one of the members of WILKIE'S party acted as a courier with a letter from a Soviet agent to CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

Will report information received from the Bureau regarding income tax returns of CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

Will continue to report activities of CHARLES CHAPLIN in so far as connections with Communists and Communist front organizations are concerned. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FB/HQ 100-127090-32, p. 33-36

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

09032

Attached for each office are two copies each of the following
 numbered pages of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
 10, 1948, at Los Angeles, which were rewritten at the Bureau
 so that the report might be proper for dissemination: 1a, 3, 4,
 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,
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 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92,
 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106,
 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118,
 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130,
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 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202,
 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214,
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 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
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 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718,
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 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766,
 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778,
 779, 780, 78

It is requested that these rewritten pages be inserted into your copy of this report. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-78 BY 1259 JTP/KEA

References

100-117090

cc New York (Enclosure)
San Francisco (Enclosure)
Washington Field (Enclosure)

487

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 20, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka,
Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 GCH/KEH

Reference is made to letter from Los Angeles to the Director dated May 8, 1948, and to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 9, 1948, at Los Angeles, in the captioned case, which requested this office to discreetly determine if the telegram which CHAPLIN is alleged to have transmitted to PABLO PICASSO in France, and which is reported to have emanated from Los Angeles, November 21, 1947, at 9:20 A.M., was received at MACKEY RADIO SERVICE in New York and was actually sent to PICASSO in Paris. b7c

This is to advise that Special Agent [redacted] contacted the MACKEY RADIO SERVICE, New York City, on July 23, 1948, and was unable to locate the requested message because the telegraphic communications for November, 1947 have been destroyed. b7c

cc Los Angeles (100-15641)

G. I. R.-2

17
100-85387

RECORDED - 80

INDEXED - 80

3 AUG 23 1948

55 AUG 27 1948

SAC, Los Angeles

August 18, 1948

Director, FBI

CHARLES "CHUCK" CHAPLIN
SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 GSV/KH

For your information there is attached hereto a copy of a report dated July 23, 1948, concerning [REDACTED] which has been forwarded to the Bureau by the Central Intelligence Agency. You will note that this report contains information concerning the subject.

Enclosure

S.I.R.

45

RECORDED - 66

100-127670-3
FBI
5 AUG 25 1948

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
M 651
AUG 20 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
August 26, 1948

FD-122



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JSP/KCJ

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
RE: ~~SECURITY MATTER - R~~
Internal Security - R

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
Aliases: Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein

Residence Address: 1085 Summit Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Business Address: Chaplin Studios
1416 North La Brea
Los Angeles, California

Native Born ☐ Alien ☒ Naturalized ☐
Communist ☒ German ☐ Miscellaneous ☐
Fascist (Italian) ☐ Japanese ☐

Date of Birth April 16, 1889

Place of Birth London, England

Entered U. S. about 1914 at _____

Naturalized (date) _____

Naturalized (place and Court) _____

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
R. B. HOOD
SAC

RECORDED - 37

1100 - 127090
5 AUG 30 1948

60 NOV 12 1948

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12/31/48*

G.I.R.-8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: Sept. 3, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-127

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-15-83 BY 1033-22/14

CLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/224
REASON FOR EXT. 11, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 12-12-85

Rebulet 8-13-48 concerning the request by the Los Angeles Office for the income tax returns of CHAPLIN from 1940 to date. The Bureau requested justification for this request and specific information which would indicate that data received concerning donations made by CHAPLIN to Communist front organizations would be available in his income tax returns. (U)

This office has, of course, no definite information indicating that contributions made by CHAPLIN to Communist front organizations would appear in his income tax returns. However, investigative reports concerning CHAPLIN contain numerous references to the effect that CHAPLIN made such donations and it is considered possible that he may have included some of these in his income tax returns. (U)

Regarding information concerning donations made to Communist front organizations, reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated at Los Angeles on March 13, 1947 in this case. On page 10 of this report information appears that Hollywood columnist NEDDA HOPPER wrote in her column on December 27, 1943, "From things I have learned, CHARLIE (CHAPLIN), who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross, soon will find himself involved in something almost as serious as the Berry case." (U)

On the same page information appears that JOHN LEECH, former Communist Party member, in testimony before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938 stated that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley ELLA WINTER, Communist writer, collected \$500 from CHAPLIN which she turned into the Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. (U)

Another informant, as appears in the above-mentioned report, stated that in December, 1940 he attended a United American Spanish Aid Committee meeting at 83 McAllister Street in San Francisco, at which time STEVE NELSON, prominent Communist functionary, informed another individual "to raise money on orders from the Communist Party" and to contact CHARLIE CHAPLIN and MELVIN DOUGLAS. (U)

Enclosure to LEECH
Ltr. to SAC, [redacted]
dva [redacted]
9-24-48
L.H. jif

acknowledged to
Bureau 9-24-48

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROVED - 4

INDEXED

100-127210-11
FBI

23 SEP 10 1948

FILED

Director, FBI

9-3-48

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was., SM - C

Another informant advised that CHAPLIN, together with others, had contributed money to the Communist Party through an individual named RAPHAEL RUSH. (U)

On page 11 of the same report information appears that on November 16, 1943, at a rally at the Shrine Auditorium of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, CHAPLIN donated \$250. (U)

b7c [redacted] Reference is also made to the report of SA [redacted] in this case dated August 10, 1948 at Los Angeles. (U)

On page 23 of this report information appears that CHAPLIN was invited to several affairs of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. It is noted that one of these affairs was a cocktail party held for the purpose of raising money. (U)

On page 25 of this report information appears that CHAPLIN's name appeared on papers in the personal effects of JOSEPH NORTH of the magazine "New Masses" indicating that CHAPLIN might have contributed to or was to be contacted for contributions to this magazine. (U)

On the same page an informant furnished information that in the spring of 1944 CHAPLIN contributed \$750 to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. (U)

On pages 27 and 28 of the same report information appears indicating that CHAPLIN may have contributed money to the American Youth for Democracy and to the West Coast Communist daily newspaper. (U)

On page 27 information appears that CHAPLIN contributed \$500 to the Third Party campaign of HENRY A. WALLACE. (U)

It is believed that the information from CHAPLIN's income tax returns if obtained would provide verification of such donations, and there is also the possibility that donations not now known to the Bureau would be disclosed. (U)

The Bureau requests that this office advise specifically the extent to which it intends to utilize such information. (U)

It will be noted that by letter dated August 26, 1948 this office recommended that a Security Index card be prepared

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-3-48

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was., SM - C

relative to CHAPLIN. It is believed that any additional information such as might be obtained from income tax returns would be of value as additional evidence in justification of the Security Index card. Such information will also be utilized in evaluating CHAPLIN's activities from a possible Soviet espionage standpoint. (U)

The Bureau letter further requests that the Bureau be advised as to the scope of this investigation. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)
b1 [REDACTED] (c)

In view of the above information concerning CHAPLIN, the present investigation is being conducted for the purpose of endeavoring to determine whether or not CHAPLIN was or is engaged in Soviet espionage activities. With this purpose in mind it appears pertinent to obtain all information available bearing on his activities with the Communist Party and Communist front organizations, as well as complete information regarding his background and activities. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-3-48

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was., SM - C

By letter dated February 21, 1948, the Bureau requested that this office bring this case up to date and report the Communist activities of the subject. (U)

It is again requested that efforts be made to obtain the income tax returns of CHAPLIN from 1940 to date. (U)

b7c

BMc
100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 20, 1948

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JSP/KEL

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is deemed advisable for that Bureau to have photostatic copies of the Federal income tax returns and related documents for Charles Spencer Chaplin for the years 1940 through 1947. Chaplin's residence is 1085 Sunset Drive, Beverly Hills, California. His business address is 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Your cooperation in furnishing this material to the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Tom C. Clark

Attorney General

RECORDED

100-127090-36

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SEP 27 4 46 PM '48
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 4 1946

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JSP/KEM

BUREAU FROM NEW YORK 43 A 6-36P
DIRECTOR URGENT

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, SM-R. RE REPORT SA [REDACTED]
AUG. TEN, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AT LOS ANGELES REQUESTING NY INTERVIEW
HOWARD RUSHMORE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT. IN VIEW OF
RUSHMORE-S UNRELIABILITY AND POSSIBLE PUBLICITY WHICH MAY RESULT FROM
SUCH AN INTERVIEW, BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT IT DESIRE
RUSHMORE TO BE INTERVIEWED.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

RECORDED - 4

100-127092
cc. 10-6-48
10-6-48
ETMg
File 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

RECORDED

Transmit the following message to:

OCTOBER 6, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES

ROUTINE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, SECURITY MATTER. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE
OCTOBER FOUR LAST. IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE PUBLICITY AND KNOWN UNRELIABILITY OF
HOWARD HUSKINS IT IS BELIEVED INADVISABLE AT THIS TIME TO INTERVIEW HIM AS
SUGGESTED IN REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] DATED AUGUST TEN,
NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT AT LOS ANGELES. b7c

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-70 BY 1259 JEP/1001

G. I. R. - 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 6-1948

OCT 6-1948

TELETYPE

01001203 TELETYPE

SENT VIA

5780

Per

COPIES DESTROYED 1/14/59 RUSZ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. B. Fletcher *EBF*
 FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: September 24, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

You will recall that the Los Angeles Office previously submitted a request for the Bureau to obtain the income tax returns of Charles Chaplin beginning in 1940 to date. This matter was referred back to Los Angeles for a more detailed explanation as to the scope of their investigation, and for information which caused the Los Angeles Office to believe that information on Chaplin's income tax returns would be of value to their investigation.

The Los Angeles Office has now replied to this request by letter dated September 3, 1948, which letter is attached and is self-explanatory. It is noted that they are conducting their present investigation for the purpose of endeavoring to determine whether or not Chaplin was or is engaged in Soviet espionage activities. They state that with this purpose in mind, it appears pertinent to obtain all information available bearing on his activities in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto for approval, a letter directed to the Secretary of the Treasury under the signature of the Attorney General, requesting the income tax returns of Chaplin for the years 1940 through 1947.

Attachment

G. I. R. -3

EX-1

100-127090-38
 29 OCT 8 1948

OCT 20 1948

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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- ☐ For your information: _____

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FBI/DOJ

2-1

LOS ANGELES

WFO FILE NO. 100-19771

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-28-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-25 10-5-48	REPORT MADE BY b7c [REDACTED] LTT
TITLE CHARLES S. APLIN, WFO.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CHAPLIN SPENCER CHAPLIN, citizen of England, was born at London on April 16, 1889. CHAPLIN entered the U. S. at the Port of New York on October 12, 1912 for permanent residence in the United States; however, he had previously been in the United States for two years on tour. On October 17, 1921 he again arrived at the Port of New York, noting that he had previously resided in the United States from 1911 to July, 1921, at Los Angeles, California. Re-entry permit granted for proposed trip around the world via England for business and pleasure in January, 1931. CHAPLIN returned to the United States on June 14, 1932 aboard the S.S. Hikawa Maru at either Los Angeles, California or Seattle, Washington. Re-entry permit granted for proposed trip to China and the South Sea Islands beginning in February, 1936, on business and pleasure. CHAPLIN re-entered the United States on June 3, 1936 at San Francisco, California. He has failed to appear at the Immigration and Naturalization Service office at Los Angeles to accept delivery of re-entry permit granted April 28, 1948 for proposed trip to England, France and Italy, but has remained in the United States. Copy of sworn statement given by CHAPLIN before JOHN P. ROYD, Acting Immigration Inspector, on April 17, 1948 at Los Angeles, California, obtained.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-13-78 BY 1359-5577/54

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1948 at Los Angeles

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	<i>Exempt</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	100-127097-40	RECORDED - 98
5 - Bureau	1 <u>F</u> <u>B</u> <u>T</u>	INDEXED - 98
2 - Los Angeles (Enc.) (100-15602)	31 OCT 29 1964	
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PIES DESTROYED 1/4/59 / 1930

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Immigration and Naturalization Service file #A-5653092 on CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was reviewed by the writer at the office of J. P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and reflected the following pertinent information.

① According to a Certificate of Admission of Alien, CHARLES CHAPLIN, citizen of England, was born at London, England on April 16, 1889. He arrived at the Port of New York, New York on October 12, 1912 aboard the S.S. Oceanic of the White Star Line for the purpose of permanent residence in the United States. He listed S.H. CHAPLIN, 28 Vaughn Road, Camberwell, S. E. (England?), as his nearest relative in the country from whence he came. His passage was paid by FRED LANG Theater Company which was on tour. He listed his last residence as being in the United States, it being noted that he had previously been in the United States for a period of two years on tour. He listed the name of his nearest relative or friend in the United States as SULLIVAN & CONRADINE, 1440 Broadway, New York City.

According to another Certificate of Admission of Alien, CHARLES CHAPLIN arrived at the Port of New York on October 17, 1921 aboard the S.S. Berengaria of the Cunard Line. His last permanent residence was at 2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, California, and his destination in the United States was Los Angeles. He noted that he had been residing in the United States at Los Angeles, California from 1911 to July, 1921.

CHAPLIN, in a sworn application for a re-entry permit #680975 dated December 20, 1930 at Los Angeles, California, stated that he is the son of CHARLES CHAPLIN and HANNAH LILLY WOODS; further, that he last arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on September 16, 1920 (actually October 17, 1921) on the S.S. Berengaria as CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. He listed his present residence in the United States as 1003 Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California, at which he had resided for the past eight years. He listed his employer as the CHARLES CHAPLIN Film Corporation at 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

He proposed to leave the United States from the Port of New York about January 15, 1931 on an absence of six months to one year for a trip around the world via England for business and pleasure. Accordingly, re-entry permit #676727 was issued to CHAPLIN on January 6, 1931 for one year.

By letter dated December 4, 1931, at London, England, under the letterhead of the United Artists Corporation, Ltd., and sworn to before the

United States Consul at London, England, December 15, 1931, CHAPLIN requested an extension of his re-entry permit, since business reasons prevented his return to the United States beyond its present expiration date (of January 6, 1932). An extension was granted to July 6, 1932. CHAPLIN returned to the United States on June 14, 1932 aboard the S.S. Hikawa Maru at either Los Angeles, California or Seattle, Washington.

CHAPLIN, in a sworn application for a re-entry permit, #10669271, dated January 29, 1936 at Los Angeles, California, stated that he last arrived in the United States on the Hikawa Maru at Seattle, Washington on June 14, 1932. He now listed his mother's maiden name as HARRIAN BARLEY HODGES, and the name of his nearest relative or friend in the country from whence he came as his nephew HERBERT at London, England. His residence was shown as 1109 Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California, at which he had resided for the past thirteen years. His nearest relative was shown as his brother, SIDNEY CHAPLIN, at Nice, France; and he stated that he was still employed by the CHARLES CHAPLIN Film Corporation.

He proposed to depart from the United States at San Francisco, California on February 15, 1936 for a proposed absence of two months for the purpose of visiting China and the South Sea Islands on business and pleasure. Accordingly, re-entry permit #1070549 was granted him on February 8, 1936 for a period of one year. He re-entered the United States on June 3, 1936 aboard the S.S. President COOLIDGE at the Port of San Francisco, California.

By letter dated February 26, 1948 under the letterhead of the law offices of BRIGHT & HILLMAN, Los Angeles, California, the Commissioner of Immigration was requested by Attorney RICHARD M. GOLDWATER of this law firm to issue a re-entry permit to CHAPLIN.

In his sworn application for a re-entry permit, #45084, dated February 26, 1948 at Los Angeles, California, CHAPLIN stated that he had last arrived in the United States at San Francisco, California on June 3, 1936. He again listed his mother's name as HARRIAN BARLEY HODGES and the name of the nearest relative or friend in the country from whence he came as Mrs. WILLIAM CHAPLIN, 19 Bloomsbury Place, Brighton, Sussex, England. He stated that he was accompanied on his last trip by PAULETTE GORDARD and ALAN GORDARD.

CHAPLIN stated that he was a citizen of Great Britain by birth and was traveling on a passport issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on February 17, 1948, which was valid until February 17, 1953. He listed his present residence in the United States as 1085 Summit

Drive, Beverly Hills, California, at which he stated he had resided for the past twenty-five years. He stated that his nearest relative was then OONA CHAPLIN, his wife (she being his fourth wife). He stated that while abroad his temporary address would be in care of United Artists Corporation, Ltd., at London, England. He noted that he was presently self-employed in the motion picture industry. He proposed to sail from the Port of New York on April 14, 1948 aboard the Queen Elizabeth for a four-month visit to England, France and Italy on business for the United Artists Corporation and for pleasure.

Accordingly, re-entry permit #1489637 was issued to CHAPLIN on April 28, 1948.

By letter dated April 29, 1948, RICHARD W. COLEWATER, Esquire, was advised by Immigration and Naturalization Service that CHAPLIN would have to call for his re-entry permit at the District Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California, in order to accept delivery thereof. Deputy Commissioner J. P. BOTE, Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised the writer that to this date CHAPLIN has not yet appeared at the Los Angeles Office to accept delivery of his re-entry permit and, to their knowledge, is still residing in the United States.

CHAPLIN's file likewise contains his Alien Registration Form sworn to by him at New York City on December 7, 1940, he being assigned Alien Registration #5653092. At that time he resided at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. He stated that he first arrived in the United States in September, 1910 and had lived in the United States for a total of thirty years and expected to remain in the United States permanently. He listed his occupation as a motion picture actor and producer and his membership in various clubs as follows: life member of the Loyal Order of Moose; Tuna Club, Santa Catalina Island, California; Screen Actors Guild; life member of the California Yacht Club; Los Angeles Athletic Club; Santa Monica Swimming Club; and the Lambs Club at New York City.

CHAPLIN stated that he had no prior military or naval service and that he had not yet applied for first citizenship papers in the United States. He stated that he had a wife and two children now living in the United States. CHAPLIN denied ever having been arrested or convicted for any offense.

CHAPLIN further stated that he had not been affiliated with or active in organizations devoted in whole or in part to influencing or

WFO 100-19771

furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government.

JOHN P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., furnished the writer with a copy of the sworn statement of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN given before him in the capacity of designated and acting Immigrant Inspector at Los Angeles, California on April 17, 1948 in connection with CHAPLIN's application for a re-entry permit. This copy of CHAPLIN's sworn statement is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Office as an enclosure with this communication.

The files of the State Department have not been reviewed since the Immigration and Naturalization Service files contained more complete data concerning CHAPLIN than may appear in the State Department files.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES:

- 1 copy of the sworn statement of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN given before JOHN P. BOYD, Designated and Acting Immigrant Inspector, on April 17, 1948 at Los Angeles, California in connection with CHAPLIN's application for a re-entry permit.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-127090 ✓

November 2, 1948

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Declassification*
DATE *4-8-79* *60312*

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

CHAPLIN, CHARLES SPENCER

ALIEN

COMMUNIST

Aliases: Charlie Chaplin,
Thomstein

Res. Address: 1085 Summit Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Bus. Address: Chaplin Studios
1414 North La Brea
Los Angeles, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *12-12-78* BY *1259 JKH/KCH*

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED E

NOV 2 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY *1259 JKH/KCH*
ON *12/12/78*

66 NOV 12 1948

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) TREASURY REVENUE SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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FBI/DOJ

RECORDED - 72

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

December 11, 1948

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In accordance with your letter of September 3, 1948, the Bureau has requested photostatic copies of Federal Income Tax Returns from the Treasury Department.

There are enclosed two photostatic copies of the tax returns filed by subject for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946. Other returns will be forwarded to you upon their receipt from the Treasury Department.

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-12-78 BY 1251 JJP/KEY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

NY FILE NO. 100-85387 SM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/3/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/1/48	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c

[REDACTED]

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA *b7c* [REDACTED] 8/10/48 at Los Angeles
Los Angeles letter dated 8/31/48.

DETAILS:

b7c

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1258 JAP/KEL

The files of the New York Office were checked for information regarding contacts by subject with Soviet officials in the New York area with negative results.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">100-127090-42</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau - 1 copy kept in FILE 2 - Los Angeles in 164-5 2 - New York DEC 15 1948 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 37 <i>[Stamps and signatures]</i> </div> <div> INDEXED - 124 2 </div> </div>
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COPIES DESTROYED 1/4/57

NY 100-85387

With regard to the association by CHARLES CHAPLIN, HILIS SHERMAN and ELLIOT ROSENWALT to deal in Russian films in the United States, the New York files fail to reflect additional information other than that which is already in the possession of the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NY 100-85387

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

With reference to the lead to interview HUGHARD
BRENNORE of the New York "Journal American" set out in the referenced
report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 10, 1948 at Los Angeles,
the Bureau advised by teletype dated October 6, 1948 that it was not
deemed advisable to interview him at this time in view of the possible
publicity and unknown reliability of BRENNORE.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET13

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ By your information: _____

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SAC, Los Angeles

January 28, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JJP/KML

In accordance with your request of September 3, 1948 the Bureau requested photostatic copies of Federal income tax returns filed by the captioned subject.

There are enclosed for your assistance two photostatic copies of the returns filed by the subject for the years 1940 and 1941.

Enclosures

RECORDED - 133

100-127090-43

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT
RECORDS SECTION
COMM. SECTION
TRAINING SECTION
LABORATORY
CLERICAL
STENOGRAPHIC
CHIEF OF BUREAU
ASST. CHIEF OF BUREAU
SAC, NEW YORK
SAC, CHICAGO
SAC, LOS ANGELES
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SAC, PHOENIX
SAC, PORTLAND
SAC, SEATTLE
SAC, SPOKANE
SAC, WASHINGTON
SAC, ALBANY
SAC, ALBUQUERQUE
SAC, ANCHORAGE
SAC, BUTTE
SAC, CLEVELAND
SAC, DENVER
SAC, EL PASO
SAC, HONOLULU
SAC, KANSAS CITY
SAC, MEMPHIS
SAC, MINNEAPOLIS
SAC, MOBILE
SAC, NEW ORLEANS
SAC, NEWARK
SAC, OMAHA
SAC, PHOENIX
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SAC, SACRAMENTO
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SAC, SAN DIEGO
SAC, SAN JOSE
SAC, SEATTLE
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED 13
JAN 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 FEB 3 1949

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET33

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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FBI/DOJ

RECORDED - 101

Director,

May 2, 1949

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, WFO.,
INTERNAL SECURITY

There are attached for information and completion of your
files two photostatic copies of Income Tax Returns filed by the
captioned subject for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Attachments

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DATE 12-12-78 BY 123A JSP/KCH

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★ MAY 2 1949 P.M.
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SAC, Los Angeles

April 7, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

100034

The last report submitted by your office was dated August 10, 1948.

It is requested that you submit in the near future a report showing the current status of this investigation.

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DATE 12-12-78 BY 1259 JJA/SLH

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EX-25

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

APR 29 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

28902

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

CONFIDENTIAL
100-15661

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 7-5-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5, 11, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33-35	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2922		REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2	
DATE OF REVIEW 1/5/88			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>On 4-17-48, CHAPLIN interviewed by I.A.N.S. re application for reentry permit. He stated he had never belonged to any political organization; that he never made any contributions to the Communist Party, directly or indirectly, and doesn't think he even made contributions to Communist front organizations. He claimed he has not been interested in Communist sponsored organizations or Communist but is a liberal and interested in peace. He stated his association with HANNAH RUSSELL was purely social and business. He admitted signing article urging trials of EDWARD BRENNAN, LEON JOSEPHSON and GEORGE RUSSELL he postponed because he was told the thing was being rushed and was in the nature of a witch-hunt. He admitted contributing to Russian charity and thinks he was at the U.S.S.R. Consulate in Los Angeles on one or two occasions and entertained members of such consulate in his home but doesn't remember when or who. He admitted he was a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>CHAPLIN and wife have been in contact with SIDNEY RUBINSTEIN, was., who is apparently affiliated in some capacity with the C.P. Cultural Section in Hollywood. CHAPLIN was listed as a sponsor for the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City in March 1949 and it was indicated he was scheduled to speak at this conference but could not because of personal affairs. CHAPLIN allegedly gave \$1000.00 to the WALLACE</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-127641-46 RECORDED - 8 INDEXED - 3	
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LA 100-15641

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campaign in October of 1948. He is reported to have interceded on behalf of HANNAH EISLER in obtaining a Czechoslovakian passport for EISLER. CHAPLIN'S reentry permit, issued 4-28-48, returned to Washington, D. C. because it was not picked up. (U)

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-127090.
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3-13-47, at Los Angeles:
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8-10-48, at Los Angeles. (U)

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[REDACTED] (C)

The 1943-44 International Motion Picture Almanac reflects that ARTHUR W. KELLY was the Vice-President and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United Artists Corporation. He was born in London, England on September 7, 1890 and came to America at the age of 21 to represent the Frank J. Gould Enterprises, and at the age of 25 was the director of twelve companies. He served in World War I in the British Tank Corps and was later transferred to the American Army with the rank of major. Upon his return to America he became associated with United Artists Corporation as Treasurer and later became Vice-President. In 1924 he was given supervision of the Foreign Department of United Artists. In 1941 he was put in charge of domestic sales, and in September 1942 was assigned to general supervision of foreign affairs for United Artists. (U)

-2-

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b7D Informant [redacted] has advised that Informant [redacted] a known espionage agent, is acquainted with ARTHUR H. KELLY.

In the book entitled "Charlie Chaplin - King of Tragedy," written by GERITH WOODMAN, and published in 1940, there is reflected information that in 1908 in London CHARLES CHAPLIN met a dancer by the name of HETTY KELLY with whom he fell in love; that HETTY KELLY was the sister of ARTHUR KELLY who was commonly known as "SCOTTY" who became foreign manager of United Artists and eventually Vice-President of United Artists; that CHAPLIN in about 1908 visited at the KELLY home in England. The book also contains information that in 1922 CHAPLIN visited England and the underlying purpose of the visit was a desire on CHAPLIN'S part to again see HETTY KELLY who, however, had been married for a number of years; that CHAPLIN was met in England by ARTHUR KELLY who informed him that his sister, HETTY, had died three weeks prior to CHAPLIN'S arrival. (u)

In the report of the writer in this case, dated June 9, 1948, the New York Office was requested to determine if CHARLES CHAPLIN actually sent a telegram to PABLO PICASSO in France in November 1947. By letter dated August 20, 1948, the New York Office advised that the Mackay Radio Service, New York City, was contacted but was unable to locate the above mentioned telegram inasmuch as such communications for November of 1947 had been destroyed. (u)

b1 [redacted] (c)
[redacted] (c)
b1 [redacted] (c)
[redacted] (c)

In the book entitled "One World", written by WENDELL WILKIE, it is reflected that on WILKIE'S trip to Russia in 1942 he was accompanied by the following individuals;

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Captain PAUL WHIT - United States Navy
 Major GRANT WALSON - United States Army
 RICHARD NIGHT - Pilot
 GARDNER CONLEY - Publisher of the Des Moines Register
 JOSEPH BARNES - A veteran Moscow correspondent (U)

Both CONLEY and BARNES at that time were with the Office of War
 Infor (U)

In the book entitled "Round Trip to Russia", by WALTER CHAMBER, it is reflected that WILKIE'S party was in Russia during September 1942, and while in Moscow JOSEPH BARNES, who was then with the New York Herald-Tribune, and GARDNER CONLEY were introduced to JOSEPH STALIN. (U)

81 [REDACTED] (U)
 81D Regarding BARNES, Informant [REDACTED] advised in December 1948 that while in Moscow (apparently in the 1930's) he saw General I. BERLIN, who was then head of Soviet Military Intelligence, on many occasions and on one visit BERLIN in discussing China mentioned that the Soviets had some Americans working for them in China and mentioned OWEN MITCHELL and JOSEPH BARNES as being two of these individuals. (U)

On December 31, 1948, WHITAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed at Washington, D. C. and advised that about 1937 J. PETERS told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT WILKIE was operating an apparatus in New York which included JOSEPH BARNES, formerly of the New York Herald-Tribune. (U)

81D Informant [REDACTED] advised in 1947 that for some time he has had suspicions concerning 5 or 6 Americans of prominence who he believed may be working in cooperation with one another to supply to the Soviets espionage information obtained from top levels in the United States. Among these he named JOSEPH BARNES, Foreign Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune. The informant said that BARNES was known to him when BARNES was Moscow correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, and that BARNES seemed to have outstanding contacts in Moscow and to enjoy privileges usually denied to the average foreign correspondent. The informant said that BARNES has excellent contacts in the United States Government and in top economic and political circles and believes that BARNES' writings subtly tended toward a pro-Soviet interpretation of current affairs. (U)

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LA 100-13641

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b7D By letter dated May 7, 1949 from the San Francisco Office to the Director it was set out that CMEI [redacted] was interviewed on January 5, 1949 and stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever of CHARLES CHAPLIN in connection with Soviet matters. (U)

Later in this report information furnished by CHAPLIN himself to Immigration authorities - [redacted] contacts with Soviet officials will be set out. (U)

A review of the newspaper morgue of the Los Angeles Times reflected that on April 18, 1939, an article appeared entitled "Russians Honor Chaplin on Birthday." This article was datelined April 17th at Moscow and was an Associated Press dispatch. It stated that Soviet newspapers stressed the social significance of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S art in connection with the celebration of his 50th birthday. The street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on CHAPLIN and his art which was to be illustrated by excerpts from some of his motion pictures. The article further said that 48 representatives of the Soviet film industry, including Director SERGEI EISENSTEIN, sent a message of congratulation to Hollywood. (U)

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF CHAPLIN

The Los Angeles Herald-Express for December 10, 1948 shows a picture of HERBERT BREKIDAN, a film director and one of the "Unfriendly" witnesses before the House-Un-American Activities Committee, holding a check for \$200.00 donated by CHARLIE CHAPLIN during a rally, at which Very Reverend HEWLEY JOHNSON, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, spoke. The article accompanying the picture reflects that this rally took place at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles. (U)

b7D Regarding the visit of the "Red Dean" to Los Angeles, Informant [redacted] advised on October 25, 1948 that BELLE DUBOWITZ of the American-Russian Institute, stated that the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council had just sent in a list of 31 names for the sponsor list for the committee (believed to be the committee concerning the "Red Dean's" visit to Los Angeles), on which list was included the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

The same informant advised that on November 3, 1948 REVA MUCHA of the American-Russian Institute in discussing the "Red Dean's" visit stated that lots of educators are backing him, as well as people like CHARLES CHAPLIN and others. The same informant, on February 15, 1949, advised that REVA (MUCHA) asked a man named WATSON how she should approach CHARLES CHAPLIN for a donation for a full page ad in the Los Angeles Times, which will consist of a new statement just received from the Dean. WATSON remarked that CHARLIE (CHAPLIN) thinks the Dean is a remarkable person. (U)

-5-
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The Los Angeles Mirror Newspaper for April 4, 1949 carried a picture of CHARLES CHAPLIN and a short article thereunder stated:

"Movie actor CHARLES CHAPLIN has joined the Communist organized World Peace Congress to be held in Paris this month sponsors revealed today. CHAPLIN'S cable read 'I am only too happy to join legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world.'" (u)

The Los Angeles Times for April 10, 1949 contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20 to April 23 and states that Congress officials said Canadian CHARLES CHAPLIN will be among the delegates. The article also said that officials to the Congress stated CHAPLIN has confirmed the fact that he will attend the Congress. (u)

On May 31, 1949, it was learned from Immigration and Naturalization officials in Los Angeles that CHARLES CHAPLIN never picked up his reentry permit and that it was returned to the I&NS Commissioner in Washington, D. C. on November 4, 1948. Prior to returning the reentry permit to Washington I&NS officials in Los Angeles contacted CHAPLIN'S attorney who stated that his trip abroad had been cancelled. (u)

It is doubtful that CHAPLIN would have left the United States to attend the above mentioned Peace Congress if he was not in possession of a reentry permit. (u)

Information was received from CIO LA [redacted] that at a HENRY WALLACE meeting at Gilmore Stadium in Los Angeles on October 2, 1948, at which meeting the informant was present, it was announced CHARLES CHAPLIN had contributed \$1000.00 to the WALLACE campaign. (u)

The newspaper Motion Picture Herald for April 2, 1949 contains an article by GEORGE SPIRES on the "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace" of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, held in New York City in March 1949. SPIRES stated in this article that SERGIE GERASIMOV, Russian film writer, producer, critic, director and instructor of film production at the State Institute of Cinematography in Moscow, praised the creative film artists throughout the world and included "the Americans MILLSTONE, WYLER, JARVIS, NEUBERG, DIMITRIK, WELAN and CHAPLIN." SPIRES stated that of the more than 500 sponsors, a number were included on the officially released listing and on this list appeared the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN. (u)

See Herald

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The Los Angeles Times newspaper for April 19, 1949 stated that a pamphlet issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities reviewing the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, held New York in March, reflected JOLIAN CURIE has stated that American Delegates to the Paris Conference (The World Peace Conference) include among others screen actor CHARLES CHAPLIN. As noted above, it is doubtful whether CHAPLIN attended this conference. (U)

It will be noted as set out below that CHARLES CHAPLIN is apparently well acquainted with SIDNEY BENSON. Regarding BENSON, it is noted that his correct name is SIDNEY BERNSTEIN but he uses the name SID BENSON and SIDNEY BENSON. According to the Los Angeles files BENSON came to Hollywood during March 1948 from New York City and according to informants was well received by known Communists of the Hollywood Cultural Group, particularly WILDO (SALT), ARN POLONSKY and ALBERT WALTZ, all Communist Party personalities and writers in the motion picture industry. BENSON'S known contacts have been almost exclusively among cultural and professional people in Hollywood, the majority of whom are either known or suspected to be affiliated with the Communist Party. (U)

Surveillances of BENSON have placed him in contact with top Hollywood Communists, including JAMES HOLLAND LAMSON, HERBERT RIBERMAN and others of the Hollywood 10, as well as JOHN STAPP, Communist Party organizer for the Hollywood Section. BENSON is apparently active in the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council and the Actors Laboratory, two important Communist dominated organizations. He claims to be self-employed as a writer. He is apparently affiliated in some capacity with the Communist Party Cultural Section in Hollywood although no documentary evidence showing membership has been revealed to date. (U)

On August 31, 1948, WILDO (SALT), according to Informant [redacted], met with SID (BENSON) during which time BENSON said he ran into ORMA and CHAPLIN the other day and they treated him like a long lost brother and invited him to a lawn party Sunday. (U)

On September 1, 1948, the same informant advised that SIDNEY BENSON was invited to a barbecue on Sunday, the 12th, at 1:30 P.M. (U)

Informant [redacted] on October 27, 1948, advised that SID BENSON endeavored to change his date with CHAPLIN from Wednesday to Tuesday night. (U)

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On October 30, 1948, Mr. BENSON who works for CHAPLIN, told BENSON that Tuesday night was no good for CHAPLIN and the date was made for Friday. (U)

The same informant, on November 6, 1948, advised that SID (BENSON) told a friend of his that he got a script yesterday and went up to CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S place and let him look it over. (U)

67D Informant [redacted] advised that on November 9, 1948 SID BENSON endeavored to see Mrs. CHAPLIN who was not at home. (U)

The same informant advised that on December 1, 1948 Mrs. CHAPLIN secured from SID BENSON the address of Mr. (CLIFFORD) CHETS in New York which was 12 West 72nd Street, New York City. (U)

67D On April 18, 1949, Informant [redacted] learned that SID BENSON had just returned from New York and wished to talk to Mr. or Mrs. CHAPLIN about a personal matter. (U)

The same informant advised that on April 24, 1949 Mrs. CHAPLIN invited BENSON to dinner any night that week except Friday. (U)

67D Informant [redacted] learned on August 31, 1948 that SID BENSON informed WILCO BALT that he wants to get back from Balboa Sunday in time to attend CONA CHAPLIN'S garden party; that he, BENSON, saw CONA at the Actors Lab and thought she had forgotten him but she told him she doesn't forget people like him (BENSON). (U)

On September 18, 1948, the same informant advised he had learned BENSON informed a friend that he had taken CHARLIE and CONA to see GREG last night; that GREG thinks it's a wonderful play. BENSON said he showed them a good night but gave him (CHAPLIN) a hard night "about that other thing." He (CHAPLIN) was furious and livid. BENSON then stated "maybe I shouldn't have done it." (U)

67D Informant [redacted] advised that on April 18, 1949 SID BENSON, just prior to leaving for New York City to attend the Peace Conference, told CHAPLIN that he was leaving for New York and would be gone for about four weeks and while there would attend the Peace Conference. CHAPLIN indicated he had been scheduled to speak at the conference but could not because of the press of personal affairs. BENSON reminded CHAPLIN that DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH and other members of the Soviet Delegation are coming out to Hollywood after the conference. CHAPLIN agreed with BENSON that the Peace Conference was a big thing but CHAPLIN felt very strongly that its effectiveness would be

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limited by the small number of ~~persons~~ could actually attend; that what is needed is a national radio hookup which would allow widespread publicity of the proceedings and to what the delegates have to say. CHAPLIN recalled the occasion when he, himself, spoke at Carnegie Hall about Soviet Russia and plans for a national radio hookup fell through, and he has always thought it was a waste of time to talk to just an audience of some 3000 people. CHAPLIN remarked, "Tell CLIFFORD (ODETS) we have heard good things despite the press." (U)

b7D On January 5, 1949, Informant furnished information that SIDNEY BENSON maintained a number of index cards on one of which appeared the name, address and telephone number of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

The newspaper morgue of the Los Angeles Times was examined for all information regarding CHAPLIN and it was found that they have information going back to the middle twenties. Several items appear to be of interest and are being set out. (U)

The paper for October 5, 1929 contained an article that CHARLES CHAPLIN was named as a director of the Russian Eagle Supper Club in the Articles of Incorporation which were recently filed; that the headquarters of the organization are to be in Hollywood and the purpose is to promote sociability and friendship amongst its members and to advance interest in the arts, sciences and professions. The directors were listed as follows:

CHARLES CHAPLIN
ROBERT WILTON
A. N. GOLDBERG
(of Culver City)

HARRY CROCKER
THEODORE LOUGHEIMSKY
(of West Hollywood)

(U)

It is noted that HARRY CROCKER is a newspaper columnist. (U)

The Los Angeles files have no record on the other directors of this supper club, nor do the Los Angeles files reflect any information concerning the Russian Eagle Supper Club itself. (U)

An article dated at London on May 11, 1931 reflects that CHAPLIN refused to appear before the King of England at a Royal charity performance in London and in explanation said:

"They say I have a duty to England, but I wonder. Nobody ever cared for me or wanted me in England 17 years ago. I had to go to America for my chance and I got it there." (U)

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The article further stated that CHAPLIN believes patriotism is "the worst form of insanity the world has ever suffered" and further, that G. [redacted] believes patriotism will eventually cause a war and he hopes they send all the old men to the front because they are the real criminals. (U)

An article dated June 21, 1940 reflects that motion picture actors, writers and producers were represented last night at a meeting of the California Chapter of William Allen White's Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The meeting was held at the California Club and CHARLES CHAPLIN and KEATY [redacted] were among those who heard Chairman JOSEPH PERRY reiterate the Committee's stand to stop HITLER while the front line is still in Europe by sending all material aid. (U)

In an article dated November 25, 1942, datelined at Chicago, an L.P. Dispatch states that CHARLES CHAPLIN, the comedian, turned solemn tonight and was given a rafter-shaking ovation as he saluted Russia for "the magnificent fight you are making for freedom and for your courage and spirit of enterprise." The article continued that this was a "salute to our Russian ally rally" in crowded Orchestra Hall on the 9th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet relations; that CHAPLIN arrestingly declared, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda." (U)

An article dated October 18, 1947 with a Bucharest dateline, an L.P. Dispatch, stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN and PIER [redacted] were elected to the honorary presidency of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers and Printing Workers, which opened in the Romanian capital today. (U)

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that [redacted] (U)

The same informant stated that [redacted] (U)

This informant advised that [redacted] (U)

Informant [redacted] also furnished information that [redacted] (U)

(26 USC
Section 6103)

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b7D Informant [redacted] on January 22, 1948, furnished information that HANES EISLER had been issued a passport by the Czechoslovakian Consul in San Francisco, BOSTON [redacted]. This informant had been advised on January 12, 1948 that BENES had made the statement that a passport for EISLER and his wife had been issued with the approval of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Office. BENES, according to Informant [redacted] had recently been in Los Angeles and resided with PETER KORBE and had boasted in the "Hollywood left wing circle" of his activity on behalf of the EISLERS. BENES told [redacted] that the passport for EISLER had been issued only after numerous individuals, including THOMAS MANN, WILLIAM L. SHIRER and CHARLES CHAPLIN had interceded with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States. The Ambassador then cabled to JAN MASARYK, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who issued instructions that the passport for EISLER be granted. BENES told the informant that in issuing these instructions MASARYK had reversed his former position. Informant [redacted] further advised that BENES had been assured by CHARLES CHAPLIN that in case he was relieved of his duties as Czechoslovakian Consul in San Francisco, CHAPLIN would see that BENES was employed and had a career in the motion picture industry. (U)

b1 [redacted] (C)

b1 [redacted] (C)

INTERVIEW OF CHAPLIN BY I.A.N.S.

As mentioned in the referenced report of the writer, subject was interviewed at Los Angeles, California on April 17, 1948 by Examining Inspector JOHN P. BOYD of I.A.N.S. in connection with subject's application for a reentry permit. A copy of the statement made by CHAPLIN during this interview was obtained by the Washington Field Office from JOHN P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, I.A.N.S. (U)

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Many of the statements made by CHAPLIN during the interview appear to be pertinent to some extent to this investigation and are being set out. (U)

On page 4 of the statement subject was asked to tell the names of all the organizations of a political nature that he has been affiliated with within the last 10 years and he replied that he has never belonged to any political organization in his life. (U)

When asked the names of some organizations to which he had made contributions, he stated he had made contributions to the WALLACE campaign and the Democratic campaign. (U)

The question was asked whether he had ever made any contributions directly or indirectly to the Communist Party and he replied that he never had. The statement then reads as follows:

- Q. "Have you ever made contributions to front organizations of the Communist Party?"
- A. That again I don't know. I don't think I ever have. Then again that is such a general question....so many things. I don't know what constitutes a front organization of the Communist Party.
- Q. Do you consider yourself a member of the Communist Party, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I certainly do not.
- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Young Communist League?
- A. I never have.
- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Communist Party?
- A. Never.
- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Actors Guild?
- A. To the Actors Guild, that I don't know.

(U)

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- Q. It is possible that you may have but you don't recall at this time?
- A. Yes, possibly, but I may not have.
- Q. But, it is possible that you may have as well as that you may not have, is that true?
- A. That I don't know. I think I have to belong to an Actors Guild in order to work.
- Q. Can you recall any other organizations, societies, or groups to which you have made contributions within the last ten years?
- A. No.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, I understand that you have been rather—that the press from time to time has indicated that you were more or less interested in Communist-sponsored movements in this country. Is that correct?
- A. No, not Communist-sponsored. They may have sponsored certain—I am just interested. I am liberal and I am interested in peace, but by no means am I interested in Communism. I have always made that statement. As I say, I never used any front or any other name. I have always used my own name throughout my whole life. I never used anyone else...anything. I have never belonged to any political organization other than the things I have to belong to in accordance with my work.
- Q. Are you acquainted with MARSH BRIDGES, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, have you entertained him in your home from time to time?
- A. Yes—not from time to time. I think I met him once up here.
- Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. BRIDGES is a member of the Communist Party?
- A. I wouldn't know at all.

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- Q. Was your association with him purely social?
- A. It was purely social.
- Q. Are you acquainted with HANNS EISLER?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, will you tell us of your association with Mr. HANNS EISLER?
- A. It was purely social and as a musician, an artist. I met him socially through other people.
- Q. Do you know whether HANNS EISLER was a member of the Communist Party?
- A. That I don't know. To my belief, I don't think he is. To my knowledge, I don't believe he is.
- Q. Did you ever pay any money to HANNS EISLER?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Why did you pay him money?
- A. But, well, because he was doing work for me.
- Q. Whatever you paid him was in return for services rendered—services as a musician, composer?
- A. Yes. He was putting music to one of my pictures.
- Q. Did you ever address a communication to anyone in which you stated, "Russia, the future is yours."
- A. Yes.
- Q. Will you please tell us under what circumstances you addressed such a communication, and the occasion?
- A. Under the circumstances—

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- Q. First of all, to whom was the communication addressed, and the nature of it?
- A. It was at the request of our Allies, which were the Russians at that time. They wanted some kind of message for one of their things in order to...for one of their anniversaries.
- Q. Was it an open letter to someone?
- A. Yes. It was to the thing...to the Russian people.
- Q. To whom was the communication addressed?
- A. I don't know. To Soviet Russia, something like that. To my knowledge, it was not to anybody.
- Q. Not to any individual?
- A. Not to any individual. I think it was to one of the newspapers.
- Q. What was the gist of the communication?
- A. Only that they fought and died and so forth. The usual patriotic speech. That was during the war, I believe. Yes, I am sure.
- Q. Now, the Daily Worker on June 8, 1947 carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of EUGENE DENNIS, LEON JOSEPHSON, and GERHARDT EISEN be postponed.
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Why did you advocate postponement?
- A. Because we thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all.
- Q. How did you communicate your views to the Daily Worker?
- A. I didn't communicate. I got hundreds of requests from all sorts of organizations or societies. As a matter of fact, I don't know these people, and so forth, and they say in the cause of justice will you lend your name to such and such a thing and so forth. It came about in that way. I don't know any members of the Daily Worker. I don't think I've ever met

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them. It was by correspondents writing to me and the usual circular letters got out for defense of anybody or any cause.

- Q. Are you interested in them primarily because they were Communists?
- A. I was interested primarily because they said the thing was rather rushed and as a matter of fact a witch hunting, which, frankly, I personally believe. It has nothing to do with the fact...I have, as I say, I have no brief for Communists. I never...
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, an article appeared in the publication, Challenge, The Voice of Youth, July 5, 1947, entitled 'Proceed With The Witch Hunt', which, among other things, quotes from a conversation had with you, presumably by the editor of Challenge, wherein it appears that you were being questioned in connection with your film 'Monsieur Verdoux', wherein you were asked the question: 'Are you a Communist sympathizer?' and you replied, 'That has to be qualified.' Do you recall that conversation, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. That is true.
- Q. Will you tell us just what you implied by your answer, it has to be qualified, that you couldn't answer the question whether you were a Communist sympathizer?
- A. During the war, everybody was more or less a Communist sympathizer. By that I mean the Communist of Russia, or Russia, or Communists. What I wanted to define, as I say, I never read a book about Communism. I don't know anything about it. I never read EARL BROWDER or anything like that. My interpretation of Communist was Russia. It wouldn't naturally be Russia under the old regime, but as they are Communist and they are fighting for what they feel is their cause, I naturally felt they put up a very good cause. I have always felt grateful because they helped us to get ready and prepare our own way of life.

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- Q: Do you consider yourself in sympathy with the cause of the Communist Party in the U.S.A.?
- A: I know nothing about the Communist Party of the U.S.A., nothing whatsoever. Does that answer you? This all emanates from the—all this sort of association of Communist attached to me emanates from the fact that I was called up during the war to make a speech and deputize for Mr. DAVIS who was the ambassador to Russia, and he was to speak in San Francisco. He was taken suddenly ill with laryngitis, and at the last moment they called me up and asked me if I would go there for rally and so forth and get money for the Russia thing, charity, or whatever it was. I went down there the last moment. I made a speech. I felt very emotional about the whole thing, and the news was coming through that they were at Stalingrad and so forth and all this business, they had fought and died a great deal, and I made a talk, a eulogy of Russia and the Russian people, and, then, from there they said, 'Good work,' and it was the thing to do, and we wanted unity, and there seemed to be other forces trying to divide us at that time, and the thing I always spoke and in all my speeches I said, 'We want THOMAS LAMONT to HARRY BRIDGES, we want that same unity, we have to win this war.' I mean, that is the whole thing.
- Q: Mr. CHAPLIN, were you ever a member of the New Workers Party?
- A: No.
- Q: Did you ever contribute any financial support to the New Workers Party?
- A: I don't think—what is the New Workers Party in the first place? We got a million things here for all sort of donations. We don't carry any list of what is a Communist front or what isn't a Communist front, or anything else. I am sure I am not a member of anything. That I can absolutely state with all the assurance in the world. I am not a member of any political party whatsoever.
- Q: In 1922 or '23, did you make a large donation to the Communist Party?
- A: I did not.

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- Q. Have you ever made any donations to the Communist Party?
- A. I am sure, never, not to my—I am sure.
- Q. Did you ever make any contribution to an organization called 'A Soviet America to Come'?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever contribute to the Russia- American Society for Medical Aid to Russia?
- A. I might have done. I don't know. When I say that, I really shouldn't say that. To my knowledge, I don't think so. A lot of these things are all carried down to the studio and they more or less apportion some of these things out you know. I don't think so. To my mind I am sure I might have contributed something to the Russian, I think to Russian charity.
- Q. But, nothing to the Communist Party as such?
- A. Nothing to the Communist Party.
- Q. HENRI HOPPER, Hollywood columnist, in her column December 27, 1943 stated: 'From things I have learned, CHARLIE CHAPLIN contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross.' What have you to say about that Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. That is complete lie.
- Q. Did you know she made such a statement on the radio?
- A. No. As a matter of fact, I never take these papers at all.
- Q. This would be over the radio.
- A. No. I didn't hear it, and that is not true. We make our yearly thing to the Red Cross and have done so throughout the years. Same thing with the buying of war bonds and everything. I bought half a million dollars worth of war bonds.

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- Q. As I understand your testimony you now state that you have never made any contribution to the Communist Party or the Communist Party of the United States.
- A. Never, and that is a complete, unmitigated lie.
- Q. Did you make any contribution to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated?
- A. That I don't know. I may have. Personally, I would like to see friendliness with the United States of America.
- Q. What is your recollection as to whether or not you made a contribution to that organization?
- A. I believe we get occasionally letters or correspondence about that. When I say correspondence, those circulars, circular letters. It is possible and also possible we haven't. I, myself, personally, I haven't sent them any check whatsoever of that nature, I am sure. I may have done to one of those Russian charities.
- Q. On November 20, 1942, was a dinner held by the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, known as the CHAPLIN Dinner?
- A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. What was the occasion for that dinner, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. Russian War Relief.
- Q. And, by whom was the dinner sponsored?
- A. By, oh, by the proper people that the Administration had elected, that the Washington, you know, it was the proper sponsoring. Who is the man who was the head of it—I don't even remember.
- Q. Why was the dinner given in your honor?
- A. Because I had spoken eulogistically of the Russian war effort and Russia was very thankful to me for having done so, and, naturally, they thought that by having the dinner for me it would contribute and get them money for their war relief. I donated money myself on that occasion.

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Q. Did you give a reception for Major BARAYEV of the Russian Embassy prior to the Russian War Relief dinner, on March 24, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles?

A. I don't think so. All these relief things and so forth were all sponsored by the proper—it came from the proper source, as I understand. I am trying to think of the whole thing. He was at the back of it.

It is noted that Major PAUL BARAYEV was the Military Attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. (U)

Regarding this matter, on March 24, 1942 the Daily People's World for March 25 and 26, 1942 carried articles concerning the Russian War Relief meeting and said that CHARLES CHAPLIN was present in the audience and was called on for a few words. Further regarding BARAYEV, Los Angeles [redacted] furnished information that a reception for BARAYEV would be held at Chassens Restaurant in Los Angeles on the night of the rally. Information was also received from Informant [redacted] that a private reception was tendered BARAYEV by CHAPLIN on the Monday evening preceding the rally. (U)

Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943—

A. CARTER. It was all under the sponsorship of CARTER, the President's man.

Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. NIKHAIL MOLOTOV, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the El Combe Club in Hollywood, at which you spoke and said: 'There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad.' Do you recall that occasion, Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. I recall the occasion. I don't exactly recall that. I might have said it. I might have said it.

Q. Do you recall the gist of your remarks at that time other than what I have just quoted?

A. No. I think it was one of those spontaneous speeches.

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- Q. I believe at that time you are also alleged to have said: 'I am not a Communist. I am just a broken down comedian.' Now, on April 16, 1944, did you attend a dinner party of the Soviet Consul in Los Angeles in honor of Vice Consul V. V. PASTUEV? (C)
- A. When is this?
- Q. April 16, 1944.
- A. I have been to the Russian Consulate here.
- Q. Do you recall having attended this dinner on April 16, 1944?
- A. No. *did not attend*
- Q. It is possible that you may have attended the dinner?
- A. No, because I have only been there once or twice.
- Q. Did you attend a dinner at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles in October, 1943 to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were you a speaker on that occasion?
- A. Where was this at?
- Q. It was a dinner sponsored by the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution, and the dinner was held in October, 1943.
- A. Dinner? Where?
- Q. Doesn't state where.
- A. No, I wasn't. No.
- Q. Did you attend any anniversary celebration of the October Revolution?

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- A. No. I think I have been to the Consulate one time. That's what I remember, and I remember practically the whole of Hollywood there.
- Q. How many times have you been to the Russian Consulate?
- A. About three times.
- Q. How many times have you attended celebration dinners given by the Russian Embassy?
- A. None.
- Q. Did you ever entertain any members of the Russian Consulate at your home?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall whom and when you entertained?
- A. No, I don't recall. You see, we got a lot of people. I entertain lots of these Consulates, Ambassadors, and Chinese, and so forth. They all come up here, you know, because I am pretty much of an international figure, but not much. I knew the Russian Consulate here, Mr. THOMAS, ~~THOMASOFF~~. (Agent's note: This probably refers to ~~SERGEY~~ ~~THOMASOFF~~.) He was a nice, little man, and I liked him, but I don't think I saw him but twice since he was here. Of course, again I must add, that they look upon me and know of my friendliness, and I don't wish to have—I am not antagonistic. I'll say that now. I don't feel this antagonism against Russia. I don't feel it at all. Perhaps I don't understand the situation, but I frankly must say that I have still hope, and I still believe it would be a very good job if we could make a deal with them and I believe we would be more prosperous all around.
- Q. Did you send a communication to Moscow offering your felicitations to the Soviet Government in connection with the Moscow CHAPLIN Festival which was to be held in Moscow?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. What did you say in that communication, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. Nothing. I was very proud. You understand, this festival was in honor of my work, and naturally, I told them I was very honored that they would have such a festival and enjoyed my work.
- Q. Was it in connection with one picture?
- A. All my pictures.
- Q. Not in connection with any particular picture?
- A. No, no, no. Strangely enough, you know, the last picture I have made is so...I understand is taboo in Russia.
- Q. Pardon?
- A. They won't release my last picture.
- Q. Which one is that, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. 'Monsieur Verdoux' that they won't release.
- Q. Now, about how many times have you attended receptions or other gatherings sponsored by the Soviet Consulate here in Los Angeles?
- A. Oh, very few.
- Q. Would it be as many as half a dozen?
- A. No. I can only think of about three—would be the limit.

It is noted that in the referenced report of the writer information appears that CHAPLIN was either at, or was invited to attend receptions or parties at the U.S.S.R. Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on five occasions.

- Q. Do you subscribe to the Daily Worker, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. No.

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- Q. The reason I ask is, the Daily Worker of April 5, 1943 announced the formation of National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to permit better understanding between the United States and the USSR which was considered essential to the war effort. Were you identified with this organization, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. With one of them, yes, if anything along the lines of promoting friendship. I don't lend my name to many of these organizations, and I am sure, if, for instance, if your Department keeps up on this, I am sure they won't find my name. If they do, it is an inadvertent thing. I don't go into this unless it will promote friendship, Russian, the United States, and the Allies, all the Allies, including Great Britain, and so forth. I am naturally for that.
- Q. What is your attitude toward the Soviet Government at this time?
- A. The same as it always has been. I feel very grateful to them. What I read of the news, I don't see anything where they have committed any particular crime or outrage in our democracy.
- Q. What is your reaction to the way Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Soviet?
- A. Frankly, I don't know very much about the situation. I am very ignorant on the subject. From what I read in the papers, I still maintain I don't think Russia has done a damn thing. That is my own personal belief. What is it they have done in handling the thing? No soldiers were there. There was no bloodshed, and my surmises and analysis of the situation, I think my common sense tells me that we didn't do much for them and the time of the Sweden business, and I frankly believe the press is trying to create a war and start and create a war with Russia, and I wholeheartedly disapprove of it, and I am sure that I am not a Communist and my name will never be connected with any Communist. I have \$30,000,000 worth of business—what am I talking about Communism for?
- Q. Do you think the Communist way of life is better than the American?

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- A. No. Of course, if I did, I'd possibly go there and live. At the same time, I am not antagonistic. I have never been antagonistic until if they were to invade America, I'd be the first to take up arms. I certainly couldn't take up arms if I see there is a wanton thing creating any helpless situation.
- Q. Would you take up arms to repel—
- A. Yes, to repel any invader that came to the United States. Another thing, they don't like anybody that speaks frankly, the press. I haven't any decent public relationship in this country. I despise the press, and they have always lied about me. They have tried to build me up as a monster, all this sort of thing. I have lived a very quiet, normal life. I am not an association man at all, but during the war I felt very strongly against the Nazi business and up to the time I was completely against war, because I think it was an outrage, they made a deal with HITLER. When they came to the war, I flung my luck with the whole Allied movement for the one purpose of defeating the Nazis and the Fascists. Because I made a picture, I felt very strongly about it. I felt they were Communist and aboriginal, but all this racial business—I am not a Jew—nevertheless the mere picking on a minority people incenses me more than the ideology, more than the war movement, or anything else—just that they were wrong; they were mad men.
- Q. Were you a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?
- A. I think, yes, maybe, yes.
- Q. How long were you a member of that organization?
- A. That I don't know. I don't even know when it happened. It was one of those things that perhaps went on during the war in which they said there is a great deal of antagonism and the fifth column is trying to divide the Allied cause and so forth, keep peace and make friends.
- Q. The Daily Worker of September 29, 1943 shows Mr. CHAPLIN to be one of the sponsors of the Tenth Anniversary of the United States Friendship Congress.
- A. Frankly, I don't know. I have no recollection. It is possible.

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- Q. Now, have you ever made any contributions to the American-Soviet Friendship organization?
- A. I don't think so... very little.
- Q. It is alleged that you made a contribution of \$250 to that organization—
- A. Maybe.
- Q. (cont'd) — on November 16, 1943.
- A. Maybe.
- Q. It is possible that you made such contribution?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Now, on November 21, 1944, a photograph of you appeared in the Daily Worker, in connection with an article pointing out that you along with other movie people had sent a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden.
- A. That's possible. I don't know. Mind you, I can't—these things don't stand out as important to me. I get piles of mail. Possibly they say, all these things are promoted by suggestion, and say will you with others, so and so, enlist your good will and our friendship of Soviet Russia. The friendship of Soviet Russia, I am all for it. I am all for trade pacts and everything else, so we can go ahead without war.
- Q. Did you furnish the Daily Worker the picture from which the photograph of yourself appearing in that publication was made?
- A. No.
- Q. You don't know from what source they secured your picture for the paper?
- A. I have never given any pictures or photographs to any paper or periodical. No. I suppose they get those things up themselves.

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About how many times have you spoken for the Russian War Relief, Mr. CHAPLIN?

A. About four to five times.

Q. Are you acquainted with EARL BROWDER?

A. No, don't know him.

Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, were you honorary chairman of a cultural meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 16, 1942?

A. I spoke there, yes.

Q. You were the honorary chairman, then, of this meeting?

A. I don't remember. I know that they requested and wanted to know if I would speak on that occasion. I think CRUCE-HELLES was the chairman. I wasn't the chairman at all, and I was to speak.

Q. Now, will you tell us something about that meeting Mr. CHAPLIN? By whom was it sponsored, first of all?

A. A lot of actors, lot of writers.

Q. Were you united under any group or organization?

A. I don't think so. That was another, a request, and I think it came from a friend of mine. The request came from a friend of mine.

Q. And now, during that address—or rather at the commencement of the address, did you preface your remarks by saying: 'Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean Comrades.'?

A. Yes.

Q. And, just what did you mean to imply with the salutation?

A. I mean to imply—there were obviously some Russians in the audience and as we were all together in the Allied cause and fighting for democracy and that they were our comrades and I was very proud to be able to refer to them as comrades. We were all in one cause.

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- Q. Did it have any significance that you were and considered yourself "near of the Communist line?"
- A. No.
- Q. Or, a member of the Communist Party?
- A. It had a bit. It got a big laugh, and there was at that time, pervading a sort of feeling that the Russians were very strange bedfellows. By way of clarifying the air and getting a got-together, friendly response, and so forth, I am naturally liberal.
- Q. It is further reported that you continued: "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean anything. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world."
- A. The first part is not correct.
- Q. You mean you did not make the statement "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers"?
- A. I did not make that statement.
- Q. As a matter of fact, Mr. CHAPLIN, you are not a citizen of the United States, are you?
- A. I am not.
- Q. Have you ever applied for citizenship in this country?
- A. I have never applied: from the time I was nineteen I have always had a sense of internationalism and I feel that it is coming closer every day, for the United Nations and for One World as Mr.—what's his name that died...
- Q. Is that the reason you have never applied for citizenship in the United States?
- A. Yes. I consider myself as much a citizen of America as anybody else and my great love has always been here in this country. I have been here thirty, thirty-five years. My children and

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everybody is as much a part of my--at the same time I don't feel I am allied to any one particular country. I feel I am a citizen of the world. I feel that when the day comes and we have the barriers down and so forth so the people come and go all around the world and be a part of any country, and I have always felt that about citizenship.

- Q. How long have you entertained * ... Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I have had it quite a long time.
- Q. And, that is the reason you have never applied for naturalization in the United States?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At the present time you are a citizen of Great Britain, are you?
- A. At the present I am whatever...British subject. I was born there.
- Q. Have you been issued a British passport in order to make this trip?
- A. Yes. It is all in order. I said...let me see...I never said that citizenship doesn't mean anything...or American citizenship. I never said anything derogatory of America in my life. Only, at that time, you see, the newspapers were making this big issue about citizenship and so forth, and of my talking about, saying I got all my money from the United States and so forth, they doesn't like because, and there is so much humbug attached to it, that, naturally, I was a little bit sore.
- Q. What do you mean, 'humbug attached to it'?
- A. Because it isn't true what the press said. Seventy-five per cent of my revenues comes from Europe, you see, and this country enjoys one hundred per cent of its taxation. My last picture which they don't release here, the whole of the income comes from abroad. It comes into this country and the United States gets the full taxation on that. The newspapers say he is just using...I could just as well make a picture in England, have it produced there, and take my taxes in England. When they put it on that basis, I answer them back on that basis.

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- Q. Referring to this speech, October 16, 1942, it is further alleged that you went on to say, 'And, then, there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks of a second front, but thank God that Communism is no longer the bogey it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning, and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense! A people who fight and die like the Russians approximately.' And, then, you concluded your speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of adduced Russia who died while we were getting ready. Any comment regarding this statement?
- A. No, that more or less is true. I feel that way, as I say. During the war, my comment is that I felt there were many forces in this country trying to disunite the Allied cause.
- Q. I take it from what you said today and what I have read of you that you are of the opinion that the Communist way of life and American way of life are compatible.
- A. Frankly, I don't know anything about the Communist way of life. I must say that, but I must say this, I don't see why we can't have peace with Russia. Their way of life—I am not interested in their ideology, I assure you. I assure you. I don't know whether you believe me or not, but I am not. I am interested to the point where—they say they want peace, and I don't see why we can't have peace here. I don't see why we can't have trade relationship and amicable nations and so forth and avoid a world war.
- Q. You strongly urged a second front in 1942. Is that correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. What prompted you to make public appearances urging another front at that time?
- A. Well, because there was...well, because I had heard there was several, couple of million soldiers in Ireland and something and all, everything prepared, and some of the papers said we were started, and it was a controversial subject at the time and my analysis and my thoughts on the matter were that we should have

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started a second front and get the thing over as quickly as possible. CHURCHILL had another idea of soft underbelly which didn't prove to be so soft. I think we could have saved hundreds of thousands of American lives by having it earlier. That is my personal opinion. They would have gone on that bulge; that would have been more or less the end of it.

- Q. In 1942, did you make a speech entitled 'Democracy Will Never Die' which was transmitted to a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, by whom was this mass meeting in Madison Square Garden called?
- A. I think it was sponsored by the A.F. of L. or something.
- Q. As a matter of fact, it was sponsored by the Communist Party, wasn't it?
- A. No. I am sure. No, certainly wasn't. It was either the C.I.O. organization...that was the request in which they said something...
- Q. Who contacted you with reference to delivering the speech to the meeting?
- A. I know it was something by the C.I.O., some member of the C.I.O. organization and I forget...that is all very vague to me. I know it was not a Communist thing.
- Q. How do you know it wasn't a Communist-sponsored meeting?
- A. Because it was—I definitely know it was the C.I.O., something to do with the C.I.O.
- Q. Were you ever one of the Board of Directors of an organization known as People's Radio Foundation?
- A. No.

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- Q. You never were a member of the Board of Directors of that organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you ever a member of such organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever make any financial contribution to the People's Radio Foundation?
- A. No. I don't, I don't think so. I could always be certain—no. You see, I get, you know, like all people in public life, we get lots of those letters. There are piles a day of this sort of thing and I don't pay much attention to any of them."

Regarding the People's Radio Foundation, Informant [redacted] advised that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the members of the Board of Directors (pro-tem) of the People's Radio Foundation. (U)

- Q. "What is your attitude toward the International Workers of the World, Mr. CHAPLIN?"
- A. That is the old I.W.O.F.
- Q. Correct.
- A. I don't know anything about it, frankly.
- Q. Did you ever indicate in any way that you were sympathetic to this organization?
- A. I don't think so. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Did you attend a dinner at Cicero's Restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941 given by a committee or sponsored under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee?
- A. No, I am sure. I attend very, very few dinners of any kind.

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- Q. Did you make any financial contribution to a magazine entitled 'Salute'?
- A. No.
- Q. Which is described as a Communist intellectual magazine.
- A. No.
- Q. You made no financial contribution in any way to this magazine?
- A. That is correct. I am sure.
- Q. Were you given an award by the 'New Yorkers' at a banquet held at the Commodore at New York City, January 22, 1945?
- A. I really don't remember.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, do you care to make any further statement in connection with your political views or affiliations?
- A. I have no direct affiliations in the sense or am I conscious that they are affiliations for any political objectives, especially toward Communism. I have no affiliations of that nature. As I say—I am a liberal man, and right now, I feel very strongly about WALLACE. I feel that WALLACE is a very fine forthright man and I think he is a very good supporter of democracy and for the preservation of the American way of life and for that reason and for that reason only am I interested in WALLACE. As I say, all my, all my sudden political—oh, the political rumors about me all originate more or less since the war on this idea of Communism. As I say, I don't deny the fact that I spoke and eulogized and extolled Russia, because I felt it was necessary to do so, because I personally believe and honestly believed they were doing a splendid job and I believe if it hadn't of been for Russia we might have had those Nazis over here and I firmly believe that and I don't see any reason for any antagonism now against Russia.
- Q. From press reports, Mr. CHAPLIN—
- A. There are a lot of press reports. Ninety-eight per cent of these, you know, they had no writing derogatory articles about Hollywood. I have never written to a foreign newspaper as far as those people are concerned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Q. Have you ever contributed anything to any foreign publication of any kind any material of any kind?
- A. I think there was a Swedish article.
- Q. What was the name of the publication?
- A. I know it was a "fish" thing.
- Q. Was that recently?
- A. About a couple of years ago.
- Q. And, what publication did your article appear in?
- A. That I don't know. It was a man doing stories about Hollywood and so forth. It was more or less in connection with my work and business.
- Q. According to press reports, you more or less have followed the Communist line for a number of years. What have you to say in that regard?
- A. That is such a generality to say Communist Line and I don't think, and I think if you will just be specific in those things. From what you put here, the Communist Line, I have followed because of the eventual success of our fight against Germany and against HITLER. Prior to that, I have not followed Communist lines. I have been Democratic. Naturally, I am progressive and I am progressive in the sense that I am not a Socialist, but I believe in proper people's unionism and I believe it is a good thing. I believe in all that sort of thing that will alleviate... raise the standard of living of the American people and that is all; I'd like to avoid another depression.
- Q. Anything further you would like to say, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I don't know if I have answered your party line and if you will tell me exactly what the party line prior to the war—
- Q. Well, of course, the party line is the line of policy followed—

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A. I have never been...belonged to any organization prior to the war. In the first place the war...I was out to help the Allied effort. That is my answer. Prior to that, I completely deny that I followed any party. I say I didn't follow any party line during the war. I followed the Allied lines. That is how I would define it.
- Q. Have you in any way done anything to promote the interest of the Communist Party in the United States? - either financial or otherwise?
- A. The Communist Party of the United States? No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. Is there anything further you would like to say, Mr. CHAPLIN, before this interview is closed?
- A. Yes. By that, I wish you would be more specific, because I expressed...the mere fact that I say I would want to see peace with Russia and the United States, whether that furthers the American-Communist line, I don't know. Well, if it does, it is inadvertent. That is what I would say. But, that isn't intentional. That isn't my object. I want to get on record and say I am not interested in any subversive movement to overthrow the American Government or any government, and I am not a politically active person. I belong to no...I have no affiliations other than those that are outside of the political organization, like the friendship of Russia thing, you see. My only object is to preserve democracy as we have it. I think there are certain abuses to it, like everything else. I think there has been a great deal of witch burning. I don't think that is democratic. I know it seems very strange and rather bewilders me why I should be considered a Communist. I have been here thirty-five years and my primary interests is in my work and it has never been an anti-anything. It has never been anti...maybe a critical comment, but it has always been for the good of the country. I don't like war and I don't like revolution. I don't like anything overthrown. If the status quo of anything is all right let it go. In my sense of being a liberal, I just want to see things function in harmony. I want to see everybody pretty well, happy, and satisfied."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is noted that Inspector EDGAR of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, advised this statement had never been signed by CHAPLIN. However, it will be noted that the above statements were made by CHAPLIN at a time when he was under oath.

- P E N D I N G -

(U)

-36-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

In referenced report of the writer a lead was set out for the New York Office to interview HOWARD RUSHMORE regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

By teletype dated October 6, 1949 the Bureau advised that in view of the possible publicity and known unreliability of HOWARD RUSHMORE it is believed inadvisable at this time to interview him. (U)

Reference is made to information contained in this report attributed to Informant [REDACTED]

63 [REDACTED] (U)

By letter the Omaha Office will be requested to interview GARDNER CONLEY, Publisher of the Des Moines Register, regarding information he might have concerning the allegations by ROBERT ANDER that someone in WENDELL WILLKIE'S party carried a letter from a Soviet agent in Russia to CHARLES CHAPLIN. Nothing is known concerning the political beliefs of GARDNER CONLEY and it will be left to the discretion of the Omaha Office whether such an interview should be conducted. This lead will be set out by letter inasmuch as it concerns merely one specific part of this investigation and will obviate the necessity of sending copies of reports to Omaha. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will develop background information on EDWARD C. CHANEY, formerly CHARLES CHAPLIN'S butler, for the purpose of deciding whether or not it would be advisable to interview CHANEY concerning CHAPLIN'S activities in connection with the Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities. (U)

b1D Will, through [REDACTED] examine old copies of the People's Daily World for the purpose of determining other activities of a Communist nature engaged in by CHAPLIN. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



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FBIHQ 100-127090-46, p. 39

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: July 5, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JIK/WH

On April 24, 1949, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] appeared at the Los Angeles Office where he was interviewed by SAC R. B. HOOD. At that time and also during a subsequent interview [REDACTED] SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] furnished the following information:

It was his understanding that CHARLES CHAPLIN once assisted a Soviet Agent in leaving the United States by supplying him with funds. This agent, whose name [REDACTED] did not know, was later alleged to be the Chief Soviet Agent in Bulgaria. In the interview with SAC HOOD, [REDACTED] described the man as the "Number one Communist in Bulgaria." CHAPLIN apparently heard nothing from this person for a number of years until he, CHAPLIN, was in Berlin when he allegedly received a telephone call at his hotel from this unknown agent who requested that CHAPLIN call on him at his hotel. CHAPLIN went there and found a man living in luxury in an extensive suite and was at that time apparently in ill health. [REDACTED] continued that on the occasion of WENDELL WILKIE'S visit to the Soviet Union, one of the members of his party met this unknown Soviet agent in Russia and the agent feeling himself endangered by Stalinist animosity wrote a letter to CHAPLIN requesting CHAPLIN'S assistance. This letter was delivered to CHAPLIN by an unknown member of WENDELL WILKIE'S party, and [REDACTED] stated that he, himself, had seen this letter.

It has been ascertained that GARDNER WHITES, publisher of the Des Moines Register and of other magazines and newspapers, and JOSEPH BARNES, a former Moscow correspondent, for the New York Herald-Tribune, both of whom were with the Office of War Information, accompanied WENDELL WILKIE on his trip to Russia.

Information has been received from several sources, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and PAUL WILHELM MASSING, that JOSEPH BARNES was a member of a Soviet espionage apparatus. In view of this it is thought possible that BARNES could have been the individual who allegedly acted as a courier bringing a letter from a Soviet agent in Russia to CHARLES CHAPLIN.

cc: Omaha
100-15641
CUC

RECORDED - 110 100-127090-1
INDEXED - 110 31 JUL 12/49
FIVE

JUL 18 1949

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Director, FBI

July 5, 1949

SAC, Los Angeles

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The reputation, political beliefs and affiliations of GARDNER
COWLES are not known to the Los Angeles Office.

In the event the Omaha Office considers COWLES to be a man of
reliability and known loyalty, it is requested that he be interviewed for any
possible information he may have regarding a letter being brought back from
Russia to CHARLES CHAPLIN. It should be considered during interview that it
is possible CHAPLIN himself may have been the courier.

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SAC, Los Angeles

August 3, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER (T) [redacted] was.
INTERNAL SECURITY

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 5, 1949, at Los Angeles.

A review of this file at the Bureau reflects that no substantial information has been developed to date which would indicate that the subject has been engaged in espionage or other intelligence activities. Considerable information has been obtained reflecting his association with Communists, Communist front groups, Russian officials, and suspected and known Soviet agents. It is believed that sufficient information of the latter character has been obtained and it is noted that a Security Index card has been prepared for the subject.

It is desired, therefore, that after the leads set forth in the referenced report have been covered and logical efforts made to determine whether or not the subject was in communication with a Soviet agent as alleged by [redacted] you submit your observations concerning further investigative steps to be taken in this case. At that time, you should advise the Bureau of your recommendation as to an interview with the subject.

RECORDED - 115

100-127090-58

AUG 9 1949

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



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FBI/DOJ

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 100-23804

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 12 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/17, 20, 7/21,	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE SPECIAL AGENT COMPLIN WAS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 12 1949
CLASSIFIED BY 1259 JRB/KEN
EXTENSION BY 1259 JRB/KEN
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-3-80

[REDACTED]

- 204 -

Bureau file 100-127020.
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 6, 1949, at Los Angeles.
Letter from Los Angeles to San Francisco dated July 21, 1949.

27-6111

at SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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FBI/DOJ

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b1

[REDACTED]
(c)

b1

[REDACTED]
(c)

b1

[REDACTED]
(c)

b1D

On June 7, 1944, San Francisco [REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished the information that [REDACTED] BLANKFORD was one of 47 delegates elected by the Los Angeles County Communist Party to represent Los Angeles at the final session of the Communist Party State Convention held in San Francisco on June 10 and 11, 1944. It should be noted that the Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization within the meaning of Executive Order 9835. (u)

b1

[REDACTED]
(c)

b1

[REDACTED]
(c)

b1

[REDACTED]
(c)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b7D

San Francisco [REDACTED] known reliability, advised that on September 18, 1968, that JIMMY HARRIS had addressed the Freedom Rally held at the California Labor School in San Francisco and had paid tribute to the school for the work it was carrying on. The California Labor has been cited by the Attorney General as being an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

The June 28, 1943, and July 10, 1943, issues of the Daily People's World, which has been identified by the Joint Fact Finding Committee of the Un-American Activities Committee in California in 1948 as the West Coast mouth piece of the Communist Party, listed [REDACTED] as the Director of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Polish representative of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, and head of the ILO convention held in San Francisco from June 17, to July 16, 1946. (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

- REFERRED WHEN CONSULTED TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-29304

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been designated for the New York and Washington Field Offices inasmuch as these offices have received copies of reference report and may in the future be requested to conduct additional investigation in this matter. (U)

- 5 -

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SAC, Los Angeles

September 13, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JTP/KCH

You are requested to advise the Bureau of the
status of this investigation.

MAILED 8

SEP 13 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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100-127090-152
F B I.

31 SEP 13 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 (Bufile 100-127090)

DATE: October 12, 1949

Re Los Angeles letters, 7/5/49 and 8/10/49, requesting that GARDNER CONLES, President of "Look" magazine, New York City, be interviewed in the captioned matter.

GARDNER CONLES was interviewed on 10/10/49 in the offices of "Look" magazine, 511 5th Avenue, New York City, at which time he advised that he knew nothing concerning a letter being brought back from Russia to CHARLES CHAPLIN. CONLES stated that if anyone acted as a courier it was his opinion that it was JOSEPH BARNES, a former Moscow correspondent for the "New York Herald Tribune" who accompanied GARDNER CONLES and WENDELL WILKIE on their trip to Russia, because it was generally known that BARNES was inclined toward the left. R.U.C.

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 DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEM

cc: Los Angeles

RECORDED - 47
 INDEXED - 47
 EX-8

100-127090-53

OCT 12 1949

100-85387

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~~~DATE 10-10-80 BY SP-6 JED/STP~~

Rebulet of September 12, 1949 requesting information concerning the status of this investigation. (U)

In the report of SA [redacted] Los Angeles, July 5, 1949, two leads were set out for the Los Angeles Office and one for the San Francisco Office. In addition, the New York Office was requested by letter to interview GARDNER CONLEY. (U)

The lead for San Francisco has been covered and a report submitted. (U)

The lead for the Los Angeles Office to contact [redacted] of the Los Angeles Police Department Subversive Detail has been covered and new information of value has been obtained. EDWARD C. CHAPPEY, CHAPLIN'S former butler has been contacted, but very little information was obtained as the purpose of this first contact was to establish his attitude towards CHAPLIN and indications that he would be willing to furnish information to the Bureau. (U)

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

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EXTENDED BY 1259 JPK/STP
REASON FOR EXTENSION 8
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DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-3-99
EX-62
CONFIDENTIAL

63 OCT 24 1949

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100-127090-54
FBI
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NicAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF SOURCE LETTER
100-15611-100

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After GABLES has been interviewed by the New York office and CHANEY has been interviewed by the Los Angeles office, it is contemplated that this case will be closed unless new significant information is developed in either of the interviews. Prior to closing of the case, a recommendation relative to an interview of CHAPLIN will be made. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: October 26, 1949

281

Rebulet October 18, 1949.

Your attention is respectfully directed to my letter of October 7, 1949, in reply to your letter of September 12, 1949. EDWARD C. CHANEY, mentioned in my letter of October 7, 1949, is presently unavailable for re-interview. Continuing efforts are being made to reinterview CHANEY, and when this is accomplished a report will be promptly submitted to the Bureau.

100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

G.I.R.-J

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100-127090-55

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 FROM : Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General
 SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin

DATE: November 16, 1949

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Please send to my office as soon as possible

personal study copies of all of the Bureau reports on Charles Chaplin, and especially as I interested in the field of subversive activities, any communist connections, associations or information concerning Communist Party activity, or front organization membership and/or activity.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADMITTED
 Memo Campbell
 11/25/49

SE 1
 EX-126

100-127090-56
 B X
 4 NOV 30 1949
 mbl.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 12

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

November 25, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES CHAPLIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JON...
ON 1-2-79

114 100-127090-56

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 10, 1949, in which you requested copies of Bureau reports on the cap individual.

The Bureau files fail to reflect any information identifiable with the name Charles Chaplin. In the event your request was in connection with the individual Charles Spencer Chaplin, Hollywood, California Motion Picture personality, please be advised that the following reports have been furnished the Division of Records in connection with this individual. All the following reports were in connection with the White Slave Traffic Act violation entitled, "Charles Spencer Chaplin; Victim, Mary Louise Gribble, was."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 16, 1944, at Detroit.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Chicago.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 28, 1944, at Omaha.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 1, 1944, at Newark.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Oklahoma City.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Baltimore.

see note on page 2 of yellow

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 4-5-19

NOV 28 1949
COMM - FBI

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

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Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated
March 24, 1944, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 28,
1944, at Chicago. *B7C*

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 13,
1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 30,
1944, at Los Angeles.

The Bureau will be pleased to make a further check of its
files on the name originally requested providing further identifying
data is available on the name Charles Chaplin.

Note: In connection with the above-mentioned White Slave Traffic Act
investigation on Chaplin, copies of all the Bureau's reports were not
furnished to the Division of Records. Only those above-mentioned.

In addition, an Internal Security - R investigation on
Charles Spencer Chaplin is presently pending. This investigation began
on September 9, 1946, and at present the Los Angeles Office is endeavoring
to interview Edward C. Chaney, Chaplin's former Butler for a period of
approximately 3 1/2 years during the early 1940's. None of the Bureau's
investigation reports have been released to the Division of Records in
the latter investigation for security reasons.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
March 24, 1944, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 28,
1944, at Chicago. *b7c*

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 13,
1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 30,
1944, at Los Angeles.

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files on the name originally requested providing further identifying
data is available on the name Charles Chaplin.

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investigation on Chaplin, copies of all the Bureau's reports were not
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In addition, an Internal Security - R investigation on
Charles Spencer Chaplin is presently pending. This investigation began
on September 9, 1946, and at present the Los Angeles Office is endeavoring
to interview Edward C. Chaney, Chaplin's former Butler for a period of
approximately 3½ years during the early 1940's. None of the Bureau's
investigation reports have been released to the Division of Records in
the latter investigation for security reasons.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 27 1949

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH 2 FROM LOS ANGELES

27 4-5 5 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KCH

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., IS R. REBUTEL DEC. TWENTYTWO LAST. NO WITNESSES AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY AFFIRMATIVELY THAT CHAPLAN HAS BEEN MEMBER CP IN PAST, THAT HE IS NOW A MEMBER OR THAT HE HAS CONTRIBUTED FUNDS TO CP. [REDACTED] IN DEC. FORTYSEVEN, ADVISED THAT HOWARD RUSHMORE, WHILE BUSINESS MGR FOR DAILY WORKER, WAS PRESENT ON ONE OCCASION WHEN CHAPLIN PAID HIS MEMBERSHIP DUES TO CP. RUSHMORE HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED REGARDING THIS STATEMENT.

IN DEC. THIRTYNINE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE ADVISED THAT THEIR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] STATED RAPHAEL RUSH -WHO WAS CONVICTED OF VIOLATION OF REGISTRATION ACT- WAS SENT TO HOLLYWOOD TO OBTAIN MONEY FOR QUOTE A SOVIET AMERICA TO COME UNQUOTE AND THAT CHAPLIN AMONG OTHERS DONATED LIBERALLY TO THE QUOTE CAUSE UNQUOTE. NOT KNOWN IF THIS REFERS TO CP OR TO FRONT ORGANIZATION. CLOSING REPORT IN CHAPLIN CASE IN PROCESS TYPING.

HOOD

RECORDED - 124

INDEXED - 124

100-127040-157
JAN 3 1950

END

OOKT

LAN R 2 WA

EX-128

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 PUSL

cc. [REDACTED]
m. [REDACTED]

b7c

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

December 29, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

88286

100-127090-57
EX-128
In accordance with your request of Mr. D. W. Ladd, the files of this Bureau have been reviewed to determine whether or not information is available which could be used in a trial to establish that the captioned individual was a member of the Communist Party or had donated funds to the Communist Party.

It was determined that there are no witnesses available who could offer testimony that Chaplin has been a member of the Communist Party in the past, is now a member, or that he has contributed funds to the Communist Party.

This Bureau was advised in December, 1947, that Howard Bushmore, while he was business manager for the Daily Worker, was allegedly present on one occasion when Chaplin paid his membership dues to the Communist Party. Bushmore, however, has not been interviewed in this connection. Unless you specifically request an interview with Bushmore, this will not be done, and no further action will be taken in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1258 137044
ON 1-3-79
1-3-76
61-2-22

17C
112
Confidential Informant [redacted] of the San Francisco Office, referred to in Los Angeles teletype December 27, 1949, is identical with [redacted] a former confidential informant who was discontinued because he was unreliable.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 4/5/79 6851215

MAILED 12
DEC 30 1949
COMM-FBI

52 JAN 5 1950
FAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. L. Ladd

December 21, 1949

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

I took the memorandum from Alex Campbell over to Peyton Ford in the Department, and told him that it was your feeling that both he and the Attorney General should know of this investigation before it was instituted; that it was bound to reach the press as soon as the inquiry was started, particularly in view of the fact that Howard Hughes would be one of the first persons who would have to be contacted, and the Hearst papers would then carry stories on it, and secondly because of the inquiries attempting to revive the old abortion case in which Chaplin was allegedly involved six or seven years ago.

Mr. Ford stated he had talked with Alex Campbell about this matter and had told Campbell to send a memorandum to him before any steps were taken; that Campbell was supposed to have done so, but did not. He asked me to leave the memorandum with him and to disregard the request for an investigation for the time being. He requested, however, that the Bureau check its files to see if there is any information therein which could be used in a trial to establish that Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party or had donated funds to the Communist Party itself. He indicated after he received this material he would further consider the question.

RECORDED - 124

JAN 3 1950

3

EX-128

ELL:CSH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

52 JAN 5 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNIC ACTION

ROUTINE C. IN FULL

12/22/19

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REQUEST YOU IMMEDIATELY REVIEW FILE THIS CASE TO DETERMINE IF WITNESSES ARE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY AFFIRMATIVELY TO FOLLOWING; ONE, HAS CHAPLIN BEEN MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY IN PAST? TWO, IS HE NOW A MEMBER? THREE, HAS HE CONTRIBUTED FUNDS TO COMMUNIST PARTY? SUTEL NAMES, WITNESSES, AND BRIEF SUMMARY POSSIBLE TESTIMONY. IF ANY WITNESSES ARE CURRENT COMMUNIST PARTY INFORMANTS WHOSE IDENTITIES SHOULD NOT BE PUBLICLY EXPOSED, YOU SHOULD SO SPECIFY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

INDEXED

2350-0015

This is per request of Mr. Peyton
Stand of Dept. of Justice for this information.

RECORDED - 112

1100-127990. 5'

DEC 29 1948

TELETYPE

DEC 22 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

50 JAN 6 1950

SENT VIA

8.24P

Diet

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
INTERNAL SECURITY-R
Bufile 100-127090.CLASS. & EXT. BY 1759-SP
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-3-89

Rebulet of August 3, 1949 requesting the Los Angeles
to make a recommendation as to an interview with CHARLES CHAPLIN. (u)

It is believed that an interview with CHAPLIN would be un-
productive, and it is not being recommended. It will be recalled that
in April, 1948 CHAPLIN was interviewed by Examining Inspector JOHN P. BOYD
of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in connection with CHAPLIN's
application for a re-entry permit. Although some information was obtained
from CHAPLIN at this time, the interview for the most part was inconclusive
because CHAPLIN would either deny allegations, explain them in his own
manner or state that he did not remember. (u)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP

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2 2-50
b7c

RECORDED - 81

100-127090-60
JAN 10 1950

EX-75

143
FEB 24 1950~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FIVE

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Liah White *ml*
FROM : E. T. Turner *ET*
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Bureau File #100-127090

DATE: January 6, 1950

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

For record purposes you are advised that the cross references to the subject as reflected on the attached search slips have been reviewed without disclosing any pertinent information regarding the subject which is not already set forth in detail or in summary form in the main file.

It is recommended that this memorandum be placed in the main file for further reference.

h
np
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1239 JJP/KEN

RECORDED - 49

100-127090-61
3-19

EX-87

5-EX

126
JAN 12 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 5641

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 1-5-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/15, 1949; 10/5/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c MCR
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was Charley Chaplin Phonstein.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHAPLIN was member of U.S. Committee of the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City, Sept. 5-10, 1949. (U)

- C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 100-127090. b7c
Report of SA [REDACTED]
San Francisco, 8/12/49.
Report of SA [REDACTED]
Los Angeles, 7/5/49. (U)

DETAILS:

The New York Office advised that Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, was interviewed on October 10, 1949 at which time he advised that he knew nothing concerning a letter being brought back from Russia to CHARLES CHAPLIN. (U)

Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised that Mrs. GEORGE WILNER informed CHARLES CHAPLIN's butler that the American Continental Congress for World Peace was having their first meeting on the following Wednesday and she would like to know if CHAPLIN's name could be used along with others in connection with a letter they were going to send out with regard to the American Continental Congress for World Peace. (U)

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau Los Angeles 142		COPIES OF THIS REPORT 127090-102 JAN 10 1950 CONFIDENTIAL 142 DESTROYED 11/9/59		RECORDED - 9 INDEXED - 8 OVER
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15611

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished a letterhead of the United States Committee, American Continental Congress for Peace which showed the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN as a member of the United States Committee for this Congress. (U)

The Los Angeles TIMES newspaper for August 15, 1949 carried an A.P. dispatch datelined August 14, at Washington, D.C., which stated, "A call for an 'American Continental Congress for Peace' in Mexico City (Sept. 5-10) made the State Department see red today." "ROGER W. TUBBY, a news officer for the State Department, told a reporter: 'It appears that it will be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apology for the Moscow point of view.'" (U)

b7c On September 23, 1949 Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] attended a meeting held in Los Angeles at which the official delegates from the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions to the American Continental Congress for World Peace at Mexico City reported on the Congress. During the course of this meeting DAVID ROBINSON, Executive Director of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions remarked that the American Continental Congress had really been a follow-up on the Paris Peace Conference of last summer. (U)

b7c Hollywood ASP is the local chapter of the National ASP Council, headquarters of which is in New York. On June 20, 1949 Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] personally identified JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and HERBERT BIERMAN as they arrived to attend a small gathering at the home of GEORGE PEPPER, which meeting was identified by Informant [redacted] a reliable source, as a meeting of the "steering committee." LAWSON, BIERMAN and PEPPER as well as Hollywood ASP's current Executive Director, DAVID ROBINSON, have all been identified as having been members of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, according to Informant [redacted] a reliable source. (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, who for several years prior to 1944 was in a position to know CHAPLIN's activities, was interviewed on December 4, 1949 and stated that there is no doubt in his mind that CHAPLIN is sympathetic to Communist principles. The informant was unable to cite any specific instances but stated that he was well enough acquainted with CHAPLIN to know that he had such sympathies. (U)

He stated that CHAPLIN was quite friendly with a number of Soviet officials connected with the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles and on frequent occasions, these officials came to CHAPLIN's house and in turn CHAPLIN was invited to the Vice Consulate in Los Angeles. Again, the informant

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

was unable to furnish the names of any of these Soviet officials with the exception of a former Vice Consul V.V. PASTOROV, who was the Vice Consul in 1943. Informant remembers PASTOROV's name only because he recalls that some time about 1943 PASTOROV presented CHARLES CHAPLIN with a Russian cub bear. Informant stated that on some occasions the Soviet officials did not come to CHAPLIN's house, but merely made use of his recreation facilities such as tennis courts and his swimming pool. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

- C L O S E D -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE

Informant [redacted] mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, stated that if anyone acted as a courier, it was his opinion that it was JOSEPH BARNES, a former [redacted] correspondent of the New York HERALD TRIBUNE because it was general [redacted] known that BARNES was "inclined to the left." It will be noted that BARNES accompanied WENDELL WILLKIE on his trip to Russia in 1942. Identifying information regarding BARNES has been set out in the referenced report of the writer in this case. (U)

Informant [redacted] mentioned in the investigative section of this report, advised that he had no knowledge of any letter brought to CHARLIE CHAPLIN from an individual in Russia by a member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party which toured Russia in 1942. He further said that he did not believe that CHARLIE CHAPLIN did actually serve as an espionage or intelligence agent for the Russians because such work requires a certain amount of courage and that CHAPLIN does not have this. He added that in his opinion CHAPLIN is a coward and although he might be friendly with the Soviet officials, it would be mainly for the purpose of bolstering his own ego. Informant, however, added that it was entirely possible in his opinion that Russian officials could have obtained information of general nature from CHAPLIN without CHAPLIN being aware of the purpose or that he was giving information which the Russians desired to have. [redacted] (U)

Informant stated that on no occasion was he aware of the fact that CHAPLIN ever received mail from Russia through the Soviet officials in Los Angeles or that CHAPLIN had sent mail to Russia through these channels. Informant stated that he recalls one incident when CHAPLIN pledged the sum of \$2,000.00 to Russian War Relief at some meeting which took place in New York; that for months after this, the organization was endeavoring to collect this pledge from CHAPLIN, and finally the studio did make a check in the amount of \$2,000.00 which CHAPLIN left lying on his desk at his home for a period of several months unsigned. The informant was unable to state in fact whether CHAPLIN did sign this check. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Administrative, continued

b7D [REDACTED]

(U)

Informant stated that he is of the opinion that CHAPLIN prefers living in the United States and does not think that CHAPLIN would do anything to injure the United States. He believes CHAPLIN would like to become an American citizen, but has not done so in recent years because he hates to go through all the "red tape" and the publicity which would result. He said CHAPLIN hates to have anyone think that he is ignorant. He likened CHAPLIN's mental attitude to a man who always carries a chip on his shoulder. He explained this by saying that if CHAPLIN is asked a question about his past activities which he has in fact forgotten, rather than indicate a lack of memory CHAPLIN will contradict the statement or even deny it. Informant added that as a result of this attitude, CHAPLIN has fallen into trouble on several occasions. (U)

b1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)

[REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)

Informant concluded by saying that he had very little respect for CHAPLIN and considered him a cheap, immoral individual. (U)

-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Administrative, continued

b7D On September 15, 1949, Informant [redacted] of un- liability, advised that ANNA LOUISE STROMG, well known pro-Russian - gadist, who was recently expelled from Russia on the grounds that she was an American spy, was to attend a meeting of some nature at the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN on the evening of September 19, 1949. (U)

b7C Special Agents [redacted] and the writer conducted a surveillance in the vicinity of the CHAPLIN residence, 1084 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills on this particular evening and no cars were observed entering the CHAPLIN residence and there was no evidence of activity indicating that any kind of a meeting was being held there. ANNA LOUISE STROMG was not observed entering the CHAPLIN residence. (U)

b7C On October 5, 1949 the records of the Los Angeles Police Department Subversive Detail, Wilshire Division, were checked through Detective [redacted] without revealing any additional information regarding CHAPLIN's activities in the past. (U)

Informants of the Los Angeles Office who would be in a position to know of CHAPLIN's contacts with Communists in the Los Angeles area have been unable to furnish information indicating that CHAPLIN is active in Communist matters at the present time. In view of this fact and in view of the fact that no evidence has been obtained indicating that CHAPLIN has or is actually at the present time involved in Soviet espionage, this case is being closed. (U)

- 5 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7c; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FB/HQ 100-127090-62, p. 7

XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

may Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM : Peyton Ford, The Assistant to the Attorney General
SUBJECT: CHAPIN TAPLIN

DATE: January 18, 1950

FIM: W. J. McGowan

145-1-12-1230

This is in reference to your memorandum of December 23, 1949, in which you advise that unless specifically directed you do not contemplate interviewing Howard Raskin.

The Department believes it inadvisable at the present time to contact Raskin in any way regarding the above subject.

COPIES DESTROYED
23 MAY 16 1974

RECORDED - 11

INDEXED
EX-78

52 JAN 31 1950

SE 20

145-127090-6

5-ETT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. WHITSON *ML*
 FROM : E. T. TURNER *ET*
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: February 7, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 GJP/KCN

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Purpose:

To recommend that the case be closed.

Background:

Investigation of Chaplin's activities has been pending since November, 1946. Complete background information has been obtained and considerable information concerning his pro-Communist sympathies and activities has been developed. However, no information has been developed indicating that Chaplin has engaged in espionage activity or is so engaged at the present time.

Consideration has been given to an interview with subject by the Los Angeles Office but was not recommended inasmuch as it was believed that such an interview would be entirely unproductive. The Los Angeles Office recommends that the case be closed without interview but that the Security Index card for Chaplin be continued.

Cross references to Chaplin as reflected on search slips prepared on October 27, 1949, were reviewed without disclosing any pertinent information not already in the main file. (see 100-127090-61) In addition, the cross references as reflected on the attached search slip covering references to Chaplin subsequent to October, 1949, have been reviewed and no pertinent information was revealed therein.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that this case be closed in accordance with the closing report of the Los Angeles Office dated January 5, 1950, which is attached.

(S: 100-127090-61)
 Attachment

RECORDED - 31

EX-103

FEB 16 1950

143
FEB 24 1950

100-127070-64

b7c

DO-8

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 25, 1950

The attached was sent
in by Walter Winchell. The pencilled
notations thereon read as follows:

"To Dick Berlin then Mr. Hoover"

"Walter, Thought you'd like to see
what the Dirty Worker, April 17,"

Attachment

mpd

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 SP/KEN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 SST/KRM

THE MIRROR: Walter Win-
chell graciously observes that
"Chaplin's City Lights reminds
you how wonderful he is when
making the world laugh—in-
stead of arguing about his
views." Of course, if Chaplin
howled for war and stung for
the witchhunt, Winchell let
him state his views. After all,
it's a free country, isn't it?

(Thanks to Eric D. and George
Kerouac for their contributions of
\$1 each, to the dollar. Please keep
up! We've asked for contributions
before, but it feels nice. Please
keep it up.—J.F.)

... In the Weekend Work

RECORDED - 131

Walter

Thought you'd like to see what
the Davis workers, April 17,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hennrich ^{CEK}
 FROM : Mr. E. T. Turner ^{ET}
 SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: May 4, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JTP/REH

PURPOSE

To record in Chaplin's main file information concerning him received from Confidential Informant [redacted] in connection with the Moscow investigation.

DETAILS

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on March 16, 1950, that during his trip to Moscow in January and February, 1950, Petr Fedotov, the Acting Minister of State Security asked the informant what he thought of Charlie Chaplin, and whether he believed Chaplin was actually a Communist. He questioned the informant as to whether Chaplin actually has "our sympathies" truly in his heart and if Chaplin would go to Russia. Fedotov stated that if Chaplin would go to Moscow they would give him anything including a villa for life. He said that Joseph Stalin wants to see Chaplin and admires him very much. Stalin, according to Fedotov, is interested in the prestige and reputation of the USSR in the world and if Chaplin would come to Russia, it would be good propaganda.

Fedotov indicated that some day the informant might be requested to contact Chaplin and ask him to come to Moscow.

It should be noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] has been since July, 1947 acting as a double agent for the Bureau. The information set forth above should not be disseminated outside of the Bureau in order that the double agent's position will not be jeopardized.

ACTION

None. The above is for record purposes.

RECORDED - 80

EX-6 E 19

75814101355

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

51
 67C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 14, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file 100-127090)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JTP/KEH

LOUIS F. FURZ, formerly managing editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party functionary until he broke with the Party in October, 1945 has been interviewed during the past few months concerning the concealed Communists whom he knew. The person named above as the subject of this case, was one of those individuals whom FURZ described as a concealed Communist. FURZ describes a concealed Communist as one who does not hold himself out as a Communist and who would deny membership in the Party.

b7c FURZ advised SA [REDACTED] on June 21, 1950 of all he knew concerning the subject, that he felt was pertinent, and he dictated this information to a stenographer of this office, who was present during the interview.

We used, in order to bring out all he knew about the subject, the following set of questions. We considered all questions in connection with this subject. Where he did not comment on some particular question as to the activity of the subject, then it is because he had no knowledge. If he recalled anything about the subject as a result of those questions he dictated what he knew. The questions are as follows:

1. Identify individual
 - a. If observed a description and other identifying data;
 - b. If not seen, enough descriptive data about individual to positively identify him or her;
 - c. Any aliases
2. Narrate how he knew individual as a Communist
 - a. If seen at a closed meeting get date, place and persons present at meeting
 - b. If told officially that individual was a Communist, who said it, what were the circumstances, and who was present;
 - c. Relate all occasions when he met or heard of individual as Communist.
3. Documents
 - a. Did individual ever write anything that might be considered Communist literature.
 1. For "Daily Worker", "New Masses", "Political Affairs", and any front publications or other publications.

cc Los Angeles (100-25591)

cc 62-8988

100-8988

AUG 1 1950

COPIES DESTROYED 11/19/54 1432

INDEXED - 117
RECORDED - 117

EX-30

12

100-127090-67

Letter to Director
NY 100-85387

4. Fronts
Was individual active in front organizations.
 - a. Which organization?
 - b. How active was individual?
5. Espionage
Was individual ever involved in secret work;
What work;
Who knew it;
Did individual ever do any special work for party.
6. Is individual still active or sympathetic toward Party.
7. Can you recall any trips abroad particularly to Russia and the approximate date of the trips? Can you recall the nature of the trips.
8. Did you ever hear that he had attended any of the training schools in Russia?
9. Did this subject appear to have entree to the Russian Consulate or did he receive special consideration and attention from known Russian Agents or Communist Officials in U.S.?
10. Is the subject working for the U.S. Government or is he affiliated in any way in Confidential Government work at this time?
11. Did this individual have military training, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, U.S. Army, other service?
12. Was this individual employed in vital industry?
13. Do you know any other members of his family who are Communists?
14. Do you know of any other activity on the part of the individual which would indicate that the individual is a concealed Communist?

Additional questions were asked as a result of his answers to the above questions in order to fully develop his information.

Letter to Director
NY 100-85387

Attached is a blind memorandum dictated by LOUIS F. BUDENZ and containing all the pertinent information concerning the subject which BUDENZ could presently recollect.

The original of each memo has been reviewed by BUDENZ and he has made any necessary corrections and he has signed the original. The signed original of each memo is being retained in the confidential informant file of LOUIS F. BUDENZ, NY file 62-8988.

Since the individuals such as the subject of this case are, according to BUDENZ, concealed Communists and since they are, in most instances, persons of some prominence, it is suggested that if the information appearing in the attached blind memo is reported, then Mr. BUDENZ should be given a temporary confidential informant symbol.

For the information of the Bureau the subject is one of the 400 concealed Communists whom BUDENZ stated he knew. The names of these concealed Communists were sent to the Bureau in the case captioned "Communist Party, USA, Internal Security - C".

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Noted moving picture artist. Part owner of United Artists.

Very early in my membership in the Communist Party - perhaps in 1936 - I was advised first by CLARENCE BENTLEY and then by JACK STACHEL that CHAPLIN was "the equivalent of a member of the Party". The occasion for this information arose in connection with a report that CHAPLIN had submitted the text of his moving picture "Modern Times" to the Moscow Board of Censorship in Russia and that he had changed certain sections of the production to conform to their criticism. As I recall, this item appeared in the Daily Worker and that is how I came to discuss it in order to be able to explain it to certain comrades in the trade unions.

The second occasion when I learned of CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party was in connection with a proposal that he apply for citizenship. This came about in the early 1940's and was discussed in a Politburo meeting briefly. It was stated then by BROWDER, as the consensus of opinion, that CHAPLIN should not apply for citizenship since it would raise the whole question of his being an alien, an attack on his personal life, and all sorts of things that might lead to his deportation. That advice supposedly was to be sent to WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN on the coast.

The third occasion was in connection with both the second front meeting and the action of JOAN PERRY against him. On both these occasions, DENNIS and STACHEL emphasized CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party. In the latter case, the Daily Worker was ordered to run an editorial defending CHAPLIN's private morals, that being the only occasion where any such order was given while I was with the Daily Worker. JACK STACHEL stated the reason for this order was that "we had to defend the integrity of CHAPLIN, a Communist artist".

Repeatedly I have heard of his financial aid to the Communist Party and to its fronts from ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER, LEO HAYES, and also prominent members of the Politburo. This information was given me up to the time I left the Party.

He has been a member of a number of fronts, however, the Party was very careful when they used CHAPLIN so that he would not be under attack.

1 100-127040-67

COPIES DESTROYED 11/15/59 KCSL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/2/50

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: THE NEW GLOBE THEATRE
7165 Beverly Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
IRVING WHITE, owner
COPYRIGHT MATTERALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

On July 27, 1950, CHARLES A. LORING, attorney associated with the firm of Wright, Wright, Green and Wright, 111 West 7th Street, telephoned the Los Angeles Office and advised that his firm represented CHARLIE CHAPLIN, actor, and that CHAPLIN had recently become aware that one of his films entitled "The Circus" was to be shown by subject theatre on July 28 and 29, 1950, for the benefit of the Daily People's World, the west coast Communist newspaper. CHAPLIN upon learning of the proposed exhibition instructed his attorneys to take all legal steps to prevent such an exhibition and to prosecute the proposed exhibitors to the fullest extent of the law. Mr. LORING said that CHAPLIN was unable to explain how this theatre obtained a print of "The Circus" as it was one of the films solely owned by CHAPLIN which had not been released to the exhibitors and their copyrights waived. Mr. LORING pointed out that CHAPLIN still retained full control of a few of his films.

Mr. LORING said he desired to make a record of this matter with the FBI and in case the showing actually took place, he felt that it would be a violation of the criminal section of the Copyright statute. He further said that the film had been widely advertised in the Daily People's World in Los Angeles for the past few days and the showing was for the benefit of the Daily People's World.

CHAPLIN, according to Mr. LORING, was incensed about the unauthorized use of his film, implying that he approved of the showing for the benefit of the Daily People's World. LORING said that CHAPLIN frequently received credit for affiliation with the Communist groups which was unjustified.

On July 28, 1950, Mr. LORING phoned and said that he had sent a telegram to the People's World and to the subject theatre advising them that if the exhibition of the film, as advertised, took place, it would be in violation of the Copyright laws and that CHAPLIN intended to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law.

Mr. IRVING WHITE, owner of the theatre, had told Mr. LORING that in view of this fact the exhibition would be cancelled. Mr. WHITE explained that he had not planned to exhibit the film, but as the owner of the theatre he had leased the theatre to individuals who planned to exhibit the film. Mr. WHITE refused to disclose the identity of these individuals to Mr. LORING.

No action was taken by this office and the above is furnished for informational purposes. The enclosed article from the Los Angeles Times of July 30, 1950 comments on the matter.

AMSD
Enc.
28-0

AUG 15 1950

RECORDED - 58
INDEXED - 58
AUG 7 1950

EX-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Chaplin Film Showing for People's World Denied

Herb's Hopper's column in
The Times yesterday stated:

"The *Communist Daily People's World* advertised that Charlie Chaplin's picture 'The Circus' is being shown here for their benefit. While our boys die in Korea, Chaplin's picture is making money for the legal Communist opposition."

Yesterday Charles A. Loring of the legal firm of Wright, Wright, Green & Wright, representing Mr. Chaplin, sent The Times the following telegram:

"Please be advised that the print of 'The Circus' purported to be shown on Friday and Saturday, July 14 and 15, 1950 was not available in the possession of the proposed exhibitor and such exhibitor had no legal right to exhibit it for profit for the benefit of the *Daily People's World* or for any other purpose."

"Prior to Thursday, July 13, 1950 Mr. Chaplin had no knowledge of such purported exhibition of 'The Circus' for the benefit of the *Daily People's*

World and did not at any time authorize or consent to such exhibition."

"Upon learning of such proposed exhibition Mr. Chaplin instructed his attorney to take all legal steps to prevent such exhibition and to prosecute the proposed exhibitors to the full extent of the law."

"Said attorneys immediately contacted with the FBI and served appropriate legal notices on the theater and on the *Daily People's World*. We are advised that the proposed exhibition was canceled. So far as known to Mr. Chaplin and his attorneys 'The Circus' has not been exhibited at any time or place for the benefit of the *Daily People's World* or any Communist or organization and neither such pictures nor any other Charlie Chaplin picture will hereafter be shown for such purposes with Mr. Chaplin's knowledge or consent."

The Times takes this opportunity to present the statement of Mr. Chaplin's attorneys.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

JUL 30 1950

copy:hw:jjs

August 15, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed for your information are ~~three~~ ^{two} an anonymous letter postmarked July 26, 1950, at Culver City, California, setting forth allegations regarding persons in the motion picture industry.

The persons mentioned are known to your office. Specific reference is made to [redacted] and [redacted] L. A. file 100-90894; Frederic March, L.A. file 100-12405; [redacted] L. A. file 100-35514; Larry Parks, L. A. file 100-21939; [redacted] L. A. file 100-25066; and Charles Chaplin, L. A. file 100-15641.

100-352566 ([redacted])

100-2245 (March)

100-353031 ([redacted])

100-326671 (Parks)

100-362238 ([redacted])

100-127090 (Chaplin)

4jbc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 14 1950

52 SEP 5 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED 14 100-127090-1

copy;

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I heard over the Radio today that we should turn in the names of any person or persons that we know to be subversive. Here is a list of names that should definitely be investigated —

- #1. Betsey Blair
(Gene Kelly's wife) pro-Bad and Paul Robeson
advocate - very active at
meetings.
- #2. Gene Kelly 725 N. Rodeo Dr. Bev. Hills Cal
They have meetings at this
house at which they live.
- #3. Stansely Doan MGM Director
- #4. Frederic March Actor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JEP/MCH

1. Nedy Lamarr - Actress
2. Arthur Julian - Writer
3. Howard Leeds -
4. Lena Horne - Singer
5. Richard Conte - Actor
6. Donna Reed - Actress
- Gene Opato - Dancer
Adolph Green - writer
Betty Comden
Sel Chaplin - song writer
Phil Silvers - Comedian

Also check on

Larry Parks
Betty Garrett
Lloyd Bridges

Actor's Lab - Sunset & Laurel Canyon - Hollywood

Charles Chaplin has a bunch of friends mighty go to see "City Lights"
at 4 Star Theater here on Wilshire Blvd. and boo America's joining
Korea fighting. There's a lot going on with actors here.

100-127090-✓
NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 25 1950

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-1374-1356

Dear Sir. Aug 18-50
 How is it, that
 file - Charlie Chaplin isn't
 deported? Who he not a
 communist - & would
 never give aid to funds
 or help as other actors
 & actresses - U.S.O. entertain
 our boys - etc make some
 remarks against them -
 with his record he is
 a fool, ought to be
 deported NOW & made
 to live in Russia under
 Joe Stalin, why find at
 Bridges at our expense?

abn-1
 b7c

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

act
 5-29-50
 wcs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEA

RECORDED - 45

100-127095-67
 AUG 21 1950

12 31
 [REDACTED]
 b7c

August 29, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 SPK/KCM
G. I. R. *ch*

ch
17c
RECORDED - 45
Dear [REDACTED]

INDEXED - 45

I have received your communication dated August 18, 1950, and I want to thank you for your interest in writing to me as you did.

100-127090-69
100
I regret to inform you that the rules of the Department of Justice prohibit my furnishing any confidential information which is required to answer the questions which you raised. In reference to your inquiry concerning deportation proceedings, I wish to advise you that this Bureau has no jurisdiction in such matters. You may wish to direct your inquiry to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Temporary Building I, 19th and East Capitol Streets, Northwest, Washington 25, D. C.

I do hope you will feel free in the future to call to the attention of the FBI any information which falls within its jurisdiction.

If such a case should arise you may desire to communicate directly with Mr. G. B. Norris, Special Agent in Charge of our St. Louis Office. His address is 423 U. S. Court House and Custom House, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

John
abg
100
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
OCT 2 1950
CLIPPER - FBI
This person has previously written to the Bureau conveying odd bits of information. (56-287 Section 2, 94; 62-48622; 100-0 Section 165, 9927; 61-1053-409; 62-26225-28 Section 2, Ser. 102)

52 SEP 12 1950

TO: _____
FROM: _____
SUBJECT: _____
DATE: _____
BY: _____
RE: _____
CLASS: _____
STATUS: _____
ACTION: _____
OTHER: _____

SAC, Los Angeles

January 15, 1951

Director, FBI

SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your file 100-15641
Bufile 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-2-79 BY 1259 JSP/KRM

Re report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 5, 1950 at Los Angeles, character IS-E. *b7c*

It is requested that this case be reopened and a report be submitted, bringing the subject's activities up to date and embodying the information furnished recently by Louis F. Sudans. It should bear the character SM-C.

b7c [redacted] *b7c*
follow up lt. to 39.
2/19/51 [redacted] *b7c*

RECORDED - 99

EX-37

100-127090-90
JAN 16 1951
80

COMM-FBI

JAN 17 1951
MAILED 10

JAN 12 4 22 PM '51
FBI
RECEIVED-MTTC ROOM

AH 8/2
2 8/2
9/6/

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

398
51 JAN 23 1951

EX-103 COPY

Dec 27 - 50

Dear Mr. Hoover.

Two years ago, perhaps it was earlier following the Charlie Chaplin trial for the support of the Barry girls child, I wrote and received a reply from the Dept of Justice answering my question as to why he had not been deported. He had been in this country 25 years, had brought in an insane Mother and had addressed meetings in New York on communism for it. Finally - I read he had returned to England after making sure that he could be re-admitted to this Country. If you have not already done so I bet you to have Scotland Yard keep a watch on him, for that rat has no good in him and in the present upheaval he could easily do a great deal of damage. You may get enough to keep him out of this Country. I see no reason why the bars must be let down for 25 years to anyone, and the British certainly don't do it. Please give this your immediate attention for Chaplins name has been connected with Communist front groups over a long time as no doubt no records show.

Very sincerely

ts/

b7c
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

27-27-61

Was Mr. Hoover (H) 2.1
Angie Chaplin
Two years ago, perhaps it
was earlier preceding the Charlie
Chaplin trial for the support of
the Faray girls club, ~~Franklin D. Roosevelt~~
received a reply from the Dept. of Justice
answering my question, as to why
he had not been deported. He
had been in this country 25 years.
Had brought in ~~in 1904~~ ^{RECORDED - 81 10/1 - 1/1/1} ~~in 1904~~
and had addressed ~~himself~~ ^{himself} ~~in 1904~~
York in Commission - for ~~it~~ ^{FIVE}

only 1-6-51
S.K. H.C.

Recently I read he had returned
to England after making sure
that he secured to be admitted to
the Country. If you have not al-
ready done so I beg you to have
Colbert's yard keep a watch on
him, for that he has no good
in him and in the present upheaval
he could easily do a great deal
of damage. You may get enough
to keep him out of the Country. There
is no reason why the bars must
be let down for 25 years to

b7c
[REDACTED]
anyone and the Dutchess
family does do it. Please
give this your immediate
attention, for Chaplin's name
has been connected with
Communist front groups
& have been as we should
your records show.

Very sincerely

b7c
[REDACTED]

8-21-45

RECORDED - 81 *b7c* [REDACTED] DA
100-121090-71
Dear [REDACTED]

INDEXED - 81

五、五

Sincerely yours,

CC: Charlotte, with copy of incoming by separate cover memo

b7c [REDACTED] (200-780) 028

[Handwritten notes and stamps are visible on the reverse side of the document, including "FBI", "RECEIVED", and various dates.]

2008

RB-4

March 13, 1951

SAC, Los Angeles

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

400 CONCEALED COMMUNISTS REVEALED
BY LOUIS F. BUDEN;
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JST/KW

By teletype dated March 7, 1951, the New York Office advised that Louis F. Buden was expecting to appear before the HCUA on March 14, 1951, with regard to Edward G. Robinson.

By Bureau teletype dated March 9, 1951, the New York Office was instructed to obtain from Buden a list of those individuals concerning whom he expected to testify before the HCUA with particular care being exercised to obtain all names of those concealed Communists associated with screen or radio who might be mentioned.

By letter dated March 17, 1951, the New York Office advised that Buden stated that he conceivably could be questioned about any member of the entire group of 400 individuals whom he has named as concealed Communists and that he had no other information that the questioning would be confined to any particular segment of that group. He further stated that he had no independent recollection of any member of the group who is associated with the screen or radio industry.

The New York Office reviewed the Buden names and selected 102 names as being possibly associated with the radio, screen, or television industries as performers, writers, directors, executives or persons active in the unions of the above-mentioned industries.

A review of this list of 102 names reflects the inclusion of the following individuals upon whom no report containing the Buden information has been submitted by your office: James Cagney, Vera Caspary, Charles Chaplin, Lee J. Cobb, Ring Lardner, Jr., and Helena Royle.

100-2279; 101-6700; 102-2700; 102-2669; 102-2958; 102-372735
and the strong possibility of publicity resulting therefrom, further delay in the submission of reports concerning the above-mentioned individuals cannot be condoned by the Bureau. You are instructed therefore to submit reports on these individuals to the Bureau not later than April 10, 1951.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

61 APR 4 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: March 28, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

b7c By reference from the Director's Office, Mr. McGuire talked to [redacted] at 4:10 P.M. today, who was calling from the offices of World Affairs where he is one of the editors (1612 E Street, N.W., National 7409).

b7c [redacted] stated the Board of Editors was considering doing a review of the book on Soviet China which was put out by Henry Schuman, Inc., 20 East 70th Street, New York City, and [redacted] thought possibly this might be a publishing company of disrepute, and if there was anything we could tell him indicating whether this organization is a front or subversive he, of course, wants to object to the publication of any book put out by such a publishing house. [redacted] understands that our files are confidential. He stated he was leaving for his residence and asked that he not be phoned but that a note be sent to him in care of [redacted]

b7c The only direct reference we have to Henry Schuman, Inc. in Bureau files, of a public source nature is a clipping which appeared in the "Daily Worker" of November 27, 1950, to the effect that Theodore Huff had delivered his manuscript on Charles Chaplin to Henry Schuman, Inc., which book purports to be the first definitive biography on Chaplin, and proclaims that Chaplin is probably the greatest single screen attraction in the history of the movies. It is noted that Huff has been the Curator of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library and that he teaches film at New York University. The Chaplin book is to be published by Henry Schuman, Inc. in March, 1951.

b7c A suggested note to [redacted] is attached.

Attachment

b7c 100-127090
CUC

cc: Mr. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED - 133
INDEXED 133

100-127090-72
APR 5 1951

March 29, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY 1259 JJP/KCH

RECORDED - 133 100 - 177040-72

EX-6 Dear [REDACTED]

I have been advised of your telephone call to our Headquarters on March 28, 1951, and appreciate the nature of the inquiry you made.

As you know, the files of the FBI are confidential but I did think you would be interested in an article which appeared in the November 27, 1950, issue of the "Daily Worker," concerning the subject you had in mind. A copy of the article is attached for your information.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ROOM

MAR 30 2 47 PM '51

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAR 30 1951

COMM-FBI

MAR 30 2 54 PM '51

MAR 30 2 54 PM '51

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

MAR 30 5 26 PM '51
FBI
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-15641

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10, 16; 3/8-19 12.11.30; 4/2, 3/	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.				

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LOUIS P. HUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party functionary, stated he learned in about 1936 that CHAPLIN was "the equivalent of a member of the Party;" that CHAPLIN adhered to the Party, gave financial aid to the Party, and has been a member of a number of fronts. CHAPLIN reported to have met with GERHARDT EISLER at home of CLIFFORD ODETS in Los Angeles on June 29, 1946. In October, 1946 reliable informant stated CHAPLIN donated \$1,000 to Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. In 1949 SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, was., was in contact with CHAPLIN on several occasions. BERNSTEIN reliably reported to have been sent to Los Angeles by Communist Party in New York to act as liaison between Communist Party Cultural Group and Los Angeles County Communist Party. (U)

DETAILS: *ad - KMH*

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On June 21, 1950 LOUIS P. HUDENZ, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party functionary until he broke with the Party in October, 1945, was interviewed at New York City by Special Agent [REDACTED] and furnished the following information concerning CHAPLIN:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES + 127090 - 23 COPY IN FILE CONFIDENTIAL EX 68
COPIES DESTROYED <i>1/15/59</i>	

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED

05 MAY 3 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

BUDENZ stated that CHAPLIN is a noted motion picture artist and part owner of United Artists.

"Very early in my membership in the Communist Party - perhaps in 1936 - I was advised first by CLARENCE MATHAWAY and then by JACK STACHEL that CHAPLIN was 'the equivalent of a member of the Party'. The occasion for this information arose in connection with a report that CHAPLIN had submitted the text of his moving picture 'Modern Times' to the Moscow Board of Censorship in Russia and that he had changed certain sections of the production to conform to their criticism. As I recall, this item appeared in the Daily Worker and that is how I came to discuss it in order to be able to explain it to certain comrades in the trade unions.

"The second occasion when I learned of CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party was in connection with a proposal that he apply for citizenship. This came about in the early 1940's and was discussed in a Politburo meeting briefly. It was stated then by BROWDER, as the consensus of opinion, that CHAPLIN should not apply for citizenship since it would raise the whole question of his being an alien, an attack on his personal life, and all sorts of things that might lead to his deportation. That advice supposedly was to be sent to WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN on the coast. (U)

"The third occasion was in connection with both the second front meeting and the action of JOAN BARRY against him. On both these occasions, DENNIS and STACHEL emphasized CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party. In the latter case, the Daily Worker was ordered to run an editorial defending CHAPLIN's private morals, that being the only occasion where any such order was given while I was with the Daily Worker. JACK STACHEL stated the reason for this order was that 'we had to defend the integrity of CHAPLIN, a Communist artist'.

"Repeatedly I have heard of his financial aid to the Communist Party, and to its fronts from ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER, LEM HARRIS, and also prominent members of the Politburo. This information was given me up to the time I left the Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"He has been a member of a number of fronts, however the Party was very careful when they used CHAPLIN so that he would not be under attack." b7D

b7D On November 13, 1950 informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information that in 1946 she was employed by a catering service which served food at various parties in the Beverly Hills area. When she was employed at these parties, she frequently made notes concerning the persons who were there, and some of these notes she still had available. She said that she has notes which reflect that on June 29, 1946 a party was held at 7942 Hillside Avenue, the residence of CLIFFORD ODETS, and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and GERHARDT EISLER were present at this party. (U)

b7C On June 27, 1946 GERHARDT EISLER was observed in Los Angeles by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and he was also observed in Los Angeles on July 9, 1946 by Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. (U)

Informant [redacted] a reliable source, in 1946 furnished information that GERHARDT EISLER was in the United States as a Comintern agent. (U)

The records of the United States District Court in New York City reflect a bench warrant was issued against EISLER on May 19, 1949 and returned non est. It orders EISLER's arrest in an indictment charging him with knowingly making to the Secretary of State of the United States, false statements in an application for an Alien Departure Permit No. 22154, with intent to induce the granting of such permit in violation of the laws of the United States. This indictment was the result of EISLER's fleeing from the United States on May 6, 1949 aboard the Polish ship "M. S. Batory". (U)

b7D In January, 1943 informant [redacted] a reliable source, described CLIFFORD ODETS as a long-time Communist Party member. (U)

b7C On November 28, 1950 [redacted] who was a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles from 1929 until the latter part of 1936, informed Special Agent [redacted] that he recalls CLIFFORD ODETS, the playwright, as a Communist Party member in Los Angeles, and stated that ODETS was considered one of the best developed of the Party people. [redacted] stated that based on what he was told, ODETS had originally become a Party member in New York, and that the Communist Party utilized all of ODETS' writings like "Waiting for Lefty". (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c
b7D
On December 3, 1943 Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] observed GREGORI KHEIFETS visit Apartment No. 25 at the Garden of Allah Apartments in Los Angeles, which they determined from the manager of this apartment building was occupied by CLIFFORD ODETS [redacted] playwright. Informant [redacted] a reliable source, states [redacted] GREGORI-KHEIFETS, former Soviet Vice-Consul in San Francisco, operated as a Soviet espionage agent in Los Angeles during 1943 and 1944. (U)

b7D
In June, 1949, informant [redacted] a reliable source, furnished information that during the latter part of October, 1946, CHARLES S. CHAPLIN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, contributed \$1,000 to the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (U)

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Communist Party national functionary, stated on page 219 of his book "Men Without Faces", regarding the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions that, "This was one of the most potent of the Communist fronts -- The committee was created in my office in the Daily Worker and largely at my instigation." BUDENZ further stated in this book on page 221, ".....The Communist writers, scientists, and professionals ... obtained the cooperation of scores of non-Communists in this Red-controlled organization." (U)

Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, reported in August, 1950 that CHARLES CHAPLIN is a member of the Independent Progressive Party and attends meetings of this group. (U)

b1
[redacted] (C)
The Los Angeles Mirror, a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 10, 1949, contained an article stating that a group of 382 film professional people, who feel that the House Un-American Activities Committee has instigated a plan of movie censorship, will take its complaint to the United States Supreme Court and will file a brief with the high court. The article stated that this information was furnished by the attorneys of the group, and the article

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

stated that among others the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN was attached to the document. The article further stated that the brief is in support of the appeals of film JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DALTON TRUMBO from their conviction of contempt of Congress. (U)

b7D In December, 1949 informant [redacted] a Governmental agency of the United States, furnished information that CHARLES CHAPLIN received from Moscow, Russia through the Progressive Book Shop, 1806 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, three books entitled as follows: "Planned Economy in Czechoslovak", "The Czechoslovakian Public Health Service", and "The Czechoslovakian Five-Year Plan". (U)

According to the informant, these books were designated to CHAPLIN at his studios at 1416 North La Brea, Los Angeles. (U)

b1 [redacted] (C)

b1 [redacted] (C)

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, furnished information in June, 1950 that in connection with the departure of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

eight members of the "Hollywood 10" for Washington, D.C. on June 18, 1950, he learned that CHARLES CHAPLIN was scheduled to be the main speaker at a rally to be held at the airport at the time of departure. However, the informant learned that prior to the rally, CHARLES CHAPLIN decided not to make the principal address as planned. The informant did not know the details surrounding CHAPLIN's withdrawal but stated persons interested in this rally suspected CHAPLIN of "ducking out", and the same individuals commented that, "We will have to live without him." (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, in August, 1950 stated that several years ago a meeting was held at the home of HANNS EISLER at Malibu Beach with the nephew of EDWARD BENEŠ, who was then the Czechoslovakian Consul at San Francisco; that at this meeting asylum was promised to EISLER and his wife if they could get out of the United States. Informant stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was also at this meeting and promised to do what he could to assist. Information regarding CHAPLIN's assistance in obtaining a Czechoslovakian passport for HANNS EISLER has previously been set out in this investigation. (U)

The "Hollywood Reporter", a motion picture trade paper, in its issue of March 9, 1950, contains an article which states, "Charlie Chaplin says: 'As a believer in "One World", I wish to respectfully state that my position is unaltered and that I have not made any request, officially or unofficially, for citizenship. These rumors and lies are part of a conspiracy instigated by my enemies to try and embarrass me.'" (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, stated that she had learned in February, 1951 from a representative of the National Association of Mexican-Americans, also known as ANMA, that CHARLES CHAPLIN had contributed sums of money for ANMA and other progressive organizations. Informant [redacted] in August, 1950 stated that the Mexican Commission of the Los Angeles County Communist Party is practically inactive inasmuch as its work is presently being handled by the National Association of Mexican-Americans, also known as ANMA. (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, stated that during the summer of 1949, SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, alias Sidney Benson, on several occasions was in contact with Mr. and Mrs. CHARLIE-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHA regarding dinner engagements with them and regarding the use of the CHAPLINS' swimming pool for himself and his friends. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (U)

- CLOSED -

-7-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Bureau letter dated January 15, 1951 to the Los Angeles Office requested that this case be reopened and a report submitted, bringing the subject's activities up to date and embodying the information furnished recently by LOUIS F. BUDENZ. The [redacted] stated that the character of the case should be Security Matter - C. (u)

"Variety", a theatrical trade paper, in its issue of September 20, 1950, contained an article in which it was stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN is planning to film the greater part of his next picture "Limelight" in England, but that his plans hinge on his securing a United States State Department guarantee that he can return to this country. This permission is stated to be necessary inasmuch as CHAPLIN, who arrived in the United States in 1910, has never become a United States citizen. The article stated that CHAPLIN has been preparing the screen play of "Limelight" for well over a year. (u)

The issue of "Variety" for September 27, 1950 contains an article which states that the question of whether CHAPLIN would be able to re-enter the United States if he should go to England to make a film might not be answered until he tried to get past the American Immigration officials. The article states that CHAPLIN's problem is not one for the State Department but rather for the Immigration Service, a branch of the Department of Justice. The article states that CHAPLIN is understood to be seeking a re-entry permit before leaving the United States, and that a re-entry permit is no guarantee that he will be able to re-enter since some re-entry permits have been withdrawn in the past after an alien left the United States. (u)

The issue of "Variety" for February 12, 1951 contains an article in which it is stated that the proposed plans of CHARLIE CHAPLIN to shoot the greater part of his production "Limelight" in London have been abandoned, and CHAPLIN is now preparing his film for production in the United States at his own studios. The article stated that CHAPLIN's plans to make the picture in London had hinged on approval by the U. S. Government for CHAPLIN's exit and re-entry into the United States. (u)

-8- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, learned that a high Soviet official had stated that he wondered if CHAPLIN was actually a Communist and actually sympathetic to the Soviet Union; that the official had stated that JOSEPH STALIN admires CHAPLIN very much and believes that it would be good preparation for the Soviets if CHAPLIN would go to Russia to live permanently, and that if he did, he would be well treated. (u)

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, furnished information in the summer of 1950 that RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH, with aliases, was then in Hollywood, California, personally working on a biography of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, the motion picture actor. (u)

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, learned that RICHARD LAUTERBACH had visited the Charlie Chaplin Motion Picture Studio, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, for a brief period in the first part of June, 1950; that LAUTERBACH did not spend any time at the studio and remarked at the time that he was finishing up a book which was to be published by the Simon & Schuster Publishing Company, and that this book was to be published in about one year. (u)

The "Hollywood Reporter", a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 22, 1950 on page 2, contained a brief article which stated that RICHARD LAUTERBACH, former senior editor of "Life", who just died of polio, was working with CHARLIE CHAPLIN on the latter's biography up to the time of his, LAUTERBACH's, passing. (u)

b7c On April 27, 1950 LOUIS F. HUDENZ advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that he had heard official reports to the effect that LAUTERBACH was a Communist. HUDENZ stated that he believed that JACK STACHEL, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, made the statement that LAUTERBACH was a Communist. (u)

b7D Informant [redacted] previously mentioned, advised in September, 1949 that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was endeavoring to have CHAPLIN serve as an honored guest at the donors' dinner of this organization. In October of 1949 this informant learned that CHAPLIN had been contacted relative to serving as an honored guest at the

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donors' dinner and had, according to the informant, been pleased to learn that someone in Hollywood would ask him to do this, but he did not commit himself at that time to serving as an honored guest. This informant later stated that the donors' dinner was actually held on January 14, 1950 at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel in Los Angeles. (u)

b7D Informant [redacted] in the latter part of July, 1949, learned that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council was endeavoring to interest CHARLIE CHAPLIN in a personal celebration for CHAPLIN, but informant did not know whether such celebration plans had been approved by CHAPLIN. (u)

The same informant in January of 1950 stated that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council discussed the possibility of getting CHARLIE CHAPLIN to loan his movie "Modern Times" to this organization for fund raising purposes. (u)

b-1 [redacted] (c)

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, stated that in October, 1949 the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York indicated a desire to have CHARLES CHAPLIN present at a contemplated rally at Madison Square Gardens on December 5, 1949, to be sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This informant did not know whether CHAPLIN had been contacted for this purpose. (u)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States on May 27 and September 21, 1948 to be a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, in June of 1949 learned that the Arts, Sciences and Professions organization in New York desired someone in Hollywood to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN, endeavoring to persuade him to attend a Bill of Rights Congress in New York City, which had been scheduled to take place in July of 1949. This informant had no further information regarding CHAPLIN in this regard. (U)

b7c On July 27 and 28, 1950 Attorney CHARLES A. LORING, 111 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and advised that he, LORING, is representing CHARLES CHAPLIN in connection with CHAPLIN's film "The Circus". LORING stated that this is a copyrighted film owned solely by CHAPLIN, and the Daily People's World, a Communist newspaper, has carried an ad for the past few days stating that there is to be a showing of this movie for the benefit of the People's World on July 28 and 29, 1950. LORING said that CHAPLIN was "burned up at the continued association of his name and films with the Communist movement", and CHAPLIN had been accused sometimes unjustly in this connection. LORING stated that this showing of CHAPLIN's picture would have been illegal, indicating that CHAPLIN had not given permission to the Daily People's World to show the picture. (U)

The Los Angeles Times newspaper for July 30, 1950 contained an article which stated that HEDDA HOPPER's column in the Times yesterday stated, "The Commie Daily People's World advertised that Charlie Chaplin's picture 'The Circus' is being shown here for their benefit. While our boys die in Korea, Chaplin's picture is making money for the loyal Commie opposition." (U)

The article continued by stating that on the previous day CHARLES A. LORING, of the legal firm of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN & WRIGHT, representing Mr. CHAPLIN, sent the Times the following telegram:

"Please be advised that the print of 'The Circus' purportedly to be shown on Friday and Saturday, July 28 and 29, 1950, was not lawfully in the possession of the proposed exhibitor and such exhibitor had no legal right to exhibit it for profit for the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

"benefit of the Daily People's World or for any other purpose."

"Prior to Thursday, July 27, 1950, Mr. Chaplin had no knowledge of such proposed exhibition of 'The Circus' for the benefit of the Daily People's World and did not at any time authorize or consent to such exhibition." (U)

Informant [redacted] a United States Governmental agency which conducts security investigations, furnished information on November 2, 1948 that [redacted] who claims to have a number of confidential sources concerning Communist and Jewish activities operating in the Los Angeles area, furnished information that CHARLES CHAPLIN and [redacted] are purchasing all types of arms including revolvers, machine guns, and rifles, and storing these arms at an undisclosed address on Ventura Boulevard; that these arms are purchased by these individuals through the war surplus agencies in the Los Angeles area, and that CHAPLIN and [redacted] have six airplanes that they are presently utilizing to fly these arms and other war materials in and out of Mexico. Informant stated that [redacted] refused to give the source of his information. He said that [redacted] is extremely anti-Semitic and [redacted] feelings toward [redacted] and CHAPLIN may have caused him to make these statements. [redacted] according to the informant, is not considered to be very reliable in connection with the furnishing of the above information, and other reports made by [redacted] regarding stories of arms have been investigated with negative results. (U)

On December 14, 1948 [redacted] Los Angeles, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and advised that he had heard that some guns and ammunition entered this country on boats from the Pacific Islands in December, 1948, and were subsequently unloaded and stored at a surplus company owned and operated by CHARLES CHAPLIN and [redacted] on Ventura Boulevard near Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, and that this material was supposedly destined for use by [redacted] refused to give information about the persons from whom he heard this except to say that it was a friend of his who lived near Ventura Boulevard on Lankershim Boulevard. (U)

Regarding [redacted] of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office stated that [redacted] had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

reported similar matters to the Sheriff's Office within the past six months but had not been able to produce any definite information concerning Matter. (u)

On February 16, 1951 [redacted] and his former wife, [redacted], who were Communist Party members in Hollywood from 1934 to 1939, were interviewed by Special Agent [redacted]. [redacted] stated that she was assigned the duty of collecting [redacted] for the Communist Party from certain persons in Hollywood whose names she had been furnished. She stated that the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN was not on this list of names. Neither [redacted] nor his former wife could furnish any information regarding CHAPLIN which would link him with membership in the Communist Party. (u)

The trade paper "Variety", in its issue of December 8, 1950, contained an article bearing New York date line of December 7, which stated that the value of CHARLIE CHAPLIN's pictures on telestations and theatres has been threatened by protests of the New Jersey State Unit of the Catholic War Veterans, which already has succeeded in obtaining cancellation of a series of the comic's early reels on New York television station WPIX; that this station, following a telecast of a CHAPLIN short, decided to cancel the series after complaints had been received by JOSEPH FEHRENBACH, Commander of New Jersey's Hudson County Department of the Catholic War Veterans. FEHRENBACH asserted that CHAPLIN seems aligned with Communist organizations; that CHAPLIN has not denied this, and thus is not entitled to the right to appear before the American public. (u)

On September 18, 1950 [redacted]
[redacted] California, advised Special Agent [redacted]
that his brother, [redacted]
[redacted] California, who is a [redacted]
has come in contact with a man from Argentina who has stated
that he has been in contact with CHARLES CHAPLIN, the motion
picture actor and producer. This man from Argentina stated
that on one occasion CHAPLIN said that he, CHAPLIN, is afraid
of conditions in the United States and might be placed in a
concentration camp because of his political sympathies.
CHAPLIN on that occasion remarked that he is making plans to
go to Argentina to produce motion pictures. (1)

The Daily People's World, a West Coast Communist Party newspaper, in an article in a column entitled "Hollywood

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Best", appearing in the issue for December, 1949, stated that in the previous week CHAPLIN's movie "City Lights" had been shown for the benefit of the Westland School, and that after the showing, at which CHAPLIN was present, CHAPLIN received a tremendous ovation. The article continued by stating, "It was more than an ovation for America's greatest motion pictures, it was more than tribute to the only genius of the English language cinema, to a timeless pantomimist who will be remembered for his artistry as long as man has memory. It was a political demonstration, too, of solidarity with a man whose every screen appearance has been a brilliant attack upon a dying society. This was an audience that understood his barbed darts at pompous politicians, at wealthy maniacs, alternately maudlin and ruthless, at the stupidities of the police, at the heartlessness of a society that has no place for the little man, except in the hearts of his fellows." (U)

The article then went on to state that the Westland School, a progressive school for children, is soon to be permitted to revive for one evening only "Modern Times" (a CHAPLIN picture). (U)

b7c Informant [redacted] a reliable source, in December, 1950 stated that he had learned that CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were interested in the Westland School, and that all progressive children are sent there if their people can afford it. (U)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7c; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-93, p. 15, 16

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

January 4, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Transmitted herewith is one r relating to the individual inquired about. (100-127090)

In addition, you are referred to the report furnished the Central Office of your service in answer to a name check request dated 1/19/51 relating to the individual inquired about. (39-0-42352)

The above information is furnished for your confidential use only, and is not to be distributed outside of your service. This is the result of an FBI file check only, and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved.

Attachment

Original to INS, Los Angeles

b7c clmp

6/16/52
Further
Investigation Conducted by FBI
Pertinent to your inquiry.
This is the result of a request for an
FBI file check only and is not to be
considered as a clearance.

You are requested to advise the headquarters
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington,
D. C., of action taken by your agency concerning
this individual based on the above information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEM

Per. tel. re. Chaplin 6/16/52
Charles T. Webb JPF.

RECORDED - 129

INDEXED - 129

EX-23

100-127090-74
JAN 16 1952

63 JAN 24 1952

(5) mch

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER ^①, was
 SECURITY MATTER -

DATE: January 29, 1952

Card U.T.D.
2-19-52

B.I.R.-6

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME Make title read: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa
 ALIASES Th nstein
 NATIVE BORN NATURALIZED ALIEN
 COMMUNIST SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE
 MISCELLANEOUS (Specify)
 TAB FOR DETCON TAB FOR CONCAS RACE SEX
 DATE OF BIRTH PLACE OF BIRTH
 BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address)
 NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)
 RESIDENCE ADDRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-4-79 BY 105A JEP/1002

FEB 4 1952

31 FEB 20 1952

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

July 8, 1952

Director, FBI (100-127090)

CHARLES SPENCER CRAWFORD
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JSP/1251

Information has been received at the Bureau from a reliable source that the subject has recently applied for a re-entry permit. Subject has made this inquiry to ascertain if he would be allowed to return to this country if he went abroad.

United States State Department officials have advised subject that he may be given a re-entry permit; however, this permit gives no guarantee that he will be allowed to return to the U.S. once he leaves. Los Angeles is requested to be on the alert for any information that may indicate subject is contemplating a trip abroad. Any information concerning the subject and his activities in relation to moving or taking a trip should be forwarded to the Bureau immediately.

ON YELLOW ONLY: State Dept. has advised subject applied for re-entry permit. Presently still in this country. LA to advise any activities. Liaison Unit, Bureau, in touch with State & INS.

RECORDED - 19

EX-150

JUL 14 1952

62

JUL 9 10 31 AM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

63 JUL 2 1952

COMM-FBI
JUL 2 1952
MAILED 10

Charles Spencer Chaplin
Charlie Chaplin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 12 1952

DIVISION OF SECURITY

~~SECRET~~

S/PFC

Charlie Chaplin

[Signature]

I have a vague recollection
the FBI was interested in the
above and several other Hollywood
characters a few months ago
— but I can't locate any
such file.

At any rate Charlie has
now applied for a Reentry
Permit (the FBI can get details
from INS)

100-127090-✓
NOT RECORDED
13
100-127090-1
File

60 JUL 10 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JSP/RSK

61R12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: JULY 23, 1952

K 2-1

Rebulet 7/8/52.

The Daily Variety, a Hollywood trade paper, in its issue of March 19, 1952, contained the following squib: "CHARLIE CHAPLIN plans to become a citizen of the USA. Actually he's wanted to for many years but felt that it would look like he was yielding to pressure. Now that the press and public seem to like him again (viz Life last week), and 'Limelight' seems a winner, he's eager."

The Hollywood Reporter, a trade paper, in the issue of April 16, 1952, contained the following squib: "CHARLIE CHAPLIN is prepping an announcement attacking STALIN."

The Daily Variety in the issue of May 19, 1952, contained the following squib: "CHARLIE CHAPLIN has his return visa and he's all set for Europe in September for the prems of 'Limelight' in London and Paris. CONA goes along but the kids stay behind in Beverly."

On July 10, 1952, Mr. JACK PRICE of the local Immigration and Naturalization Service office stated that no re-entry permit has been issued to CHAPLIN.

pal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

41 R 62

RECORDED - 8

100-127090-77

JUL 30 1952

EX - 69

GMA

370
JUL 24 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. T. P. Keogh
 FROM : John E. Foley
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: August 25, 1952

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Egan _____
 Gurnea _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Mr. Holloman _____

Mr. Mario T. Noto of the Immigration and Naturalization Service telephonically contacted Supervisor John E. Foley to advise that a re-entry permit had been issued to the above-named individual on July 16, 1952. Mr. Noto stated that Charles Spencer Chaplin intended to depart from New York City for England about September 4, 1952. He subsequently advised that Chaplin apparently had made some change in his plans and now expects to depart from New York City by way of the "Queen Mary" about September 10, 1952, apparently on a world cruise. According to Mr. Noto, it appears to be Chaplin's intent to return to the United States by way of San Francisco after touching the Orient.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for informational purposes only.

JEFO:jmr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JSP/254

RECORDED - 44

AUG 28 1952

EX-121

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

September 16, 1952

RECORDED - 2

Director, FBI (100-127090)-71

CHARLES SPY APLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JTF/KOM

Rebulet dated July 8, 1952, and urlet dated
July 23, 1952.

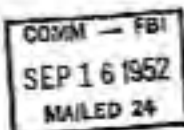
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Washington, D. C., confidentially advised that a re-
entry permit had been issued to the above-named in-
dividual on July 16, 1952. It was indicated that
Chaplin expected to depart from New York City on the
Queen Mary about September 10, 1952, apparently on a
world cruise, and that it was Chaplin's intention to
return to the United States by way of San Francisco,
after visiting the Orient.

It is requested that you advise the Bureau
by letter any information you are able to ascertain
concerning the subject's tour abroad. You are also
instructed to prepare a summary report suitable for
dissemination in the immediate future.

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Subject on Security Index. INS has advised that even
though he was given a re-entry permit, this permit
gives no guarantee he will be allowed to return to the
United States.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 18, 1952

FROM : Mr. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 259 JSP/KEM
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-4-89

PURPOSE:

To furnish to the Attorney General a summary of information in Bureau files concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum for Mr. Tolson, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Nichols dated September 11, 1952, the Director stated that on September 9, 1952, he had had a discussion with the Attorney General during which discussion the Attorney General stated that he was considering taking steps to prevent the re-entry into this country of Charlie Chaplin. The Attorney General had stated that Chaplin and his wife were taking a tour of the world and would return to the United States sometime in the Spring, at San Francisco, California, and he had in mind taking steps which would prevent his re-entry into the United States because of moral turpitude. (U)

In his memorandum the Director stated "I wish that you would immediately prepare a memorandum of all information in our files concerning Charlie Chaplin and that it be transmitted to the Attorney General for his information." (U)

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

In October, 1947, a complete memorandum of information in Bureau files concerning Chaplin was prepared for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In January, 1950, all references to Chaplin subsequent to October, 1947, were reviewed and it was noted that no new and pertinent information was contained in those references which was not also in the Chaplin main files. (U)

In the preparation of this memorandum, all references to Chaplin since January, 1950, were reviewed, in addition to the two main files involving Charles Spencer Chaplin (31-68496 and 100-127090).

Attachment

62 OCT 6 1952

COPIES DESTROYED 11/1/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

INDEXED - 11

SEP 24 1952

100-27-70-79

Memo to Mr. D. W. Ladd
from A. H. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS:

A White Slave Traffic Act investigation concerning Chaplin was instituted by the Los Angeles Office on August 17, 1943, based on allegations that Chaplin had induced one Joan Berry to travel from Los Angeles, California, to New York City and return in October, 1942, for immoral purposes. The investigation resulted in the indictment of Chaplin, but at a trial in Los Angeles, California, he was acquitted on April 4, 1944. (31-68496) (U)

On February 10, 1944, Chaplin and other individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for allegedly conspiring to violate the civil liberties of Joan Berry. However, on May 13, 1944, Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin when he was advised by United States Attorney Charles Carr that Carr had received written instructions from the Department of Justice to dismiss these charges. (31-68496) (U)

A security-type investigation was instituted concerning Chaplin by the Los Angeles Office on September 9, 1946, after a request from the Bureau that the Los Angeles Office review all references pertaining to Chaplin and give consideration to recommending the preparation of a Security Index Card. The investigation developed information concerning Chaplin's contacts with Soviet officials, his activities in connection with Communist-front groups, and his association with persons known to be sympathetic to Communism. On December 22, 1948, the Department was advised, pursuant to their request, that from a review of Bureau files it had been determined that there were no witnesses available for use in a trial who could offer testimony that Chaplin was or had been a member of the Communist Party, or that he had contributed funds to the Communist Party. Los Angeles report dated April 5, 1951, placed the investigation in a closed status. Chaplin's name is included on the Security Index. (100-127090) (U)

SUMMARY OF

INFORMATION BEING FURNISHED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889, and first came to the United States in 1910. He has resided in the United States since that time, but has never become a citizen.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd
from A. H. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED]

(C)

As early as 1933, Chaplin received favorable mention in "Pravda," the official organ of the Communist Party in Russia. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with Communist activities since that time, but no proof has been developed to reflect actual membership in or contributions to the Communist Party. His associates have included known Communist Party members. He has been connected with or supported sixteen cited organizations and publications. He was active in defense of Hanna Kislar during the deportation proceedings against Kislar in 1945. (U)

In 1943, Chaplin was indicted for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act. He was acquitted on April 4, 1944. In February, 1944, he was indicted for conspiring to violate the civil liberties of Joan Berry, who had been the victim in the White Slave Traffic Act case, but the indictment was dismissed at the direction of the Department on May 13, 1944. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached memorandum be forwarded to the Attorney General. (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: September 16, 1952

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JJP/KCH

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the status of a memorandum being prepared for the Attorney General relative to Chaplin.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum for Mr. Tolson, Mr. Ladd and Mr. Nichols dated September 11, 1952, the Director stated that on September 9, 1952, he had had a discussion with the Attorney General during which discussion the Attorney General stated that he was considering taking steps to prevent the re-entry into this country of Charlie Chaplin. The Attorney General had stated that Chaplin and his wife were taking a tour of the world and would return to the United States sometime in the Spring, at San Francisco, California, and he had in mind taking steps which would prevent his re-entry into the United States because of moral turpitude.

In his memorandum the Director stated "I wish that you would immediately prepare a memorandum of all information in our files concerning Charlie Chaplin and that it be transmitted to the Attorney General for his information."

SCOPE OF SEARCH:

In the preparation of the memorandum for the Attorney General it was noted that in October, 1947, a complete memorandum of information in Bureau files relative to Chaplin was prepared for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In January, 1950, all references relative to Chaplin from the time of the above-mentioned memorandum were reviewed and it was noted that no new and pertinent information was contained in those references which did not appear in the main files of Chaplin.

In the preparation of the memorandum for the Attorney General all references to Chaplin since January, 1950, (approximately 200 references) are being reviewed. In addition to the above-mentioned 200 references the two main files involving Charles Spencer Chaplin (31-68496 and 100-127090) are also being reviewed.

INDEXED - 66

RECORDED - 66

EX - 73

100-127090-5
SEP 23 1952

66 OCT 7 1952

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Memo to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ACTION BEING TAKEN

This request was received on the afternoon of Friday September 12, 1952, and the search for all references on Chaplin since January, 1950, was immediately made. Two Agent Supervisors have been reviewing these references. The seven volume White Slave Traffic Act main file and the six volume security type main file are both in a closed status and are in the process of being reviewed. Many items appearing in the October, 1947, summary memorandum must be checked with the original reference in order to properly disseminate the information at this time. Three additional Agent Supervisors are now assisting in the preparation of the summary for the Attorney General. It is planned that this summary will be completed on Thursday September 18, 1952.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING CHAPLIN:

The White Slave Traffic Act main file which concerns the 1944 prosecution of Chaplin under this Act is summarized below for your information. This prosecution involved Chaplin's activities with one Joan Berry in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

It was reported that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transportation of Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1942, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1942. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York on October 16, 1942, at the Artists Front to Win the War Rally. Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where the alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1942. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she allegedly had numerous trysts with Chaplin. On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted.

Memo to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Section 51, 52 and 59, United States Code, for conspiring to interfere with the civil liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude R. Marple. Thereafter, Robert Arden, admittedly acting for Chaplin, appeared before Captain W. E. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 8, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. Judge Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 8, 1943, Captain White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 2, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, reportedly called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had her rearrested. The following day Judge Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, reportedly had one Minna Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of the state.

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin when he was advised by United States Attorney Charles Carr that Carr had received written instructions from the Department of Justice to dismiss these charges.

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude A. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943.

The Washington Post for August 4, 1945, said that the Los Angeles Court had declared that Chaplin was the father of the Berry child.

Memo to Mr. Ladd from Mr. Belmont
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

The Washington News, Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1945, said that Chaplin had been ordered to pay \$75 a week for the support of the Berry child and \$5,000 attorney fees. (31-66486)

ACTION:

None. For your information.

See that it is included
in memo to G. J.
H.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF 21005/101
DATE 9/18/52 GRS/RLS

September 18, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, also known as
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

There is attached hereto, for your information, a
summary of information in the files of this Bureau concerning
Charles Spencer Chaplin. (U)

It is noted that two investigations concerning Chaplin
have been conducted by the FBI. A White Slave Traffic Act
investigation was conducted in 1943 and 1944 and a Security-type
investigation was initiated in 1946. Both of these investigations
are currently in a closed status and have been summarized in the
attached memorandum. Copies of pertinent reports of the White
Slave Traffic Act investigation and copies of pertinent reports
of the Security-type investigation have been furnished to the
Records Administration Branch of the Department of Justice. (U)

Attachment
167C
101

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KCH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FOIA b. 7, 25
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-4-89

RECORDED - 161

INDEXED - 161

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED 2

SEP 19 1952

COMM-FBI

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED
BY DEPARTMENT RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
DATE 5-19-80 DRP/abk (101)

76 0007 1092

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - CONF. SPECIAL

September 18, 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
also known as
CHARLIE CHAPLIN CLAS

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/REN
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-4-89

BACKGROUND:

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Both of his parents were in the theatrical business. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London, England, and was married the second time to Lita Grey. Of this marriage he has two children, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney. Chaplin married his third wife, Paulette Goddard, the movie actress, and was divorced from her in 1942. He married his fourth wife, Oona O'Neill, June 16, 1949. Of this marriage he has four children, Geraldine, Michael, Josephine and Victoria. He has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age. He came to the United States with a vaudeville act in 1917, thereafter appearing in numerous motion pictures. He later became a producer in Hollywood, California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is now playing in and producing his own pictures which are distributed by the United Artists Corporation of which he is a founder member. He is a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. He was decorated with the Chevalier Legion of Honor in France. He is a member of the following clubs: Links in New York and Tuna in Catalina Island, California. His business address is the Charles Chaplin Studios, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Hollywood, California. (11)

In a sworn application for a re-entry permit No. 45084, dated February 26, 1948, at Los Angeles, California, Chaplin stated that he was a citizen of Great Britain by birth and was travelling on a passport issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on February 17, 1948, which was valid until February 17, 1953. (u)

INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING CHAPLIN:

This Bureau, in 1943, received information concerning Chaplin which indicated his possible violation of the White

ORIGINAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

and [redacted] fjb/dnb/ak/ing/jho
7C [redacted] SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ENCLOSURE 100-127090-81

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Slave Traffic Act. An investigation disclosed that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transporation. Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1943, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1943. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York on October 16, 1943, at the Waldorf Astoria. He took her to the Waldorf Astoria. Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1943. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she allegedly had numerous trysts with Chaplin. (U)

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted. (U)

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Section 51, 52 and 59, United States Code, for conspiring to violate the civil liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude R. Marple. Thereafter, Robert Arden, admittedly acting for Chaplin, appeared before Captain W. F. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 2, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. Judge Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 3, 1943, Captain White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 7, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, reportedly called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had her rearrested. The following day Judge

- 2 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, reportedly had one Minna Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanatorium and thereafter sending her out of the state. (U)

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against [redacted] when he was advised by United States Attorney Charles Carr that Carr had received written instructions from the Department of Justice to dismiss these charges. (U)

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude E. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943. (U)

"The Washington Post" for August 4, 1945, said that the Los Angeles Court had declared that Chaplin was the father of the Berry child. (U)

"The Washington News," Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1945, said that Chaplin had been ordered to pay \$75 a week for the support of the Berry child and \$3,000 attorney fees. (31-68486) (U)

In 1946, this Bureau instituted a security-type investigation regarding Chaplin. Included in the summary hereinafter are the pertinent facts obtained in the investigation. (U)

61 [redacted] (C) (U)
The "Los Angeles Times," April 18, 1939, in an article entitled "Russians Honor Chaplin on Birthday" reported that Soviet newspapers stressed the social significance of Chaplin's art in connection with the celebration of his 50th birthday and that Director Sergei Eisenstein and 48 representatives of the Soviet film industry sent a message of congratulations to Hollywood. (100-127090-46, p. 5) (U)

61 [redacted]
Name _____
Last _____
First _____
Middle _____
Date _____
Birth _____
Sex _____
Race _____
Religion _____
Education _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
Zip _____
Phone _____
Telex _____
Mail _____
Notes _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FB/HQ 100-127090-81, p. 4

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The column "Little Old New York" by Ed Sullivan as carried in the "Times-Herald," Washington, D. C., for April 6, 1944, referring to Chaplin's trial under the White Slave Traffic Act, included the following statements: "Had Chaplin lost his case, and had he been ordered deported, the Russian consul was authorized to turn over a Soviet plane to take the Chaplins to Moscow...The offer was made by the Russian consul on the coast when the Chaplin trial on Mann Act charges started...He doesn't plan to visit Russia until after the war...He and Gena are studying Russian, as I reported sometime ago." (31-68496-4; 65-33716-31, p. 22) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

- 5 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(c)
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Charles Chaplin, when interviewed under oath on April 19, 1948, by Examining Inspector John P. Boyd, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles admitted visits to the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles about three times, entertaining consular officials of various countries, friendship with the "Russian Consulate, Thomas Tomassoff," and sending felicitations to the Soviet government in connection with the Moscow-Chaplin Festival. He denied dining at the Consulate, and any antagonism against Russia. (ibid-46; D/R 9-15-50, INS 1-23-51)

b1

(c)
(U)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~IT~~ INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLEGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND
ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN COMMUNISTS

On August 14, 1939, a reliable informant advised that he had received information from an unidentified source that during William Z. Foster's visit to Los Angeles, California (date not given), a reception was given Foster by Charlie Chaplin which was attended by many of the "Parlor Bolsheviks." The informant continued that during this reception the great importance of motion pictures, with their educational and propaganda appeal for the cause of the labor movement, was discussed. Several instances were mentioned whereby radical ideas had been or were going to be included in motion pictures as well as legitimate plays. (100-127090-11; unidentified source; information furnished to Agents of the Los Angeles Office) (u)

The official Moscow publication "Pravda" dated January 30, 1939, printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first exhibition of a Chaplin film in Russia. The publication praised "Comrade Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and stated that, according to the most recent reports from America, Chaplin had joined the Communist Party, (61-20-67, page 32; official publication "Pravda" contained in Congressional Library) (u)

A reliable source of information advised that he was informed by an unidentified source that on December 16, 1938, Chaplin was identified as being a member of the "Severance Club," whose membership consisted of wealthy radicals of the "Parlor Bolshevik" type. According to this source, the above group at its meetings applauded Russia and the Red Flag, and made extremely radical statements. (61-1499-2, pg. 7; unidentified source of Los Angeles Office) (u)

The April 16, 1939, issue of the "Los Angeles Times," carried an article captioned "Russians Honor Chaplin on Birthday." The article stated that Soviet newspapers had stressed the social significance of Charlie Chaplin in connection with the celebration of his fiftieth birthday. Street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on Chaplin. The article further stated that forty-eight representatives of the Soviet film industry, including Sergei Eisenstein, had sent a message of congratulations to Hollywood. (100-127090-46, pg. 5) (u)

A source of information who has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information advised on January 15, 1941, that in a number of reviews made of Chaplin's then current picture, "The Great Dictator," it was pointed out that the closing speech in the production was nothing more than subtle Communist propaganda. (61-7566-2197, pg. 2; Informant [redacted]) (u)

~~SECRET~~ ~~IT~~ INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c
On June 19, 1945, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations advised that one [redacted] had stated on one occasion that he, [redacted] was a registered Communist. [redacted] allegedly stated "You take that guy Charlie Chaplin. He is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco." No further information concerning this meeting is available. (100-137629-3192; source, G-2)

b7D
On August 5, 1945, a source of known reliability advised that never in the history of the Communist Party had the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." The informant furnished the names of numerous individuals in the above intellectual group, including Charlie Chaplin. (100-3-45; source, [redacted] not paid, reliable) (U)

b1
[redacted] (C)
The October 16, 1942, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune," quoted Chaplin as saying that he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war as he could live on \$95,000 a year. (61-6211-210, pg. 2) (U)

b1
[redacted] (C)
The December 21, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker" carried a column by Sender Gorlin wherein he stated that the most simple way to compile the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler. The article continued that on such a list should appear the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article attacked Pegler for his derogatory remarks concerning Chaplin. (100-49101-A) (U)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

67D
An informant of known reliability advised during 1943 that Chaplin could well be a Communist but that there would be no record of his membership except in the high circles of the Communist Party. (100-127090-13, pg. 9; source [redacted]) (U)

In connection with the above information, one Robert Arden, a close associate of Chaplin during 1943 and prior thereto, stated on April 24, 1945, that Chaplin was both a millionaire and a Communist. Arden stated that Chaplin would never be contacted by a local Communist but that such contacts would be made only by high officials in the Russian Government. (100-127090-13, pg. 9) (U)

The March 23, 1945, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper carried an article stating that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo. The "Los Angeles Daily News," in an issue of the same date, stated that Charles Chaplin had also been invited to attend this function. (39-215-2545, pg. 15) (U)

According to reliable informants, Dalton Trumbo was a member of the Communist Party in Beverly Hills, California. (U)

A reliable informant advised on June 25, 1945, that Kgon Krain Kisch, described as a Czechoslovakian National and a member of the Czechoslovakian and German Communist Parties, had been released from custody in France. According to this source of information, Chaplin had solicited the release of Kisch. (100-72924-549, pg. 28) (U)

On July 20, 1945, Gerald L. K. Smith addressed a meeting at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California. During this speech Smith introduced one G. Allison Phelps. Phelps made a speech during which he read a letter he had written to Congressman Benkin of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In this letter Phelps stated that Charles Chaplin had a fund set aside to be used for the purpose of bringing aliens into the United States, and that Chaplin was asking for a second front when the war was going badly for the United States. Further, Phelps stated that Chaplin had sponsored the entrance of Lion Feuchtsinger, a refugee who was then in Southern California. (62-43816-783, pg. 21) (U)

- 2 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D A confidential source of known reliability advised on December 31, 1945, that John Edward Lawson, a leading Communist in the Hollywood area, spoke to Mrs. Helen Dreiser relative to arrangements for her husband's funeral. Mrs. Dreiser's husband, Theodore Dreiser, was a member of the Communist Party and had been engaged in writing in the Hollywood area. Lawson advised Mrs. Dreiser that Charles Chaplin would read a speech at the funeral. (100-127090-32, pg. 21) (U)

The January, 1946, issue of "Cross and the Flag," publication of Gerald L. K. Smith, stated that in the possession of his organization was an old letter from Chaplin which flaunts his devotion to the Communist cause and contained a salute to the Red Army, closing with the words, "Russia, the future is yours." (U)

b7D On November 13, 1950, a source of unknown reliability reported that on June 29, 1948, Chaplin was present at a party held at the home of Clifford Odets, 7842 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, California, at which party Gerhardt Eisler was also present. (100-127090-73; [redacted] Calif.) (U)

b7D In January, 1949, a reliable source described Clifford Odets as a long-time Communist Party member. (100-127090-73; [redacted]) (U)

b7D In 1946 a reliable source furnished information that Gerhardt Eisler was in the United States as a Comintern agent. (100-127090-73; [redacted]) (U)

On June 27, 1946, and on July 8, 1946, Gerhardt Eisler was observed in Los Angeles, California, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (100-127090-73) (U)

The March 27, 1947, issue of "The Washington Post," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., in a column written by Mary Spargo, reported testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. The article stated that State Senator Jack B. Tenney of the California Legislature had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the Communists. (61-7582-A) (U)

The April 15, 1947, issue of "The Washington Post" newspaper carried an article concerning a press interview of Charles Chaplin at New York City on April 14, 1947. The article stated that Chaplin denied he was a Communist, but stated that he might be called a "Communist sympathizer." (100-127090-15) (U)

- 10 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The June 8, 1947, issue of "The Worker," Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," as well as the "Daily Worker" in the issue of June 4, 1947, carried articles stating that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria was so violent." (U) (100-158774)

The publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," dated July 3, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Fitch Hunt." This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion of the release of his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux." One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a Communist." The next question was, "Are you a Communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by Communist sympathizer. During the War I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hanns Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a Communist agent?" To this he replied, "I know nothing about his brother, I know nothing about whether he is a Communist agent. I do know that Hanns Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hanns Eisler were a Communist?" His reply to this query was, "No." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference." (U) (100-127090-24)

During 1947, a publication entitled "Unbiased Opinions," published by Fox West Coast Theaters, contained a review of Chaplin's most recent film "Monsieur Verdoux." The review stated as follows: "Dangerous and destructive are the theories advanced, that society owes one comfort, security, even luxury and that crime committed for love of family or because of need makes the perpetration an object of sympathy and forgivable, exonerating the individual and blaming society for all evils is a very wrong kind of philosophy." (U) (100-127090-32, page 29)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 27, 1947, Howard Rushmore, a reporter with the "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper, appeared as a witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, D. C. During his testimony, Rushmore stated that Charlie Chaplin was a "Sacred Cow" to the "Daily Worker," and that his pictures had to be publicized whether they were good or bad. (U)

(100-127090-32, pg. 27)
During 1948, Chaplin, through his attorney in Los Angeles, California, requested a re-entry permit from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In connection with this application, Chaplin stated that he had not been affiliated with or active in organizations devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government. (U)

Concerning the above re-entry permit application, Chaplin was interviewed by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles on April 17, 1948. During this interview, Chaplin stated under oath that he had never belonged to a political organization in his life, that he was not a Communist, nor had he made contributions to the Communist Party or Communist front organizations. (100-127090-40) (U)

A reliable informant has reported that during the Summer of 1949, Sidney Bernstein, also known as Sidney Benson, was on several occasions in contact with Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Chaplin regarding dinner engagements with the Chaplins, and regarding the use of the Chaplin swimming pool for himself and his friends. (100-127090-73; CNDI [redacted]) (U)

Another reliable source reported that Sidney Benson was sent to Hollywood by the Communist Party in New York at the request of several Communist Party writers in Hollywood to act as liaison between the Cultural Group and the Section Organization, and the Section Organizer for the Hollywood Cultural Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party. This source stated that Sidney Benson remained in Hollywood for about sixteen months and then returned to New York in the Fall of 1949. (100-127090-73; CNDI [redacted]) (U)

On June 21, 1950, Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker" until 1945, stated as follows concerning Chaplin:

"Very early in my membership in the Communist Party - perhaps in 1935 - I was advised first by Clarence Hathaway and then by Jack Stachel that

- 12 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Chaplin was 'the equivalent of a member of the Party.' The occasion for this information arose in connection with a report that Chaplin had submitted the text of his moving picture 'Modern Times' to the Moscow Board of Censorship in Russia and that he had changed certain sections of the production to conform to their criticism. As I recall, this item appeared in the 'Daily Worker' and that is how I came to discuss it in order to be able to explain it to certain comrades in the trade unions.

"The second occasion when I learned of Chaplin's adherence to the Party was in connection with a proposal that he apply for citizenship. This came about in the early 1940's and was discussed in a Politburo meeting briefly. It was stated then by Browder, as the consensus of opinion, that Chaplin should not apply for citizenship since it would raise the whole question of his being an alien, an attack on his personal life, and all sorts of things that might lead to his deportation. That advice supposedly was to be sent to William Schneiderman on the coast.

"The third occasion was in connection with both the second front meeting and the rotten of Joan Barry against him. On both these occasions, Dennis and Stachel emphasized Chaplin's adherence to the Party. In the latter case, the 'Daily Worker' was ordered to run an editorial defending Chaplin's private morals, that being the only occasion where any such order was given while I was with the 'Daily Worker.' Jack Stachel stated the reason for this order was that 'we had to defend the integrity of Chaplin, a Communist artist.'

"Repeatedly I have heard of his financial aid to the Communist Party and to its fronts from Robert William Weiner, Len Harris, and also prominent members of the Politburo. This information was given me up to the time I left the Party.

"He has been a member of a number of fronts; however, the Party was very careful when they used Chaplin so that he would not be under attack."
(100-127090-73)

b7c
b7D
During 1950, [REDACTED] former Communist Party organizer, stated that [REDACTED] a former Communist Party functionary in the Hollywood, California area had identified certain individuals to him as members at large in the Communist Party. These individuals were directly responsible to the Communist Party Central Committee, but were never present at Communist Party meetings. [REDACTED] included among this select group Charles Chaplin.

- 13 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLEGATIONS OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY

On February 5, 1922, a reliable informant advised that he received information from a source whose reliability was unknown, that Chaplin, according to individuals connected with the New Yorkers Party, had always been a good contributor to the "cause." (61-30-18, page 7; unidentified source, San Francisco Office) (u)

A reliable source advised on September 6, 1922, that one A. Plotkin, a representative of the Communist Party, had made a speech at Meadow Brook Park, San Bernardino, California. In connection with Plotkin's speech, the informant was advised by another source that Charlie Chaplin and another individual reportedly financed Plotkin's activities. (37-4-99) (u)

On December 19, 1922, a reliable source advised that he had been told that the Woman's Shelly Club and the Serverance Club, which were considered "Finks" to the informant, were financed along with other Communist, Socialist, and anarchist clubs in the Los Angeles area by the "wealthy radical class." Chaplin was reported to be among this group. (61-1499-2, page 7; unidentified source) (u)

On January 10, 1923, a reliable source advised that he had received information that a \$1,000 contribution to the Communist Party had been made just prior to Christmas in 1922. No record was made of the donation nor was the donor identified. However, according to the informant's source, Chaplin was understood to have been the contributor. (100-12709014; unidentified source, Los Angeles Office) (u)

During 1939, John L. Leach, a former Communist Party member, testified before the Los Angeles, California, County Grand Jury. During his testimony, Leach stated that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter, a Communist writer, collected \$500 from Chaplin which was turned over to the Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. (100-127090-13) (u)

On December 19, 1939, a source of information who at that time was considered reliable, but has subsequently furnished unreliable information, stated that Raphael Rush of 11218 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, was an International Comrade, and had been placed in contact with individuals in the motion picture industry for the purpose of raising funds for

"A Soviet America to Come." According to this informant, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally for the above purpose. (65-1674-54 and 100-127090-13, page 10; Informant, [redacted])

On December 9, 1940, a source of known reliability advised that in a conversation between Winifred Eades Bates, then Executive Secretary of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in San Francisco, California, and Steve Nelson, prominent Communist functionary in San Francisco, which took place in the Headquarters of the United American Spanish Aid Committee in San Francisco, Nelson instructed Bates to represent the Communist Party in collection of funds. In this connection, Nelson instructed her to contact the motion picture colony in order to obtain money for the Communist Party. During this conversation, Nelson suggested that, along with others, Charlie Chaplin should be contacted. (100-127090-32, page 19; Faur) (U)

The December 27, 1943, column of Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, stated as follows: "From things I have learned, Charles Chaplin, who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross soon will find himself involved in something almost as bad as the Joan Berry case." (100-127090-13, page 10) (U)

"Passing Caravan," a New York publication, in an issue dated February 3, 1944, stated that investigation had indicated that Chaplin had contributed \$50,000 to the Communist Party. (100-267852-3) (U)

The December 10, 1943, issue of the "Los Angeles Herald Express," a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, carried a photograph of Herbert Biberman holding a check for \$200 donated by Chaplin at a rally for the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean of Canterbury." The donations reportedly were for the purpose of publicizing the Dean's views. (100-24493-451, page 46) (U)

Biberman was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee in October, 1947, and was subsequently cited and convicted of contempt. Reliable sources have advised that he has been affiliated with numerous Communist-front organizations. (U)

During January, 1951, a reliable source of information advised that along with others Charles Chaplin contributed large sums of money to the Communist Party, and was known as a "Party Angel." (100-3-63-1066) (U)

ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF:

The September 25, 1941, issue of "The People's World," west coast Communist newspaper, reported that Charles Chaplin was one of the sponsors of the Russian War Relief, Inc. (U)

(100-127090-13)
An advertisement in "The New York Times," issue dated October 10, 1941, regarding the Russian War Relief, Inc., stated "these eminent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people." Chaplin appeared as one of the sponsors of this advertisement. (U)

(61-7566-2994)

"The People's World," dated May 16, 1942, reported that Chaplin was a leading speaker at a Russian War Relief rally, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California, on May 16, 1942. (U)

(100-37226-4)
It was reliably reported on May 23, 1942, that Charles Chaplin was one of the main speakers at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, where the Russian War Relief sponsored a fund-raising drive. During his speech Chaplin urged the opening of a second front in Europe, suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats and Communists and hailed President Roosevelt and Karl Browder. (U)

(100-3-25-191; Riser)

The "News Letter," issue dated August 1, 1942, published by the California Division of the Russian War Relief, carried an article advising that the Music Committee of the Hollywood Committee of the Russian War Relief sponsored a concert on July 9, 1942. According to this article, Charles Chaplin was among those present. (U)

(100-37226-367, p. 31)
The "Daily Worker," west coast Communist newspaper, issue dated December 3, 1942, reported that a dinner in honor of Charles Chaplin had been held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on December 3, 1942, under the auspices of the Russian War Relief. According to this article, greetings were sent to Chaplin from several prominent Russian artists and writers including Ilia Ehrenberg, Sergei Eisenstein and Dmitri Shostakovich. "The New York Times," issue dated December 4, 1942, reporting on the above event at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City quoted Charles Chaplin as stating during the course of his speech "I am not a Communist, but I feel pretty pro-Communist." According to the "Times" article, Chaplin urged the persons present to abandon all prejudice against the political and economic ideals of Russia. (U)

(100-37226-236; 100-37226-4)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AFFILIATIONS WITH CITED ORGANIZATIONS:

Abraham Lincoln School

In March, 1943, it was reliably reported that Charles Chaplin was being considered as a possible director of the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois. (100-71076-11; Highly confidential source) (u)

The Abraham Lincoln School was cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

American Continental Congress for Peace

Reliable sources have advised that Charles Chaplin, American actor, was named as one of the honorary presidents of the American Continental Congress for Peace at the September 6, 1949, session of that Congress held in Mexico City. Another reliable informant reported that a telegram from Chaplin was read at the closing session of this Congress held on September 11, 1949. In this telegram Chaplin assured the Congress that he was with them spiritually even though it was impossible for him to be present. (100-358144-35 p. 15, 50; [redacted] active, rel. paid.) (u)

The American Continental Congress for Peace was cited as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the western hemisphere" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. (u)

American Russian Institute of Southern California

On April 22, 1946, it was reliably reported that Clara Malden, then active in the American Russian Institute of Southern California, had sent a telegram to Charles Chaplin inviting him to join with others in extending an invitation to Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, Ilya Ehrenberg and Constantine Simonov, Soviet writers, to honor Los Angeles, California, with an American Russian good will visit. (100-51620-33 p. 4; Tesur) (u)

In March, 1947, the American Russian Institute of Southern California planned an affair showing a Russian motion picture, "Stone Flower," at which the Institute considered having Charles Chaplin as the guest speaker. (100-127090-32 p. 24; [redacted] active, reliable) (u)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The American Russian Institute of Southern California has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

Artists Front to Win the War

According to "The New York Times," issue dated October 17, 1942, Charles Chaplin was the honorary chairman and principal speaker at a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York, October 16, 1942, under the auspices of the Artists Front to Win the War. According to the "Times" report, Chaplin praised President Roosevelt for releasing Earl Browder, hoped that President Roosevelt would prevent the deportation of Harry Bridges and called for an early opening of a second front in Europe. (100-15338-4 p. 3) (U)

According to reliable informants, one of the primary aims of the Communist Party during 1942, was the establishing of a second front in Europe. Chaplin's activities in behalf of a second front included contributions toward purchasing advertisements in trade papers and delivering speeches before rallies held in New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles. (100-3-14-1170; 100-37226-367; 100-97-5A) (U)

The publication "Challenge - Voice of Youth," issue dated July 3, 1947, set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to questions on his war record, stated that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He is quoted as saying "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right." (U)

The Artists Front to Win the War was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives. (U)

Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

In June, 1949, it was reliably reported that during the latter part of October, 1948, Charles S. Chaplin, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, contributed \$1,000 to the Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (100-127090-73; anonymous) (U)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. (u)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

The "Daily Worker," issue dated October 19, 1942, reported that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would sponsor a dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on October 27, 1942, as its first major public function based on Vice-President Wallace's speech "The Century of the Common Man." Charles Chaplin was listed as a sponsor. (100-7061-A) (u)

The "Hollywood Citizens News," published in Hollywood, California, issue dated September 7, 1947, reported that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held a rally in Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, on the preceding date, and among the sponsors of the rally were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chaplin. (100-129090-32 p. 23) (u)

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (u)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

The "Daily Worker," issue dated April 6, 1943, announced the formation of a National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., to promote better understanding between the USSR and the United States which was considered essential for winning the war. This report identified Charles Chaplin as one of the national sponsors of this organization. (100-146964A) (u)

According to "The People's World," issue dated October 23, 1943, Charles Chaplin was a member of the motion picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (100-146964-141 p. 30) (u)

The "California Jewish Voice," issue dated November 16, 1943, reported that the Los Angeles Council of the American-Soviet Friendship held a rally in Shrine Auditorium on November 15, 1943. At this rally Chaplin reportedly made a contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars. (100-146964-141 p. 2 & 6) (u)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was reliably reported that Charles Chaplin, in the Spring of 1944, contributed seven hundred and fifty dollars to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (100-127090-32 page 25) (rel. disc.) (U)

The "Daily Worker" for November 21, 1944, reported that Charles Chaplin, along with other movie people, had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on the previous Thursday. The telegram, according to this report, urged close American-Soviet friendship. (100-146964-4) (U)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

National Labor Conference for Peace

The October 6, 1950, issue of "Counterattack," a weekly news letter published by the American Business Consultants, Inc., reported that during the previous October Charles Chaplin had sent greetings to a Chicago rally of the National Labor Conference for Peace. (100-350512-360) (U)

The National Labor Conference for Peace has been cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

"New Masses"

It was reliably reported in January, 1945, that Charles Chaplin was to receive an award from the "New Masses" publication on January 22, 1945, at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. Chaplin was reliably reported to have contributed \$200 to this publication in 1944. (C-2; 100-7660-2708 p. 8; Highly conf. source, 61-9162-78) (U)

"New Masses" has been cited as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party" by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

People's Radio Foundation

On November 1, 1944, according to a reliable source, Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney and official of the International Workers Order conferred with Alexander Frachtenberg, Director of

- 20 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Publications of the Communist Party. According to the informant they discussed plans for the formation of a corporation for a contemplated radio station. The name to be given this corporation was "People's Radio Foundation," and on the Board of Directors, according to a statement made by Brodsky, was Charles Chaplin. (61-7341-34-218; Teahr)

On December 11, 1945, the "New York World Telegram," in an article by Frederick Folman entitled "Old Yank Staff Is Over by Pro-Red," pointed out that Charles Chaplin was one of the financial backers of the People's Radio Foundation and was instrumental in having the corporation established as a means of enabling the Communist Party to get in on the ground floor of FM radio broadcasting. (100-329561-10 p. 5 & 6) (U)

The People's Radio Foundation has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

"Salute"

On December 15, 1944, information was received from an unknown source advising that the magazine "Salute" was going to be published at New York City. According to the informant, Charles Chaplin was to be the chief financial backer. (61-7562-1421) (U)

According to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, "Salute" was found to be "Communist initiated and controlled or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system." (U)

Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace

The newspaper "Motion Picture Herald," published in Hollywood, California, issue dated April 2, 1949, in an article by George Shires, reports that Charles Chaplin was one of the sponsors of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held in New York City in March, 1949. (100-127090-46 p. 6) (U)

The Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

United American Spanish Aid Committee

It was reliably reported that Charles Chaplin attended a dinner at Sir [redacted] restaurant, Hollywood, California, on November 10, 1941. This dinner was held under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, Exiled Writers Committee and the United American Spanish Aid Committee. ([redacted] , Los Angeles; 100-7061-115 p. 5) (U)

The United American Spanish Aid Committee was cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

The American Committee to Save Refugees was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

The Exiled Writers Committee was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

World Peace Congress

The "Los Angeles Mirror," issue dated April 4, 1949, reported that "movie actor Charles Chaplin has joined the Communist organized World Peace Congress to be held in Paris this month sponsors revealed today." Chaplin's cable reportedly read "I am only too happy to join legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world." (100-127090-46) (U)

The World Peace Congress was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities "as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Conference at Moscow and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as 'the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace.'" (U)

MISCELLANEOUS:

According to a reliable source, Charles Chaplin was the principal speaker at the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" on November 25, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois. This program was staged in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American Soviet relations. According to the informant, Chaplin, during his speech, criticized the anti-Communist propaganda and further was quoted as saying "They asked me what I want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism. Rugged for a few, ragged for many." Further according to the informant, Chaplin stated "the stigma against Russia is being dissolved like mist in the sun." (U)

67D (100-3-14-1170 p. 42; [redacted] discontinued, reliable)
On April 26, 1943, Robert Arden, then a news commentator on a west coast network of NBC and a close friend of Charles Chaplin, stated that it was his understanding that Chaplin had once assisted a Soviet Agent in leaving the United States by supplying him with funds. Arden described this individual as the "Number One Communist in Bulgaria." Chaplin, according to Arden, met the Soviet Agent in Berlin, Germany, a number of years later while travelling in Europe. The time that Chaplin is alleged to have aided the Soviet Agent and the time he is reported to have seen him in Germany has not been established. (U)

The "Daily Worker," for July 30, 1943, reported that Chaplin was one of eight hundred labor, religious and civic leaders who joined in sending a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 29, 1943, urging him to prevent racial outbreaks and lauding his stand against discrimination. (44-609-A) (U)

On January 7, 1944, Joan Berry, the victim of a White Slave Traffic Act violation of which Chaplin was the defendant, advised that Chaplin had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a commissar. According to Miss Berry, Chaplin had advised her at one time that he had thought of "going back to Russia." (31-68496-172, p. 14) (U)

"The Worker," Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," issue dated March 5, 1944, in a column by David Platt, reported that Chaplin had been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917, that Chaplin was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship, and that the "red-baiting" press has been hounding him for more than twenty-five years. (31-68496-A) (U)

"The People's World," issue dated April 1, 1944, reported a press conference with Mikhail Kolotzov, Soviet film representative in this country. According to this report, Kolotzov advised that Russia had a plan for a series of programs to be given in the House of Cinema Workers in Moscow and that the April, 1944, program was to deal with Charles Chaplin. (100-203581-2839, p. 119)

According to a circular distributed by the American Russian Cultural Association, Inc., New York City, in November, 1944, Charles Chaplin was listed as a member of the Board of Honorary Advisors. The circular further reported that the American Russian Cultural Association was a nonprofit organization arranging lectures, concerts, conferences, etc., directed toward mutual understanding and closer cultural association between Soviet Russia and the United States. (100-172851-51, p.2)

The "Washington Times-Herald," issue dated February 10, 1944, reported that Senator Langer, Republican of North Dakota, had introduced a bill calling on the Attorney General to investigate to determine if Chaplin should be deported. (31-88496-A)

The "Los Angeles Herald Express," issue dated May 31, 1946, carried an article entitled "Knee Writer Lists Chaplin, Bette Davis as Soviet Friends." According to this article, Konstantine Simonov, Russian journalist, reported from New York that Charles Chaplin and Bette Davis and other Hollywood writers speak "in contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press, particularly the Hearst press, against the Soviet Union." (100-15732-369, p. 7)

"The Washington Post," issue dated May 3, 1947, reported that Konrad Berencovici had sued Charles Chaplin for one million dollars and recovered ninety-five thousand dollars in a suit charging Chaplin with plagiarism and breach of contract involving the motion picture "The Great Dictator." (25-42077A)

The Summer of 1947 issue of "Mainstream" favorably reviewed for its political and social significance, Chaplin's latest film "Monsieur Verdoux" in which he acted and also directed. (100-127090-22)

According to the California Committee on Un-American Activities "Mainstream" was a "Marxist quarterly launched by the Communist Party in January, 1947, for the avowed purpose of

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

stimulating 'Marxist thinking in literature and the creative arts.' It later merged with New Masses, 'the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party.' (U)

b-1 [REDACTED] (C)

The May 14, 1949, issue of the "Washington Times-Herald" reported that on May 13, 1949, Senator Harry P. Cain of Washington had submitted a statement to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee demanding that Chaplin be deported. Senator Cain stated that in 1948, during the deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler, Vienna-born former Hollywood composer and acknowledged former Communist, Chaplin had sent a message to Pablo Picasso, described by Senator Cain as a "self-admitted French Communist," which read: "Can you head committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings!" Senator Cain told the subcommittee that Chaplin "has had numerous connections with Communist fronts and Communist-controlled organizations." (100-127090-A) (U)

In December, 1948, another governmental agency of the United States furnished information that Charles Chaplin received from Moscow, Russia, through the Progressive Book Shop, 1806 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California, three books entitled "Planned Economy in Czechoslovakia," "The Czechoslovakian Public Health Service," and "The Czechoslovakian Five-Year Plan." These books were reported to be consigned to Chaplin at his studios at 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (100-127090-78; Customs, L.A.) (U)

b-1 [REDACTED] (C)

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

A reliable informant reported that in February, 1951, he had learned from a representative of the National Association of Mexican-Americans (ANMA) that Charles Chaplin had contributed sums of money for ANMA and other progressive organizations. In August, 1950, another reliable informant had reported that the Mexican Commission of the Los Angeles County Communist Party was practically inactive inasmuch as its work was being handled by the National Association of Mexican-Americans (ANMA).

B7D (100-127090-79, p. 6; [REDACTED])

(U)

- 26 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: September 30, 1952

PURPOSE:

To advise that, pursuant to the Director's instructions, Agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were told through Liaison on September 29, 1952, that they should consider getting in touch with the former butler and maid of Charlie Chaplin, and to furnish other data supplied by INS officials concerning the Chaplin case.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum of September 25, 1952, reflecting that comments had been made by INS in the Attorney General's staff meeting of that date on the Chaplin case. The Director said that there was some indication that Commissioner Mackey of INS was going to confer with the Bureau about this case. Accordingly the Director suggested that we contact Mr. Mackey or Colonel Hobberton, Deputy Commissioner of INS, to see whether we could be of any assistance and to mention the need for their Service getting in touch with the former butler and maid of Charlie Chaplin if they are in a mood to talk, because any delay might result in Chaplin's representatives approaching these individuals to see that they do not furnish the Government any information.

Supervisor John E. Foley, the Bureau's Liaison Representative to INS, contacted Commissioner A. R. Mackey, Deputy Commissioner Benjamin Hobberton, and Assistant Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell of INS on September 29, 1952, and in accordance with the Director's instructions asked whether the Bureau could be of any assistance to them and requested the desirability of their interviewing Charlie Chaplin's former butler and maid. Thereafter, the three officials of INS expressed their deep appreciation for the Director's kind interest in the case and offer of assistance. They stated that they would keep the Bureau advised of developments in this case. Mr. Farrell stated that INS is presently reviewing its files of Chaplin for security information and expects to call upon the FBI for assistance in establishing a subversive charge against Chaplin. He said that it is anticipated that INS will ask this Bureau for the identity and availability of various witnesses who can testify as to Chaplin's subversive activities.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-4-79 BY 1259 JCF/KSL

77 OCT 29 1952

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L. - 15

100-127090-825-6u

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Following the above, Mr. Mackey instructed Mr. Farrell to brief the Liaison Representative concerning INS's handling of the Chaplin case. Mr. Farrell explained that about two weeks ago, while attending a conference of District Directors of INS, Mr. Bruce Barber, head of the San Francisco Office of INS, advised Mr. Mackey that through an investigator of INS, Chaplin's butler and maid were willing "to talk." Mr. Barber was of the opinion that the butler was angry with Chaplin but he did not know the reason for the anger and suggested that INS should interview these people at once before they have a change of heart. Mr. Farrell stated that he would immediately call the Los Angeles Office of INS following his conference with the Bureau's Liaison Representative in order to instruct that office to handle these interviews immediately. In addition, he stated that he was instructing Mr. Barber to proceed from San Francisco to Los Angeles to supervise the Chaplin case.

Mr. Farrell stated bluntly that at the present time INS does not have sufficient information to exclude Chaplin from the United States if he attempts to re-enter. Mr. Mackey interposed that INS could, of course, make it difficult for Chaplin to re-enter but in the end, there is no doubt Chaplin would be admitted. Mr. Mackey pointed out that if INS attempted to delay Chaplin's re-entry into the United States, it would involve a question of detention which might well rock INS and the Department of Justice to its foundations.

Mr. Farrell advised further that while INS does not have sufficient information on which to exclude Chaplin if he attempts to re-enter before December 24, 1952, INS hopes that under the new Immigration and Nationality Act (Public Law 414, 82nd Congress), effective on and after that date, it will be able to make a case against Chaplin sufficient to exclude him. Mr. Farrell expressed the view that if Chaplin's lawyer was astute, he would have Chaplin return to the United States before the effective date of the new law. Under the new law, INS hopes to exclude Chaplin on moral grounds. As a matter of fact, INS is specifically attempting to prove that Chaplin conspired to cause one of his girl friends to abort. With a view towards establishing this charge, INS is interviewing the Chaplin butler and maid.

It is the intent of INS, that upon establishing the conspiracy charge, to afford Chaplin a hearing when he attempts to re-enter the United States. At that time, Chaplin will be

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

placed under oath and questioned. If he denies the charge and INS is able to establish it, he will be committing perjury and on the basis of the charge alone, he will be inadmissibly excludable under the Immigration and Nationality Act. On the other hand, if he admits the charge, he will likewise be mandatorily excludable under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Mr. Mackey and Mr. Habberton were of the same opinion that any attempt now or later to exclude Chaplin for security reasons would end in a "rhubarb" comparable to that which INS ran into in the Ellen Knaut case. You will recall the Bureau furnished security information to INS which was the basis for her exclusion. This case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court and ended in the Attorney General establishing a precedent hard to overcome, and contrary to normal procedures, he granted her a re-hearing after the United States Supreme Court had upheld the original exclusion. When Ellen Knaut was granted a re-hearing, her case went to the Board of Immigration Appeals which reversed the exclusion order of INS, and while the Attorney General disagreed in part with the opinion of the Board of Immigration Appeals, he nevertheless affirmed the results. Ellen Knaut has been admitted to permanent residence in the United States.

Mr. Mackey, Mr. Habberton and Mr. Farrell were fearful that the Chaplin case would end in the same kind of "rhubarb," attendant with a great deal of unfavorable publicity if attempts were made to exclude Chaplin on security grounds alone. They expressed the hope that INS will be able to establish the aforementioned charge, which coupled with a charge that his re-entry into the United States is prejudicial to the security of the United States, Chaplin will, if he attempts to re-enter after December 24, 1952, be permanently excluded from the United States.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the Internal Security Section in order that they may be apprised of the INS officials' comments and may be alerted for requests from that agency for assistance in establishing the subversive charge against Chaplin as well as the ascertaining of identity and availability of various witnesses who can identify his subversive activities.

Memo to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont
Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

We should get started
now & get our phase
of this case lined up.

← -

Office Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

A-5653092 Temp. INV:OJB
DATE: October 1, 1952

FROM : Raymond P. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service

SUBJECT: Your 100-127090; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. - SECURITY MATTER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

In connection with investigation initiated by this Service with a view to determining the admissibility of CHARLES CHAPLIN, it will be appreciated if we may be advised as to the identity and availability of the source of the information set forth in a report from your Los Angeles office on December 14, 1923, to the effect that

"CHAPLIN was identified as being a member of the 'Severance Club', whose membership consisted of wealthy radicals of the 'Parlor Bolshevik' type"

Advice as to the existence and content of the Los Angeles office report was furnished to the Commissioner in the fifth paragraph of the attachment to your memorandum of October 2, 1947.

Advice is also desired as to the identity and current availability of the informant, furnishing the following information which is set forth in paragraph seven of the attachment to your memorandum of October 2, 1947:

"It was learned 6/19/42 that one [redacted] said on one occasion, 'Sure, I'm a registered Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin. He is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco.'"

Information is also requested as to further identification, whereabouts, and current affiliations of the above-mentioned [redacted]

It will likewise be appreciated if this Service can be advised as to the identity and current availability of the informants who furnished the information set forth in the indicated paragraphs of the attachment to your memorandum of October 2, 1947:

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CONFIDENTIAL

100-127090-83
OCT 8 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A-5653092
(10/1/52)

The 8th paragraph: "An informant advised on August 6, 1942, that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership 'thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things the Party is demanding.' He then followed this report with a list of Communist members who were in this group of intellectuals, and included the name of Charlie Chaplin in it."

b1 34
The 20th paragraph: "On April 18 and 21, 1947, an informant advised that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party. However, he is extremely cooperative and to some extent controlled by the Party. The informant added that Chaplin will always go along with the Party and has helped it financially. He felt that Chaplin had financially aided the Communist West Coast paper, 'The People's World.'"

Paragraph 27: "On January 10, 1923, a confidential informant advised that a \$1000 donation was made just before Christmas in 1922 to the Communist Party, USA. However, no record was made of it and the donor's identity was withheld. The informant pointed out, however, that it was generally understood that the money came from Chaplin. In this connection, one Communist had advised the informant that Chaplin did make it but does not want it to be known."

Paragraph 29: "Information was received on December 19, 1939, that Raphael Rush of 11218 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, was an International Comrade, and had been placed in contact with the movie colony for the purpose of raising funds for 'A Soviet America to come.' According to the information furnished, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally."

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A-5653092
(10/1/52)

Paragraph 34: "An informant advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed \$750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated."

b1 7
[REDACTED]

b1 5
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
Advice is likewise desired as to the identity and availability of Informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] mentioned in the report of [REDACTED] dated August 10, 1948, at Los Angeles, and Informant [REDACTED] mentioned in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1951, at Los Angeles. *encl 7J*

b7c
May we also be informed as to whether the information above-quoted from paragraph 27 of your memorandum of October 2, 1947 is conceivably a basis for the allegation attributed to Gerald L. E. Smith, which is set forth in the third paragraph of page 28 of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 10, 1948, as follows: *encl 7J*

"On June 12, 1945, GERALD L. E. SMITH gave a speech in Los Angeles, California, in which he stated that in 1922, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, who was then not head of the F.B.I. but just a leg man, a good investigator, uncovered a meeting place of a bunch of Communists in secret meeting. Smith added that it was a crime then to be a Communist and that the Communists had to meet in the backwoods or behind the sand dunes; that HOOVER had 17 of these Communists arrested and they found official lists, papers, and names of people buried in the ground; that the investigators dug up a barrel and exposed a list of persons who contributed to the Communist Party in 1922; that included among them was the name of CHARLIE CHAPLIN."

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A-5653092
(10/1/52)

It will be appreciated if we can be furnished with copy of statement made by JOAN BERRY on January 7, 1944, in connection with CHAPLIN's violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, it being noted in paragraph 86 of the attachment to your memorandum of October 2, 1947 that therein Miss Berry alleges that CHAPLIN had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissar, and that he had told her that he had given some thought of going back to Russia.

The assistance of the Bureau is requested in locating the pertinent issue of "PRAVDA" in which there is alleged to be "an enthusiastic tribute to CHAPLIN as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a CHAPLIN film in Russia." It is noted in the fourth paragraph of the attachment to your memorandum of October 2, 1947 that this issue of "PRAVDA" is alleged to have given "a great boost to 'Comrade Charlie' as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party." (Underlining supplied).

b-1
[REDACTED] also, whether there is information which would confirm CHAPLIN's financial and/or cultural contributions to the Communist movement. In addition, it will be appreciated if information can be secured as to whether CHAPLIN's correct name is ISRAEL THORNSTEIN as has been alleged, [REDACTED]
b-1
[REDACTED]

R.F. Farrell

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 2 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 100-127090

PART 2 OF 2

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

October 8, 1952

Director, FBI (100-127090) - CONFIDENTIAL

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KRM
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FRO, D, 1.2.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-83

In connection with an investigation to determine the subject's admissibility to the United States upon his return from abroad, Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested the assistance of this Bureau. That Agency has specifically requested the identity of several sources and their availability to testify. One copy of Immigration and Naturalization Service letter to the Bureau dated October 1, 1952, is being forwarded to each office receiving copies of this letter. (U)

Los Angeles is referred to the following:

On page one of enclosed letter, IEB requests the identity of a source who furnished information concerning Chaplin as a member of the "Severance Club." This information was set forth in a report dated December 14, 1923, at Los Angeles. This report was entitled "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District," prepared by Special Agent A. A. Hopkins, Los Angeles file number 180/820. Pertinent information was set forth in this report on page two under the subheading "Severance Club." (1)

You are requested to identify the source of this information and, if possible, contact this source to determine his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U) *100-177494-00*

Enclosure

2 cc - New York / (100-85387) 137
w/Enclosure

2 cc - San Francisco
w/Enclosure

2 cc - San Diego
w/enclosure

1953

MAILED 11
OCT 6 1952
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On page two of attached letter, INS requests the identity of a source who advised that \$1,000.00 was donated to the Communist Party in 1922 and that it was generally understood this money came from Chaplin. This information was furnished to the Bureau by report dated January 10, 1923, at Los Angeles, entitled "Charlie Chaplin, Los Angeles, California, Communist Activities." This report was prepared by Special Agent A. A. Hopkins. This report states "A confidential informant in contact with the Communist Party of America (underground organization) reports," and thereafter the information concerning the donation was set forth. (U)

You are requested to identify the source of this information and, if possible, contact this source to determine his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

On page three of the attached letter, first paragraph, INS requests the identity of an informant who furnished information that Chaplin had contributed \$750.00 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. By report dated April 7, 1944, at Los Angeles, information was set forth that former informant [redacted] of Los Angeles had advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed \$750.00 to the above-listed organization. (U)

You are requested to contact [redacted] and ascertain if he will be available to testify for INS. (U)

On page three of the attached letter, fourth paragraph, INS asks for the identity of informants [redacted] and [redacted] of report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1948, at Los Angeles. [redacted] of this report is [redacted] who has been identified as [redacted] was identified as [redacted] (U)

You are requested to contact the above two individuals to determine their availability to testify for INS. (U)

Your attention is further called to the last paragraph on page three of the attached letter, wherein INS inquires as to the source of information concerning a speech given by Gerald L. K. Smith on June 12, 1945. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Diego is referred to the following set forth
on page three of attached letter;

b1 [REDACTED]
(c)

b1 [REDACTED]
(c)

(u) San Diego is requested to contact [REDACTED]
and ascertain if he could testify to the above information
and would be willing to be contacted by INS officials. (u)

b1 [REDACTED]
(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
New York is referred to the following:

b7D Page two, first paragraph of attached letter, which refers to information an informant furnished on August 6, 1942, which states that Charlie Chaplin was one of a group of intellectuals considered Communist Party members. This information is set forth in a document entitled "Radical Artists, Writers-Actors-Musicians Demand a Second Front." This document carries a statement at the top, "New York, July 28, 1942," and was furnished by [REDACTED] This document states:

"Note: Never in the history of the Communist movement have the hidden intellectual membership 'thrown all caution to the wind' and come out in the open for the things that the Party line are demanding at the present time.

"Here is the latest list; those marked with an X 'are not Communists but left-wing liberals.' The rest can all be filed as Communists." (U)

The name Charles Chaplin was contained on this list and was not marked with an X. (U)

b7D New York is requested to identify the source of this information which supposedly was one [REDACTED] The Bureau has been unable to identify this source. If source can be identified, New York should determine the availability of this source to testify for INS. (U)

All offices should handle this matter immediately and the results of their inquiries should be forwarded to the Bureau by October 20, 1952, without fail. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASH 3 FROM LOS ANGELES
DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

3-02 PM

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SM-C. JUNE. RE LOS ANGELES TEL AUG. TWENTYNINE, FIFTYTWO. ON OCT. TWO, FIFTYTWO, LOCAL INS OFFICE ADVISED THEY WILL HAVE ACCESS TO USA-S FILE ON SUBJECT RELATIVE TO WSTA AND CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATION AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY-S FILE RELATIVE TO ALLEGED ABORTION INVESTIGATION WHICH WILL GIVE THEM PRACTICALLY ALL FACTS BEARING ON MORAL TURPITUDE AND, THEREFORE, CHANGES LOS ANGELES- POSITION AS SET FORTH IN RETEL. REVIEW OF WSTA FILE IN LOS ANGELES OFFICE REFLECTS REPORT OF SA DATED OCT. EIGHT, FORTYTHREE, BUFILE THIRTYONE DASH SIX EIGHT FOUR NINE SIX, APPARENTLY NOT FORWARDED TO USA. THIS REPORT CONTAINS INFO FROM INFORMANTS BEARING ON POSSIBLE MORAL TURPITUDE OF CHAPLIN BEGINNING PAGE SEVENTEEN. INFORMANTS AND OF REF. REPORT THE RECORDS CONTAIN INFO FROM CHANEY WHICH WOULD BE PERTINENT TO ALLEGED IMMORALITY OF SUBJECT AND WHICH WOULD BE USEFUL TO INS IN INTERVIEWING CHANEY. SUGGEST BUREAU AUTHORIZE LOS ANGELES FURNISH THIS INFO AND OTHER INFO

END PAGE ONE

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1952

100-127090-
NOTED
10 OCT 9 1952

Ans. to
10/9/52
10/10/52

San

3 14 1954
FBI - LOS ANGELES

PAGE TWO

NOT ALREADY AVAILABLE TO INS WHICH MIGHT ASSIST THEM IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION BEARING ON MORAL TURPITUDE IN BLIND MEMO TO INS. IF BUREAU APPROVES ABOVE, LOS ANGELES WILL SUBMIT THE REQUESTED SUMMARY AS A SECURITY INVESTIGATION SUMMARY, OMITTING DETAILS WITH REGARD TO MORAL TURPITUDE AND INFO FROM ^{TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE} ~~TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE~~ ^{PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE} ~~PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE~~ ~~RESUMES~~ AND ANONYMOUS SOURCES WILL BE HANDLED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED FOR SECURITY SUMMARY REPORTS. EXPEDITE REPLY.

CARSON

A HOLD PLS

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOX. DIST. DIVISION

ms. [signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. H. Belmont

DATE: October 6, 1952

FROM : Mr. P. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

PURPOSE:

To advise you of instructions being submitted
to Los Angeles in connection with information to be
furnished INS.

BACKGROUND:

Subject and family are presently abroad on a
six-months' world tour. Considerable publicity has been
accorded the subject due to the fact that he might possibly
be denied admittance to this country upon his return. Los
Angeles is preparing a summary report on the subject including
results of security investigation and information concerning
the subject's morals.

DETAILS:

By teletype dated October 3, 1952, Los Angeles
advised that the report of SA [redacted] dated October 8,
1943, in a White Slave Traffic Act investigation concerning
the subject contains information bearing on the possible moral
turpitude of Chaplin. This teletype states that informants
and [redacted] of this report [redacted]

John Berry was the victim of the White Slave
Traffic Act investigation concerning Chaplin. [redacted]

LA requests Bureau authority to
furnish this information to INS to assist in conducting
investigation concerning the subject's moral turpitude. [redacted]

Attachment

RECORDED - 47

100-127090-85

EX

10 OCT 9 1952

63 OCT 17 1952

[redacted]
would be useful to INS in interviewing the subject's butler,
and they request permission to furnish this information in a
blind memorandum to INS. Los Angeles is being advised that
the Bureau will advise INS, Washington, D. C., [redacted]
[redacted] may be in
possession of information pertaining to the moral turpitude
of the subject.

ACTION:

If you approve the attached airgram should be
forwarded to Los Angeles and this memorandum should be
referred to the Liaison Section so they can advise INS,
Washington, D. C., [redacted]

[redacted] may be in possession
of information pertinent to subject's moral turpitude.
The Liaison Section should only identify [redacted]
[redacted] and should not divulge any
of the above stated details to INS.

ADDENDUM: (ljk) 10-8-52
advised accordingly.

Mr. Mario T. Hoto of INS was
JEFO

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127090

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: Oct 9, 1952
To: Mr. John W. Ford
Chief, Division of Security
United States Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charlie Chaplin, wa....
SECURITY MATTER - C

7-1 2-1
4-10-1
CLASSIFIED AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-81

CL/...
BY DES...
DATE 5-19-80 DRK/mb

10 OCT 9
COMM - FBI

The subject, accompanied by wife, Oona O'Neil Chaplin, and children, is on a world tour having left the United States on September 17, 1952. He has been afforded a great deal of publicity since leaving the United States due to the fact that subject may possibly be denied admittance to this country upon return. At the present time, subject and family are reportedly staying in the vicinity of London, England, and tentatively plan to remain on this trip approximately six months, intending to return to the United States at San Francisco, California, through the Orient. (U)

The subject was born in London, England, April 16, 1889, and has been active in the theatrical business since the age of seven. He came to the United States in 1910 and although he never became a citizen of this country he has resided here since that time.

RE 4 100-127090-786

[REDACTED]

OCT 9 1952 CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH
(C)
CONFIDENTIAL-AIR POUCH

- 2 cc - Los Angeles (100-15641) See note, page 2
- 2 cc - New York (100-85387) See note, page 2
- 1 cc - Foreign Service Desk

5-19-80
3708 DRK/mb
5-19-90

60 OCT 21 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The above data is furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your Department. (U)

No investigation is being requested of your Department or the Central Intelligence Agency. However, we would appreciate receiving any information concerning subject's activity that might come to your attention. (U)

2 cc - Director BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. Frank G. Wisner
Deputy Director, Plans (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service dated October 1, 1952. This letter is requesting the assistance of the Bureau concerning the subject. Your attention is called to the last paragraph on page four of this letter. It is requested that you handle the requests by Immigration and Naturalization Service and advise the Bureau any information discovered in this matter. You are also requested to furnish the Bureau any information which comes to your attention concerning the possible future itinerary of the subject. (U)

NOTE TO SAC, LOS ANGELES (U)
SAC, NEW YORK

If possible, through reliable sources ascertain intended itinerary of the subject of his world tour and advise the Bureau immediately. (U)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service October 8, 1952
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Director, FBI Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charles Chaplin, wa...Gibsonstein
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

8m 2-1
701 10-1

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JTP/MEH
ON 1-5-79

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
October 1, 1952, your Number A-5653092.

Referenced letter requested the identity of
[redacted] as set forth on page one. [redacted] is
presently unemployed and is residing at [redacted] b7c
Your Los
Angeles Office has received several reports concerning
[redacted] and for your information there are enclosed the
following reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
October 19, 1949, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent in Charge Guy Hottel
dated January 20, 1950, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
September 25, 1950, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
October 14, 1950, at Butte, Ex - 80 b7c

Report of Special Agent in Charge Guy Hottel
dated November 28, 1950, at Washington, D. C.

The source who furnished information set forth
on page two of your letter in the second paragraph, which
refers to "The 11th paragraph," is unavailable to testify.
On page three of your letter, fourth paragraph, [redacted] of
report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10,
1949, at Los Angeles, and [redacted] of report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated April 5, 1951, at Los Angeles, are likewise
unavailable to testify.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JTP/MEH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

90 OCT 21 1952

OCT 8 1952
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Louis F. Budenz, Fordham University, New York City, is the source who furnished information set forth on page two, paragraph three of your letter. Paragraph three, page two, of your letter states "On April 18 and 21, 1947, an informant advised that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party....."

Immediate steps are being taken to contact the other sources whose availability you requested and you will be advised of the results of these contacts immediately upon their receipt.

In reference to your inquiry concerning the location of the original copy of the pertinent issue of "Pravda" which sets forth information concerning Chaplin, it is suggested that the original may possibly be located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. This article contained in "Pravda" dated January 12, 1923, is entitled "Theatre and Music, Charlie Chaplin," by Nikolai Lebedev.

Enclosure

- 2 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-127090)

DATE: October 16, 1952

FROM : SAC LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. *G.I.R. 3*
SECURITY MATTER - C *b7c*

Rerep of [redacted] 10/14/52, at Los Angeles. *100-1*

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles from time to time during the past week furnished information to this office relative to the investigation they have been conducting regarding the subject.

They have advised it was the intention of INS to endeavor to establish (1) that CHAPLIN had financed and abetted JOAN BERRY in the obtaining of two criminal abortions which allegedly took place in September, 1941, and again in October, 1942; (2) that CHAPLIN has been guilty of other immoral acts with JOAN BERRY; and (3) information regarding alleged subversive activities on the part of CHAPLIN.

Regarding the acts of abortion, INS has interviewed and taken a signed statement from JOAN BERRY *b7c*
[redacted]

They have also taken statements from EVELYN JEANNETTE JONES, [redacted] a former assistant to DR. A. M. TWEEDIE, who performed the abortions on JOAN BERRY. MISS JONES testified as to the performance of two abortions on JOAN BERRY and declared that she had assisted in the performance of one. She furnished INS with a signed statement. *b7c*

They have also interviewed JUNE WILSON, [redacted] a former assistant of DR. A. M. TWEEDIE, who testified to the performance of two abortions on the person of JOAN BERRY, and to have made telephone calls to the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN. *b7c*

AMSD - REG
[redacted] DBS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-5-99 BY 1259 JSP/KSP

b7c
INDEXED - 134

RECORDED - 134

EX-831

100-127090-88
OCT 20 1952

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PK
Page 7 of 10

LA 100-15641

b7c
MRS. A. M. TWEEDIE, [REDACTED] advised INS that her husband, DR. TWEEDIE, died in Los Angeles on February 13, 1952.

KAKUJANO WADA, CHAPLIN's chauffeur from about 1932 to January, 1942, has furnished INS with a sworn statement in which he stated that he picked up JOAN BERRY and a nurse at a doctor's office in about January, 1942, and conveyed them to CHAPLIN's home. This corroborates the statement by JOAN BERRY.

At the request of INS at Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Office reviewed the files for evidence or information which would be of assistance in the corroboration of JOAN BERRY's statement regarding the abortions, but none was found, and INS have been so advised.

The INS had indicated that they are endeavoring to prove other immoral acts against CHAPLIN; for example, having immoral relations with JOAN BERRY at a time when he was ostensibly married to PAULETTE GODDARD.

INS has also been conducting a number of interviews, including such persons as RUPERT HUGHES, the writer, EDWARD G. ROBINSON, and others.

It is noted that INS has requested their New York Office to interview ROBERT ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH KEGLER.

It is noted that INS at Los Angeles has contacted JOHN J. IRWIN, who is JOAN BERRY's attorney, and his assistant JOSEPH E. P. DUNN, a private investigator.

Through hearsay information the Los Angeles Office learned that former SA [REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED] has been retained in the past by LLOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN's attorney. It will be noted that [REDACTED] conducted extensive investigation of CHAPLIN in connection with the Mann Act case referred to in rerep. The INS at Los Angeles is aware of this information.

LA 100-15641

Liaison will be maintained with the local office of
INS in this matter, and the Bureau will be kept advised.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D. H. Ladd
A. H. Belmont

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 20, 1952

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEN
ON 1-5-79

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
Charles Chaplin, Monstein
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

Enclosed for your information is one copy
of the summary report on the subject prepared by
Special Agent [redacted] at Los Angeles,
California, dated October 14, 1952.

G.I.R. 3

Enclosure

2 cc: Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray
Criminal Division (Enc. 1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

66 OCT 29 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: October 17, 1952

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Rebulet 10/8/52.

DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

Paragraph three on page one of this letter concerns an Immigration and Naturalization Service request for the identity of a source who furnished information that CHAPLIN was a member of the "Severance Club." This information was allegedly set forth in the report of SA A. A. HOPKINS, dated December 14, 1923, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District," Los Angeles file 180/820.

Paragraph one on page two of Bulet concerns the information appearing in the report of SA A. A. HOPKINS, dated January 10, 1923, at Los Angeles, in the case entitled "CHARLIE CHAPLIN, Los Angeles, California, Communist Activities," to the effect that it was generally understood that CHAPLIN donated \$1,000 to the Communist Party in 1922.

Relative to the above information, you are advised that the Los Angeles Office does not have a file number 180/820. It is believed that these files have either been destroyed or forwarded to the Bureau. A search of the files of the Los Angeles Office fails to reflect that either of the reports of SA A. A. HOPKINS, mentioned above, are in the possession of the Los Angeles Office.

Regarding SA A. A. HOPKINS, it is noted that he had left the Bureau and was employed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, from which organization he retired in April of 1943, and died in February 1944.

The Los Angeles files contain no reference on "Radical Schools - Los Angeles District." The Los Angeles files reflect that in 1945, in connection with an individual who was receiving

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OCT 22 1952

LA 100-15641

b7c
the "Fourth International," a publication of the Socialist Workers Party, SA [redacted] under pretext interviewed HAROLD STORY, Secretary to the Los Angeles Fire Commission, who is a member of the Severance Club, in the first part of 1945. STORY advised that the Severance Club is composed of a selective group of liberals and that it is composed presently of about 80 active members with 40 or 50 associate members scattered throughout the United States; that the Severance Club was founded about 1906 as a dinner discussion club and does not represent either the free German movement or the pro-German Nazi movement. STORY said that it is neither Communist nor Socialist and that since 1917 or 1918 Dr. T. PERCIVAL GERSON has been President. STORY stated that applications are not received for membership but that individuals invited as guests from time to time might be proposed for membership by an executive committee. He stated that at the present time (1945) the Severance Club meets at Webster's Cafe on South La Brea near San Vicente twice a month. Mr. STORY claimed that the club adopts no resolutions, issues no literature, takes no action and issues no propaganda, it being a strictly dinner discussion group covering all political events.

b7c
b7D
A memorandum prepared by SA [redacted] in February 1945 states that the files of [redacted] reflect reports in October 1924 identifying the Severance Club as composed of about 75 members and describes the Severance Club as a radical group which with other groups protested against a national mobilization and celebration then endorsed by President COOLIDGE. [redacted] reports further reflect that the Severance Club (in 1924) was an organization of wealthy radicals, often referred to as the cream of the intellectual radicals; that its membership was composed of "pinks," Bolsheviks, "single taxers" and Communists. The reports reflect that the Severance Club had no literature but that any speaker would receive applause who made radical statements, particularly when matters were expressed concerning Russia or the Red flag. The same memorandum by SA [redacted] reflects that [redacted] reports in 1924 reflect that CHARLIE CHAPLIN had attended Severance Club meetings.

3/2/45

- 2 -

LA 100-15641

Letter dated July 2, 1942, the Washington Field Office transmitted a memorandum to the Los Angeles Office, a report dated at Los Angeles, California, November 17, 1927, marked confidential and headed "Communists" which they advised had been received from the National Defense Committee of the Nations' Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. It was stated in the Washington Field Office letter that the source of the article was not known. This report, under the heading of the American Civil Liberties Union, states that Dr. PERCIVAL GERSON expects to interest some of the members of the Severance Club in American Civil Liberties Union work.

67D The Los Angeles Office also has in its files what is reported to be a list of the members of the Severance Club which was obtained in February 1941 from [REDACTED]. CHARLES CHAPLIN's name does not appear on this list of members. It is possible that the information obtained by SA A. A. HOPKINS in 1923 concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN may have been received from [REDACTED]. Inasmuch as it is not public knowledge [REDACTED] they have expressed reluctance to testify in the past and it is doubtful whether they would testify in instant matter.

67D On page two in paragraph three of Bulet it is requested that the Los Angeles Office contact [REDACTED] and ascertain if he will be available to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding a \$750 contribution made by CHAPLIN in about 1944 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. With regard to [REDACTED] the Bureau has previously been advised that he was given the symbol number of [REDACTED]. He was [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, and the type of information that he could be expected to furnish was listed as "admittance to any office in the building in connection with matters affecting the national security and particularly regarding Communist activities." Because of the nature of the information furnished by [REDACTED] and in view of the fact that he probably had no knowledge of the fact that CHAPLIN gave \$750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it is not felt advisable that his identity be revealed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

LA 100-15641

b7c
b7D
The above paragraph regarding [redacted] answers a request made on page two of Bulet for the identity of informant mentioned in the report of SA [redacted], dated August 10, 1948, inasmuch as [redacted] is [redacted]

b7c
b7D
Reference is made to the fifth paragraph on page two of Bulet in which it is requested that [redacted] mentioned in SA [redacted] report dated August 10, 1948, who is identified as [redacted] be contacted to determine his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. [redacted] died on December 4, 1950 [redacted]

b7c
Reference is also made to the last paragraph on page two of Bulet wherein the Immigration and Naturalization Service inquires as to the source of information concerning a speech given by GERALD L. K. SMITH on June 12, 1945. The Los Angeles files contain a lengthy memorandum concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH's speech on this occasion, which meeting was held on the third floor of 1204 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday evening, June 12, 1945. The memorandum bears no identification as to who prepared it, but SA [redacted] states that he and his wife attended this meeting as did [redacted]

[redacted], Los Angeles, California. It is noted that the statement made by GERALD L. K. SMITH concerned a raid made by the Bureau in Michigan in 1922 during which records were found indicating that CHAPLIN was a contributor to the Communist Party. By letter dated August 13, 1948, in answer to a request by the Los Angeles Office, the Bureau advised that the Bureau's files did not disclose any information verifying this matter.

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division
October 21, 1952
Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090-90

RECORDED-30

DECLASSIFIED BY 1859 JSP/KEN
ON 1-5-79

Reference is made to your letter dated
October 1, 1952, requesting the identity of several
sources who furnished information concerning this
subject.

- (1) Page 1 of referenced letter requested the
identity of a source who furnished information
set forth in the report dated December 14,
1923, which disclosed Chaplin as a member of
the "Severance Club." This source is not
available to testify.
- (2) Page 2 of referenced letter in the fourth
paragraph requested the identity of a source
who furnished information on January 10, 1923,
regarding Chaplin's donation of \$1,000 to
the Communist Party. This source is not
available to testify.
- (3) Page 3 of referenced letter, first paragraph,
requested the identity of the source who
furnished information concerning Chaplin's
\$750 contribution to the National Council of
American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.
This source is not available to testify.

- (4) Page 3, fourth paragraph of referenced letter
requested the availability of [redacted] and
mentioned in a report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated August 10, 1948, at Los Angeles. Both of these sources are unavailable
to testify.

Page 3, first paragraph of referenced letter,
requested the identity of a source who advised

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DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chaplin was a Communist Party member.
This source is not available to testify.

We are unable to determine if the source which furnished the information reflected above in item number 2 is a basis for the allegation attributed to Gerald L. K. Smith as set forth in the last paragraph 3, of referenced letter.

b7c
Concerning your request for a copy of the statement made by Joan Berry in connection with Chaplin's alleged violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, you are advised that this statement is set forth in the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. Copies of this report have been submitted to your office.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, New York (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
 SU - C
 (Office of Origin: Los Angeles)

DATE: 10/20/52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-5-79 BY 1259

Rebulet to Los Angeles, cc New York, 10/8/52.

b7D
b7c [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on 10/14/52, advised that the subject and his family are currently staying at the Savoy Hotel in London, England. This source was requested to obtain any additional information regarding CHAPLIN's proposed itinerary in Europe. It was the opinion of [redacted] that the only party who would be able to furnish information regarding the subject's itinerary would be United Artists Corporation, a moving picture company with which CHAPLIN has been associated in recent years as owner and member.

b7c Former Special Agent [redacted] currently an executive with Twentieth Century Fox Films was contacted with regard to the subject. In this regard it is noted that while United Artists and Twentieth Century Fox are separate organizations, the presidents of these companies are brothers, GEORGE and SPIROS SKOURAS. Mr. [redacted] advised that he had not heard anything about CHAPLIN's itinerary, and that he does not believe that CHAPLIN had advised United Artists or anyone else in New York City of his European travel plans.

b7c The files of the New York Office do not show any information further identifying the [redacted] mentioned on page 4 of reference letter. RUC.

1-Los Angeles (100-15641)

b7c [redacted] PSC

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100-127090-91
 OCT 22 1952

EX-831

71 OCT 31 1952

OCT 31 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
 RM - C

CONFIDENTIAL DATE: October 20, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-10-80 BY 1043 JSP/MEH

Re Summary Report of SA [REDACTED] 10/14/52 at Los Angeles.

The Bureau has requested that they be advised regarding the availability to testify of the informants who have furnished information concerning CHAPLIN. (U)

It is requested that the offices receiving copies of this letter contact the informants listed and thereafter advise the Bureau relative to their availability to testify. These informants are listed below by the symbol number used to designate them in referenced report:

NEW YORK:

[REDACTED] b7D
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] b1
 [REDACTED] - (C)
 [REDACTED]

INS, Los Angeles, advised [REDACTED] presently under deportation proceedings in New York City and could be located through INS, New York City.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS
 BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 DATE 5-19-80 DRK/meh

- cc: 2 - New York (100-89192) (REG.)
 2 - San Diego (REG.)
 2 - San Francisco (REG.)

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 [EX-83]
 OCT 22 1952

AIR MAIL
 REGISTERED MAIL

71 OCT 31 1952

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 BY [REDACTED]
 DATE 9/17/79

CLASS. BY 1259 JSP/MEH
 REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
 DATE OF REVIEW 1-5-89

LA 100-16841

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1
SAN FRANCISCO:
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - (c)
[REDACTED]

b7D
SAN DIEGO:
[REDACTED]

Office of Naval Intelligence, 11th
Naval District, San Diego, California.

b1 [REDACTED] - (c)
It is noted that San Diego has already been requested by Bureau
letter to Los Angeles dated October 8, 1962, to contact this
informant.

The Los Angeles office will furnish additional information regard-
ing availability of other informants in the immediate future.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-29304)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: October 21, 1952

88290

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, New York, San Diego, and San Francisco dated October 8, 1952. Re San Francisco teletype to Los Angeles dated October 6, 1952.

You are advised that in referenced teletype the San Francisco Office advised the Los Angeles Office that information concerning subject furnished by [redacted] cannot be considered reliable. As the Bureau is aware [redacted] is identical with former [redacted] who has been discredited. Information furnished by this former informant has been of value in the past but much of the information that was furnished proved to be unreliable and this informant was discredited.

It is not believed that information furnished by this source would be of value to INS in a proposed hearing regarding subject; therefore, no contact is being made by this office with the former informant. HUC.

cc: Los Angeles (100-15651) REGISTERED

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 DATE 1-8-79 BY 1259 JSP/KWH
 1-8-79 1259 JSP/KWH

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EX-18

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b-1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-94; NR, 9/30/52; 10/3/52

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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86451

October 24, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 1-5-77 BY 1259 JST/KEN

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

N. Y. Daily News	5/3/44	62-64131-A
Walter Winchell	12/43	62-31615-386
New Masses	1/46	61-9182-78, p. 4
N. Y. Times	10/10/41	100-37226-A
D. C. Daily Worker	12/7/42	100-37226-A
D. C. Daily Worker	10/7/42	100-97-A
N. Y. Times	10/17/42	100-97-5-A
Washington Star	12/18/49	100-3-A
Daily Worker	1/18/48	61-4478-A
Washington Post	5/14/49	65-56402-A
D. C. Worker	10/25/42	100-15338-A
D. C. Daily Worker	7/23/42	100-3-A
Daily Worker, N. Y.	12/17/44	100-337687-A
D. C. Daily Worker	2/16/44	100-138754-A
D. C. Daily Worker	6/16/44	100-138754-A
N. Y. Daily Worker	9/29/43	100-146964-A
Federated Press California	8/22	100-22025-X14
California Daily Worker	11/21/44	100-146964-A
D. C. Daily Worker	4/6/43	100-146964-A
D. C. Daily Worker	10/19/42	100-7061-A
Chicago Daily Tribune	4/20/49	100-361031-A
Washington Post	4/19/49	100-361031-A
Daily Mirror	4/19/49	100-361031-A
N. Y. Daily Mirror	6/13/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	6/3/47	100-138754-A
N. Y. Compass	9/12/49	100-12304-A
Daily Worker	3/13/41	61-7558-A
Washington Post	9/7/47	100-138754-A
The Worker	5/15/49	100-127090-A
Daily Mirror	5/29/46	100-3-25-A
Cleveland News	2/18/49	87-7422-A
Los Angeles Daily News	9/28/49	94-4-2202-A
Los Angeles Herald & Express	5/15/47	100-138754-A

Personal request of Carl Burrows

Original to Commissioner INS

J.E.Poley:bjw

RECORDED - 22

1108-127010-75

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EX-130

62 NOV 3 1952

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Washington Star	9/11/49	100-138754-A
Los Angeles Herald & Express	9/10/49	100-138754-A
Times Herald	7/12/48	100-138754-A
Times Herald	10/23/47	100-138754-A
Los Angeles Herald & Express	12/10/47	100-195220-A
Washington Post	3/27/47	61-7582-A
Washington Star	6/9/49	61-7582-A
Washington Times Herald	7/12/48	62-71788-A
Washington Times Herald	5/17/48	62-71788-A
The Evening Star	5/17/48	62-71788-A
New York Compass	7/24/52	100-138754-A
Washington Post	8/15/49	100-358114-A
Daily Herald	10/22/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	7/30/43	44-809-A
Daily Mirror (N. Y.)	4/19/47	94-8-93-A
Washington Post	5/3/47	25-42077-A
Daily Worker	7/18/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	8/10/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	7/2/46	100-337687-A
The Worker	8/24/47	100-346880-A
New Masses, Inc.	7/4/5	61-9182
The Worker	6/8/47	100-15877-A
Daily Worker	10/9/47	100-40033-A
N. Y. Mirror	4/10/50	100-138754-A
Sunday Mirror, N. Y.	4/9/50	100-24628
Walter Winchell Broadcast	2/44	62-31615
D. C. Time Magazine	4/3/44	94-3-4-11-456
Time	4/44	94-3-4-11-457

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJS/KSC
EXTENSION 2,3
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ORIGIN LOS ANGELES

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LOS ANGELES

10/14/52

10/1-3, 10/12/52

REPORT MADE BY

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TITLE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was.
Charles Chaplin, Thonstel

CHARACTER

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CURITTY MATTER - C

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 121/0010

REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-85

Subject, a motion picture actor and producer and a citizen of Great Britain, stated under oath in 1948 that he was born April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912, having previously been in the United States for two years on tour. He has left and returned to the United States on several occasions and last returned in 1936. He is presently in London, England, and possesses re-entry permit. He has been married four times, divorced three times and is currently married to OONA (O'NEILL) CHAPLIN. LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist functionary, stated that in 1936 CHAPLIN was "the equivalent of a member of the Party"; that he adhered to the Party; gave financial aid to the Party and has been a member of Communist front groups. PAUL CROUCH, an admitted former member and functionary of the Communist Party, stated under oath to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in 1952 that he knew CHAPLIN was a member at large of the Party.

Approved and

SAC

Forwarded:

CH Chaplin

ENCLOSURE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS CONTINUED:

Communist Party from 1935 to 1941. Other sources state CHAPLIN has been a member, sponsor, or affiliated with several Communist groups or groups controlled or influenced by the Communist Party. He has associated with persons reported to be or to have been Communist Party members. He has exhibited a friendly attitude toward Soviet Russia. In 1944 CHAPLIN was tried and acquitted in United States District Court at Los Angeles on charges of violation of the Mann Act. JOAN BERRY, victim in above case, admitted immoral relations with CHAPLIN and stated two abortions performed on her at instigation of CHAPLIN. (U)

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND	5
Birth Data	5
Citizenship Status	5 - 9
Education	9
Marital Status	9
Employment	9
Military Service Record	10
Identification Record	10
Residences	11
Description	11
Information Pertaining to Moral Turpitude on Part of Subject	12 - 39
II. INTERVIEW OF CHARLES CHAPLIN BY INS AT LOS ANGELES ON APRIL 17, 1948	40 - 65
III. INFORMATION PERTAINING TO QUESTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP OF CHARLES CHAPLIN	66 - 89
A. Paul Crouch	66 - 86
B. Louis F. Budenz	87 - 88
C. Information Furnished by Other Sources	88 - 89
IV. INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATES OF CHAPLIN WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS	89 - 95
A. Hanns Eisler	89 - 91
B. Gerhardt Eisler	91 - 92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

C. Lion Feuchtwanger	93
D. Theodore Dreiser	93 - 94
E. Richard Edward Lauterbach	94
F. Lubomir Linhart	94

V. AFFILIATION OF CHARLES CHAPLIN WITH GROUPS
DECLARED TO BE COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE GROUPS OR
EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED OR INFLUENCED BY COMMUNIST PARTY 95 - 106

A. National Association of Mexican-Americans . . .	95
B. National Council of American Soviet Friend- ship	96
C. American Russian Institute	97
D. Artists Front to Win the War	98
E. Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions	98
F. Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace	98
G. World Peace Congress	99
H. American Continental Congress for Peace . . .	100
I. Hollywood Ten	101
J. Independent Progressive Party	101
K. Labor Youth League	102
L. Russian War Relief	103
M. Westland School	104
N. World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace	105
O. Writers in Exile Committee	106

b1
[REDACTED]
VII. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION 113 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

BIRTH DATA

In a statement made under oath by CHAPLIN to Inspector JOHN P. BOYD, Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California, on 11, 1948, he indicated he was born on April 16, 1889 at London, England.

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

On September 9, 1948 Special Agent [REDACTED] determined that the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C., which were made available by J. P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, reflected the following pertinent information regarding the subject. *b7c*

A Certificate of Admission of an Alien reflected that CHARLES CHAPLIN, a citizen of England, was born at London, England on April 16, 1889. He arrived at the Port of New York, New York, on October 12, 1912 aboard the SS Oceanic of the White Star Line for the purpose of permanent residence in the United States. He listed his last residence as being in the United States, it being noted that he had previously been in the United States for a period of two years on tour.

Another Certificate of Admission of an Alien reflected that CHAPLIN arrived at the Port of New York on October 17, 1921 aboard the SS Berengaria of the Cunard Line at which time his destination was Los Angeles, California where he stated he had resided from 1911 until July, 1921.

In a sworn application for a re-entry permit, #680975, dated December 20, 1930 at Los Angeles, CHAPLIN stated that he is the son of CHARLES CHAPLIN and HANNAH LILLY LODGES; that he last arrived in the United States at New York City on September 16, 1920 (actually October 17, 1921) as CHARLES SPENDER CHAPLIN. He said he proposed to leave the United States from the Port of New York about January 15, 1931 for an absence of about six months to one year for a trip around the world via England for business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit #676727 was issued to CHAPLIN on January 6, 1931.

By letter dated December 4, 1931 at London, England under the letterhead of United Artists Corporation, Ltd. and sworn to before the United States Consul at London, England on December 15, 1931, CHAPLIN requested an extension of his re-entry permit stating that business reasons prevented his return to the United States beyond its present expiration date of January 6, 1932. An extension was

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

granted to July 6, 1932, and CHAPLIN returned to the United States on June 14, 1932 aboard the SS ~~W. M. ...~~ at either Los Angeles, California or Seattle, Washington.

In a sworn application for a re-entry permit, #1069271, dated January 29, 1936 at Los Angeles, California, CHAPLIN stated that he last arrived in the United States on the ~~Kikaw ...~~ at Seattle, Washington on June 14, 1932. He listed his mother's name as ~~HANNAH HARLEY HODGES~~ and stated his residence was 1103 Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California, where he had resided for the past thirteen years. He stated he was employed by the Charles Chaplin Film Corporation, and he proposed to depart from the United States at San Francisco, California on February 15, 1936 for a proposed absence of two months for the purpose of visiting China and the South Sea Islands on business and pleasure. Re-Entry Permit #1070545 was granted to him on February 6, 1936 for a period of one year. He re-entered the United States on June 3, 1936 aboard the SS President Coolidge at the Port of San Francisco, California.

CHAPLIN again applied for a re-entry permit at Los Angeles, California on February, 26, 1948 at which time he stated that he last arrived in the United States at San Francisco, California on June 3, 1936. He listed his mother's name as HANNAH HARLEY HODGES and the name of his nearest relative or friend in the country from whence he came as Miss NELLIE CHAPLIN, 19 Bloomsbury Place, Brighton, Sussex, England. He stated that he was accompanied on his last trip by PAULETTE GODDARD and ALTA GODDARD.

CHAPLIN stated that he was a citizen of Great Britain by birth and was travelling on a passport issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on February 17, 1948, which was valid until February 17, 1953. He listed his present residence in the United States as 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, where he stated he has resided for the past 25 years. He stated that his nearest relative was OONA CHAPLIN.

He stated that while abroad, his temporary address would be c/o United Artists Corporation, Ltd., London, England. He proposed to sail from the Port of New York on April 14, 1948 aboard the Queen Elizabeth for a four months' visit to England, France, and Italy on business for the United Artists Corporation and for pleasure.

Re-Entry Permit #1489837 was issued to CHAPLIN on April 28, 1948.

B7c In September, 1948 Deputy Commissioner J. P. BOYD advised Special Agent ~~_____~~ that as of that date CHAPLIN had not picked up this re-entry permit.

- 6 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

The Immigration and Naturalization Service files at Washington, D. C. reflected that CHAPLIN had registered as an alien on December 7, 1940 and was assigned Alien Registration Number 5653092. At that time he resided at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. At the time of registering as an alien, CHAPLIN stated that he first arrived in the United States in September, 1910 and had lived in the United States for a total of 30 years and expected to remain in the United States permanently.

In September, 1952 the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington D. C., furnished information that a re-entry permit had been issued to CHAPLIN on July 16, 1952; that CHAPLIN expected to depart from New York City on the Queen Mary about September 10, 1952 apparently on a world cruise, and that it was his intention to return to the United States by way of San Francisco after visiting the Orient.

CHAPLIN departed from the United States on September 17, 1952.

On October 8, 1952 information was received from Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California that subject was currently residing in London, England.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper in its issue of May 11, 1931 reflects an article in which it is stated that CHAPLIN refused to appear before the King of England at a royal charity performance and in explanation said, "They say I have a duty to England, but I wonder. Nobody ever cared for me or wanted me in England 17 years ago. I had to go to America for my chance and I got it there."

The article further states that CHAPLIN stated that he believes patriotism is "the greatest form of insanity the world has ever suffered" and further the article states that CHAPLIN believes patriotism will eventually cause a war and he hopes they send all the old men to the front because they are the real criminals.

The "Hollywood Reporter," a motion picture trade paper, in its issue of March 9, 1950 contains an article which states, "CHARLIE CHAPLIN says: 'As a believer in "One World" I wish to respectfully state that my position is unaltered and that I have not made any request, officially or unofficially, for citizenship. These rumors and lies are part of a conspiracy instigated by my enemies to try and embarrass me.'"

The "Los Angeles Herald Express" newspaper of April 10, 1947 contains an article stating that at a news conference for foreign newspapermen, CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

answered three questions asked by ED SULLIVAN in his "New York Daily Mirror" column and raised at this conference by one of the foreign reporters.

SULLIVAN reported, "For thirty years CHAPLIN has earned a lush living in the United States, abandoning his native land, England. Why hasn't CHAPLIN become an American citizen?"

The article states CHAPLIN's reply as follows: "I haven't become an American citizen because I am not a nationalist. Seventy per cent of my income is derived from Europe, and thirty per cent from the United States. The United States takes one hundred per cent of that income for taxation purposes." The article further said out that CHAPLIN stated, "I am a very good paying guest."

In answer to the question whether CHAPLIN preferred democracy as defined by Russian Communism to democracy as it is defined in the United States, CHAPLIN is reported to have answered, "I'm not touting for any ideology. I'm for the progress of the human race. I'm for the little man. I won't enter into any political discussion. I'll leave that to the men in Washington."

In reply to the question as to why he did not entertain United States troops and visit our wounded in hospitals during the war, CHAPLIN is reported to have said that he had done war work by making speeches throughout the United States and that the others did the entertaining so much better than he could that he left that to them.

The "Los Angeles Herald Express" newspaper for April 14, 1947 reports a news conference held by CHAPLIN in New York City on that date during which CHAPLIN stated he did a great deal for the war effort. He made a speech in favor of opening a second front in 1942. He made speeches stressing unity. He said he was not a nationalist of any country and added, "You might say I'm a citizen of the world. I never voted in my life. Voting for people and separating them into groups leads to Fascism."

He was asked whether he was a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. He replied, "No. Life is so technical. If you step off the curb with your left foot you're accused of being a Communist."

In answer to a question, he replied that he was a very warm friend of HANNS EISLER.

The question was asked whether he knew that HANNS is the brother of GERHARDT EISLER, the Soviet agent, and he replied that he was not aware of that,

- 8 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

and he stated he would not have anything to do with spies or treachery.

EDUCATION

The "1942-1943 International Motion Picture Almanac" sets forth that CHARLES CHAPLIN attended public schools in London and the provinces.

MARITAL STATUS

CHAPLIN
In a sworn statement made by CHAPLIN on April 17, 1948 at Los Angeles before JOHN P. BOYD of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, CHAPLIN stated that he has been married four times; that his first marriage was to MILDRED HARRIS in Los Angeles in about 1921 and this marriage terminated in divorce; his second married was to LITA GRAY in about 1930 and this marriage also terminated in divorce; that his third marriage was to Miss (PAULETTE) GODDARD in about 1936 or 1937, that this marriage was consummated in China and terminated in a divorce obtained in Mexico in about 1941 or 1942; that he is presently married to Miss CONA O'NEILL whom he married in about 1943.

CHAPLIN
The "Los Angeles Examiner" newspaper in its issue of June 17, 1943 states that CHARLIN CHAPLIN and CONA O'NEILL, eighteen-year-old daughter of playwright EUGENE O'NEILL, were married on June 16, 1943 at Santa Barbara, California.

The "Los Angeles Daily News," a daily newspaper, in its issue of May 28, 1951 reflects that the fourth child of CONA O'NEILL and CHARLES CHAPLIN was born on that day (May 28, 1951).

EMPLOYMENT

The "1942-1943 International Motion Picture Almanac" reflects in the write-up concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN that at an early age he became a member of a juvenile troop (Six Lancaster Lads) and thereafter played Billy the Pageboy in "Sherlock Holmes" with WILLIAM DELLISTE; that afterwards he was a vaudeville headliner in Great Britain and the United States. He entered into motion pictures in November, 1913 with Keystone and thereafter worked with Essanay, Mutual, First National, and other motion picture companies. It is stated that in 1918 he constructed his own studio in Hollywood and is an owner-member of United Artists Distributing Corporation and an independent producer in his own right. Among his outstanding pictures are "The Gold Rush," "The Circus," "City Lights," "Modern Times," "The Great Dictator," and "Monsieur Verdoux."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

b7c Special Agent [REDACTED] reviewed the book entitled "Charlie Chaplin - King of Tragedy" by GERITH FOW ULM which was copyrighted in 1940 by the Carlton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, in which he found that it was stated that in 1916 CHAPLIN refused to re-sign with the Mutual Film Company and launched his own studio. He had a releasing outlet which provided him with \$1,000,000 for the production of eight pictures a year.

MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

At the time CHAPLIN registered as an alien on December 7, 1940 at New York City, he stated that he had had no prior military or naval service, and that he had not applied for first citizenship papers in the United States.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. reflect the following identification record for subject whose Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Number is 3860132:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN #--	3-14-44	18 U.S. Code, Sec. 51; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 52; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 88 - conspiracy; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 398, Mann Act	Released on 18 U.S. bond
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN #14571	2-14-44	Conspiracy and Mann Act	4-4-44 acquitted on both counts on chg of vio of WSTA 2 cts 5-15-44 chg diam on consp chg
AR	CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, #5653092	alien reg 12-17-40		

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LA 100-15641

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
--------------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------	--------	-------------

S. Army

CHARLES SPENCER
CHAPLIN #42 HPP

Motion
picture
employee
6-11-42

Summary

RESIDENCES

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect the following residences for CHAPLIN:

1921 - 2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, California.
1921 to 1930 - 1003 (1103) Cove Way, Beverly Hills, California.
1930 to date - 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

DESCRIPTION

The following description of CHAPLIN has been obtained from official records of the Government during the course of this investigation.

Age	63
Born	April 16, 1889 at London, England
Height	5' 5" to 5' 6"
Weight	145 lbs.
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	English
Citizenship	Great Britain
Marital status	Married, wife - CONN O'NEILL CHAPLIN.
Children	Six
Occupation	Movie actor and producer
Residence	1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California.
Alien Registration No.	5653092
Federal Bureau of Investigation Number	3860132

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

672 CLM
LA 100-15641

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO MORAL TURPITUDE ON PART OF SUBJECT

The files of the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, reflect that on February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned a True Bill charging CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 398. There were two counts to this indictment. The first count, in substance, charged that on or about October 5, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN did cause to be transported into interstate commerce one JOAN BERRY from Los Angeles to New York City with intent to engage in illicit sexual relations with her -- they not then, nor at any time being married to each other. Count two charged that on or about October 26, 1942, CHAPLIN caused her to be transported from New York City to Los Angeles for similar purposes.

On February 14, 1944, CHAPLIN submitted himself to arrest by the United States Marshal when he appeared there with his attorney, JERRY GIESLER. On February 21, 1944, CHAPLIN was arraigned before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR on the above charge. The trial of the above indictment commenced March 21, 1944, and lasted until April 4, 1944, on which date the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on both counts of the indictment.

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three other True Bills involving CHARLES CHAPLIN and others. One of these Bills charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN and Captain W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 51. Another charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 United States Code, Section 52, and a third charged CHAPLIN, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, W. W. WHITE, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, ROBERT ARDEN, JESSE BILLIE RENO and CLAUDE RAY MARPLE with violation of United States Code, Section 88.

On May 9, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR dismissed charges against RENO and MARPLE on the recommendation of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, and on May 15, 1944, the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, WHITE and DURANT were dismissed by Judge O'CONNOR, at which time he was advised by United States Attorney CARR that written instructions had been received from the Department of Justice to dismiss same.

- 12 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c CLM
LA 100-15641

The "Los Angeles Evening Herald Express" for June 3, 1943, reflects a suit was filed in Superior Court, Los Angeles, on June 3, 1943, same being brought by "JOHN DOE CHAPLIN (asserted unborn infant) by GERTRUDE E. BERRY, his guardian ad litem, vs. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN," alleging that CHARLES CHAPLIN is the father of the unborn child of JOAN BERRY.

The Los Angeles "Times" for May 26, 1946, reflects an article captioned "Chaplin Loses Appeal Against Baby Verdict." The article stated in a comprehensive opinion written by Justice EMMETT H. WILSON the appellate court affirmed the year-old verdict in which it was held that CHARLES CHAPLIN sired the infant CAROL ANN, born to JOAN BERRY on October 2, 1943. The opinion found specifically that the trial court evidence was sufficient to substantiate Miss BERRY'S contention that the baby was born as a result of intimacies in which she engaged with CHAPLIN at his home in December 1942. The article stated that "CHAPLIN, who admitted that such intimacies had occurred in March of that year, but not in December, offered testimony tending to show that at the end of that year she was associating with other men." The appellate court, according to the article, swept CHAPLIN'S assertion in this respect aside as too nebulous. Likewise, the appellate court held the lower court was right in refusing to dismiss the action on the basis of a pre-trial stipulation through which Miss BERRY agreed to dismissal if blood groups tests showed that CHAPLIN could not be the baby's father.

In connection with the investigation concerning the alleged White Slave Traffic Act violation (18 United States Code, Section 398), JOAN BERRY provided a written statement as follows:

"Los Angeles, California
November 6, 1943

b7c "I, Mary Louise Gribble, also known as Joan Berry, 10382 Mississippi, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the FBI - U. S. Department of Justice.

"I came to Los Angeles, California from Mexico City in about May, 1941. I had met A. C. Blumenthal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

in Mexico City and he gave me a letter of introduction to Tim Durant. He gave me this at the request of Mr. J. Paul Getty as I was interested in movies. I also had letters to Mr. Anatole Litvak (and) another man in pictures whose name I've forgotten. On second thought, I now recall, A. C. Blumenthal wrote these letters direct to these people.

"Mr. Durant called me shortly after I got here but I didn't see him then. I went back to Mexico and on my return he called again. One night about 11:00 he called me and came over and we went out for a drink. I didn't like him for the beginning.

"Four or five days later he called and asked me if I'd like to meet Charles Chaplin. I said yes so I went out to dinner with them. Another girl was along -- I don't recall her name. Tim came to the apartment and we went downstairs. Charles Chaplin was in the car, got out and we were introduced. We went to Perrino's for dinner. Tim left before we did and the chauffeur drove us around for several hours.

"We became friendly from the first. I told him how I'd been here before -- wanted to get into pictures. He said he thought I had talent for pictures. He said he'd like to put me under contract. I told him I was sick of the town, it was rotten and I was going back to New York and get married. He gave me his phone number and asked me to call him. I gave him mine. I didn't call him and he called me about 10:00 in the morning.

"Charles Chaplin and I saw each other rather frequently thereafter. I changed my mind about going to New York and decided to stay and go into pictures. I signed a contract with Chaplin Studios June 23, 1941. As I recall, it was about May 27, '41 that I first met Charles. It was not until after I signed the contract that I had sexual intercourse with Chaplin. He tried to induce me to do so soon after meeting me. For that matter Tim Durant did the same the first night I met him.

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LA 100-15641

"I studied at Max Rhinehart school of dramatics - Charles Chaplin Studio paid the fees. My contract with Chaplin Studios paid me \$75.00 a week. I have stubs from these checks through September 19, 1942. On Christmas, 1941, I got a bonus of \$1,000.

"We had begun having arguments in the spring and summer of 1942. I wanted to get away from our arguments and go to New York City. Charles Chaplin would not let me go -- he didn't want me to leave him.

"About the middle of September, 1942 Charles began working on a speech he was to deliver in New York advocating the 2nd front. I worked with him on this speech. He would rehearse it with me. He then told me I could go to New York. He wanted me to delay the trip until just before he left but I was impatient to leave.

"So he gave me just enough money for me to get along on in New York until he got there. The studio arranged for reservations for my mother and myself via train. I also talked with the travel agency -- as I recall it was the Revel Travel Agency in Hollywood.

"Just before we left I picked up the tickets and some money at the Studio. I had dinner with Charles Chaplin the night before we left. He said he was giving me just enough to get along on until he arrived. As I recall I got \$300.

"I believe it was October 2, '42 that my mother and I left. We had a bedroom on the train. On arriving in New York I stayed with relatives a few days and then checked into the Pierre Hotel. I stayed one night at the Waldorf Hotel.

"I called Chaplin from New York but didn't talk with him. He had told me that he was coming on in a couple weeks. I read in the papers that he was in town and at the tennis matches with Jinx Falkenberg.

"I went out to dinner with David Hecht - New York Attorney for J. Paul Getty.

- 15 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

"I don't just recall how the messages ran but Tim Durant did call me from the Waldorf. And it was arranged that I went to the 21 Club and meet Charles. I was answering a call from Tim Durant. I had been talking with Edward Chaney and he said I should see Charles before he went back to the coast.

"I told Tim Durant that I had a date but finally consented to see Charles. I was driven to the club by a friend of mine. I had dinner with Charles and Tim Durant. On the way out we met Phillip Barry and sat with him for a while. Then Durant, Charles and I took a cab back to Chaplin's suite at the Waldorf. Durant went into his bedroom. Charles and I then sat and talked about my appearing in the play he bought for me 'Shadow and Substance.' It was decided that I should go back to the Coast. He told me to come over the following day and he would give me the money to go back to Los Angeles on. Thereafter we had sexual intercourse and Charles took me back to the Pierre in a taxi. I don't recall the date of this meeting except that it was several days after Chaplin's speech at Carnegie Hall advocating the 2nd front.

"When I went back to his suite later that day, it was around early afternoon, we got talking about his interest in Russia. Here I was wanting to go back to the Coast and make the picture. He asked what I would say if he went to Russia to become a Commissioner. So we argued a bit about that. However he gave me the money at that time. As I recall it was \$300 which he wanted me to use to go back to the West Coast. He said he was leaving for there in a few days. He would make this picture and then he would go to Russia. This was the way we left it. I used the money to go back to Los Angeles, Calif. and I left in a few days.

"I have read this statement consisting of six handwritten pages and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"Signed JOAN BERRY

bx
Witness:

78/ [redacted] Sp. Agt. - P.B.I.
U.S. Dept. of Justice, Los Angeles, California."

- 16 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

b7c In interviews on January 7, 10 and 11, 1944, by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted], JOAN BERRY furnished detailed information concerning her activities dating from about May 1941 to the date of the interviews.

JOAN BERRY stated that she came to Hollywood in May 1941 from Mexico City. She brought with her a letter of introduction from A. C. BLOMENTHAL, a friend who had written to TIM DURANT and BENTLEY RYAN that she was coming to Hollywood. A short time after her arrival, TIM DURANT called her and mentioned the letter he had received from BLOMENTHAL and asked to take her out for a drink. She refused on this occasion and in between the time that she eventually saw TIM DURANT, she had made a trip back to Mexico City. On her return to Hollywood, she lived in an apartment house on Hobart Street near the Ambassador Hotel. She contacted TIM DURANT by phone on several occasions and in one such conversation, DURANT asked her if she wished to meet SPENCER TRACY or CHARLIS CHAPLIN. JOAN mentioned that she would like to meet TRACY and she thereupon was invited to a party which was being arranged on ENROL FLYNN'S yacht.

In a subsequent conversation with TIM DURANT, he asked JOAN if she would like to meet CHARLIS CHAPLIN and a dinner engagement for CHAPLIN with JOAN was arranged by DURANT. JOAN BERRY described this first meeting as follows:

"The car came for me at my apartment. TIM came up to the door to get me and when we went down to the car, Mr. CHAPLIN was standing outside and I was introduced to him. We went to Perino's on Wilshire Boulevard to dinner, and after dinner TIM, apparently having realized that he wasn't going to get anywhere with the girl he was with, excused himself, saying he had to go home, and he and the girl left in CHAPLIN'S car, the chauffeur taking them home. CHAPLIN and I remained. I recall that we stayed in the restaurant talking so long that they had to ask us to leave because they were closing."

During the course of this evening, JOAN BERRY mentioned to CHAPLIN that it is almost impossible for a girl to break into the movies without some type of connection or influence. According to JOAN BERRY, CHAPLIN'S reply to this was, "I could tell that you have a great deal of talent just

EX-CLM
LA 100-15641

by speaking with you." She said that CHAPLIN commented how "fresh and alive" she was and stated that he would like to have her under contract. She said that she could scarcely believe this offer and thought that he would promptly forget it, but later in the evening CHAPLIN gave her his phone number and asked her to contact him.

JOAN BERRY and CHAPLIN, after this first meeting, then saw each other several times during subsequent weeks, including one evening spent at the 123 Club. Then CHAPLIN invited JOAN BERRY to go to Santa Barbara with him and JOAN BERRY described this trip as follows:

"Shortly after our date at the 123 Club, CHARLES asked me if I wanted to go to Santa Barbara with him for an auction. I said yes, and we drove in his car -- the Japanese chauffeur driving. We got to Santa Barbara in the late afternoon, and had dinner in Santa Barbara. We then returned to Los Angeles. However, on the way to Santa Barbara in the afternoon, CHAPLIN was very insistent and impatient and spent most of the entire trip pawing and mauling me. I resisted him at all times and I recall that on one occasion I suggest that we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again. We reached an agreement on this trip up to Santa Barbara that we would cut out any romantic intentions as far as our relations were concerned, and keep it on a strictly friendly and business basis; that I would go ahead and sign a contract with the Studio and study for my part in the picture which he expected to make. At that time he was going to make a picture, and the exact idea of the picture had not been decided."

"Shortly after our return from this Santa Barbara trip, I signed a contract with Chaplin Studios in about June of 1941, and it was not until after the signing of this contract that I had sexual relations with CHAPLIN. This took place in CHAPLIN'S house. I might add here that CHAPLIN'S success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been told, and from my personal experience with him I know it to be true, that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines. This verbal persuasiveness of CHAPLIN'S was his

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CLM
LA 100-15641

violent insistence that he was madly in love with me. He began calling me his favorite names for his lady loves, 'Bunchy.'

"About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN, which was for a period of six months with options, and provided that I was to get \$75 a week, and after a six months' period I was to get \$100 a week. CHAPLIN insisted, as did also ARCH REEVES, business manager of the Studio, that I was to tell no one that I was under contract to CHAPLIN. It was to be given no publicity by the studio and I was not to even volunteer it to any of my friends.

"Because it was so far for CHAPLIN to come and see me, he suggested that I get another apartment. I was still living at the Ambassador Hotel. So I found an apartment on Shirley Place in Beverly Hills, and Mr. CHAPLIN came and approved my selection. I paid two months' rent in advance. As I recall, it was \$90 a month. I remember that CHARLES gave me the cash to pay this rent. I suggested that I pay one month's rent, but he said we might as well pay two and he gave me the money.

"About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN we took a yacht trip to Catalina. I had stayed all night in his house about two times before this trip. I can remember FRANK, the Japanese butler, bringing me breakfast. On this yacht trip to Catalina there were present besides CHAPLIN and myself, the captain, whose name I believe is ANDERSON, and GEORGE, CHAPLIN'S Japanese cook. On this trip to Catalina I definitely recall that CHAPLIN told me that after he made his next picture, which he said would be his last, we would take a trip to the Orient. He said that he wanted to die in the Orient.

"Speaking of sea trips, I recall now that the first time I met CHAPLIN I asked him how many times he had been married and he said 'Twice.' I said, 'What about PAULETTE GODDARD?' He said, 'Well, I mean three times.' Later he admitted that he and GODDARD had never been married.

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87C :CLM
LA 100-15641

"This trip lasted about a week. On this trip he started giving me lessons in voice training. I remember that every morning for two hours he would have me scream to the sea gulls to strengthen my voice. While on this trip I came to the realization that I was in love with CHAPLIN. He, of course, continued his protestations of love.

"I spent several days in CHAPLIN'S house and then went to New York. I drove my car. This car I had purchased with money given me by PAUL GITTY. This was somewhat of a bone of contention between CHAPLIN and myself, he insisting he was not going to pay any money on a car which somebody else had helped to get.

"Before I went to New York I thought I might be going to have a child, but I remembered that the first time I was ever intimate with CHARLES he told me that he couldn't have children. As a matter of fact, this was one of the devices which he used to persuade me to be intimate with him. I told him I was pregnant, and he said that if I knew someone in New York through whom I could have an operation, he would give me the money to go to New York, and then he did give me \$800 to make the trip to New York. In this connection, several months later CHAPLIN told me that he had really thought at one time that he was not capable of having children, but that he had gone to a doctor and that the doctor after examination had told him that he was very capable of having children and that he should be extremely careful. The point I am trying to make is this: that although he professed to be incapable of having children, he never doubted my faithfulness, so evidently he knew that my condition was the result of his association with me.

"I made this trip to New York in my car. I drove my car from Los Angeles to Denver and my step-father accompanied me from there to New York. In New York I made no attempt to have an operation. My mother, father and I drove to Denver, and at Denver my father remained and my mother and I drove on to Los Angeles alone.

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67c CCM
LA 100-15641

"I forgot to mention that while I was in New York I called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him that I would return in ten days. He said 'all right,' he would be expecting me then. In this conversation he told me that he loved me and missed me and wanted me back.

"I got back to Los Angeles some days later than I had told CHAPLIN I would return, but immediately on getting into town I called him on the phone. He said, 'Well, it's about time. I've been frantic. I was going to call the FBI if you didn't contact me within a few more days.' My mother then was staying with me in a different apartment on Shirley Place at the same address as I had lived before.

"Immediately on my return and after this phone call, CHAPLIN and I were together. He asked me if I was alright, referring to my pregnant condition, and I said, 'No.' He said, 'For God's sake, you've got to do something about it.' I said 'No' I wouldn't. We had a big argument because he wanted to tell TIM DURANT about it so that TIM could fix things up and make arrangements for an operation, and he did tell TIM DURANT, which upset me. I really wanted to go ahead and have the baby, and here were CHAPLIN and DURANT trying to high-pressure me into having an operation.

"So I took a plane and went to San Francisco to get away from them. I'm not certain, but I believe I called CHAPLIN from San Francisco and he said he was going to have TIM get in touch with me. DURANT did call me there at the St. Francis Hotel where I was staying. TIM was frantic and he told me over the phone to be calm and not to be emotional because he had arrangements made in Los Angeles to have the whole thing taken care of. I came back on the plane and was met at the airport by TIM DURANT and a woman who owns a sanitarium located near the corner of Sunset and Alvarado. This woman, as I understand it, is a friend of MINNA CALLIS. In fact, this woman got a nurse for TIM DURANT when his mother was ill. As I recall, both TIM and this woman took me to this sanitarium. I was not taking sleeping tablets or any other drug at this time.

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LA 100-15641

"The next day this woman took me up to see a Dr. IMMERMAN, whose offices as I recall were located in the Taft Building at the corner of Hollywood and Vine Streets, Hollywood, California. He examined me and told me I was pregnant and then he gave this woman the name of Dr. TWEEDIE, whose offices are located on Crenshaw Boulevard.

"She and I the next morning went out to see Dr. TWEEDIE. While at Dr. TWEEDIE'S office and while listening to him and this woman discuss the operation, I changed my mind and decided not to go through with it, so she took me back to the sanitarium. After I returned to the sanitarium, the woman called TIM DURANT and I subsequently learned that she told him that I was too erratic and that she would have nothing more to do with it, also that I had changed my mind. I remember just before I left having a conversation with the woman and she said, 'Maybe, JOAN, it's the best thing that you do have the baby.'

"I then called CHAPLIN at his house and he said that he would send the chauffeur and his automobile down to get me. The chauffeur came and took me up to CHAPLIN'S house and it was then that CHARLES told me that if I wanted to have the baby, that he would make arrangements to get a house at Santa Barbara and have the baby. He said 'We can get a nurse for the baby and you can go away after the baby is born - you can go back to New York.' He assured me at this time that he would always provide for the baby. The same night after this conversation, TIM DURANT came over and told us he thought I was foolish to have the baby, but if I wanted to and if it was all right with CHARLIE, then I should sign a paper. DURANT prepared a paper which was addressed to Dr. REEVES, saying that I wished my contract terminated since I was expecting my baby and that my associations with the Studio had been exceedingly pleasant. I signed this paper that night.

"After I had signed this paper DURANT said 'Let's all settle down and talk this thing over sensibly.' He pointed out that having a baby would ruin my career as an actress, and similar talk. He pointed out also

- 22 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67C CLM
LA 100-15641

that CHARLES was emotional and that he should look at this thing sensibly. CHAPLIN finally agreed that perhaps DURANT was right and so I told them that the next day I would go down and go through with the operation. The next day TIM took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE and TIM made an appointment to have the operation. On the way back from the doctor's to CHAPLIN'S, TIM'S remarks to the effect that I should be sensible about these things, etc., so aroused me that I remember I called him a beast and slapped his face.

"The next day TIM called for me about 9:00 o'clock in the morning and took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE'S. TIM told me later that he stayed until after the operation to see if I was alright. I remained at Dr. TWEEDIE'S about five days and recall that TIM came down to see me while I was there. CHARLES called me several times and I called him several times.

"I was supposed to have stayed at Dr. TWEEDIE'S office another day but wanted to leave. I called the CHAPLIN house and FRANK, the Japanese butler, told me that CHAPLIN was at Catalina. I then called TIM DURANT and he told me the same thing. So I left Dr. TWEEDIE'S and my father took me down to the harbor. I took the ferry and went over to Catalina. When I got to Catalina I looked around for CHAPLIN'S yacht and could not find it, so I called TIM DURANT from there. I was probably hysterical when I was talking to him and he said, 'Oh, you poor kid, come on back. CHAPLIN is here and you can see him in the morning.' I went back to the mainland and called my mother and my father came down and got me. The next morning he took me over to TIM'S. The next day or so I saw CHAPLIN. He explained to me that the reason he had not seen me the day I left the doctor's office was because he knew that I needed to rest. DURANT later told me that CHAPLIN had been giving a party at the time I called him from the doctor's and that was the reason he did not want to see me. I don't know if this is true, because DURANT did tell me lies from time to time about CHAPLIN'S activities, to try to break us up. He would tell me that CHARLES was out

- 23 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

87c CLM
LA 100-15641

with some girls and I would later find out that it was not true. In the course of trying to break up my association with CHARLES, DURANT also gave me a book which had been written by KONO, former butler of CHAPLIN'S, which detailed his association with other women...

"In December of 1941 at Christmas time, all the employees at the Chaplin Studios received a bonus. My bonus amounted to \$1,000. Also during December I was at the studio one day and suggested to Mr. REEVES that I might as well renew my contract at that time and he gave it to me and I signed it. During that period there had been some discussion between Mr. CHAPLIN and myself about renewal of the contract. I had expressed myself as being dissatisfied because he hadn't gone into making a picture for me and he on one occasion told me that he was not going to renew my contract. The reason was because the only way that he could keep me in hand was to have a rein on the money that I was getting. Afterwards, when he heard that I had signed the contract when I was in REEVES' office, he thought it was a big joke that I had put over on him.

"One more reflection, I now remember that the Christmas of 1941 I did some scenes from the play 'Shadow and Substance' at his house in front of the members of his family. CHARLES told me how he happened to pick that play for me. He said he was at a dinner party one night and he was talking to some man when some people beside him were discussing some play, and one of them spoke up and said the woman in the play was a modern Joan of Arc. CHARLES said he immediately turned from the person with whom he was talking and said, 'That's for my JOAN.' It developed that this was the play 'Shadow and Substance' and he immediately started negotiating to get the play, which he did purchase after my reading the script. I understand the price of the play was \$20,000 that CHARLES paid...

"As far as our intimate relations were concerned, following the first abortion, TIM DURANT took me to a doctor, who I believe had offices in Hollywood.

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LA 100-15641

CHARLES had previously told me that TIM was going to take me to a doctor and I should go and do whatever they advised 'so that you won't get pregnant again.' This doctor fitted me with a diaphragm. However, CHARLES did not want me to use it and so I didn't whenever we had intercourse. He made no mention of being sure that nothing like that happened again and showed no concern. I myself took ordinary precautions, but same was not effective, because by the end of December I believed I was again pregnant. I called this to CHARLES' attention and he laughed and thought it was a big joke. He said, 'We have got to get ahold of TIM again,' and I said, 'Does TIM have to know.' One day I walked in and TIM was there and he took me by the arm in a friendly manner and said, 'Well, JOAN, this time it won't be quite as bad,' and TIM took me down to Dr. TWEEDIE'S. It is my recollection that the first time I had been to Dr. TWEEDIE, TIM gave the doctor the money. I recall seeing TIM give TWEEDIE'S nurse an envelope. I remember on this first occasion in TWEEDIE'S office I told TIM to be sure and get a receipt for the money. He said in effect, that in affairs like this we don't get receipts.

"Just prior to this second operation, I now recall that I had been discussing with my mother the advisability of her getting a divorce. We had money for this, inasmuch as I had that \$1,000 bonus from the Chaplin Studios. My mother went up and talked the matter over with CHAPLIN at his house and he suggested that it would be a good idea for her to go to Reno and get a divorce. CHARLES and I had a conversation on this matter and we agreed that it would be a good idea if she was out of town at the time I was having this second abortion. I accompanied my mother to Reno, stayed two days and then came back. The Chaplin Studios arranged for the transportation. However, I reimbursed the studio for our tickets with my personal check. It was shortly after my return that I was taken back to Dr. TWEEDIE by TIM DURANT. On the occasion of this abortion I was in TWEEDIE'S office a very short time. I remember that I did not want to stay and I called the CHAPLIN home and talked to him and he said that he would send the chauffeur

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b7c CEM
LA 100-15641

after me, and that I should bring a nurse home with me. I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night about 11, being taken there by his chauffeur in his car. He told me before leaving that I should give the girls in the doctor's office \$20.00 each. He gave me the money to give to them. When I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night he met me at the door and was quite glad to see me. He embraced me at the door and said, 'Oh my poor baby.' He suggested that I immediately go upstairs and go to bed, which I did. I went to bed in the room that has been variously known as PAULITTE'S room and my room. CHARLES and the nurse from the doctor's office stayed downstairs and were talking. I was curious as to what they were saying and went downstairs and heard him tell her 'It's my fault, I know it's my fault, but then I suppose it is a 50-50 proposition, but this much I know, I will never let her go through it again.' 'The strange part is that all I have to do is look at her and she gets pregnant.' I then went back upstairs again.

"I stayed at CHAPLIN'S house from four to five days. It was necessary that Dr. TREEDIE come out to see me the next day or so because of my condition. CHARLES was very solicitous during this period. He would come in and have breakfast with me and read to me by the hour, etc.

"I had gone to the doctor for sleeping tablets and told CHARLES I was sick and I would not go through one of these things again, and he called TIM who came over and said he was sick and tired of my antics and slapped me and CHARLES held my hands and would not let me strike him. This incident wherein I had called TIM a parasite occurred seven or eight days after I left Dr. TREEDIE'S. I had gotten up and gone to the doctor and got some sleeping tablets and had them in my room, but did not take them. I had obtained these tablets from MINNA 'MALLIS' doctor. I told this doctor that I was under contract to CHAPLIN and was a friend of MINNA 'MALLIS' and that he was driving me crazy and that if I did not get some sleep I would go insane. I had called MINNA during the day time and told her I was not getting any sleep and would have to have

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87-CLM
LA 100-15641

a doctor and asked her if she knew who I should go to. She suggested that I go to her doctor. I don't know his name or where his offices are.

"This time that TIM hit me at CHAPLIN'S is only one of many times. This particular incident that I had reference to, which I said took place seven or eight days after I left Dr. TWEEDIE'S office the second time. He called MINNA who was at a party and told her to come and get me and take me home. She took me to my apartment on Robbins Drive and the landlady saw me come in and saw my bruised face and I think her boy friend called the CHAPLIN house and talked to someone there. He apparently told whoever he talked with, possibly EDWARD, that if they did not look out what they were doing and treat me better someone would cause them some trouble. While I did not hear this directly from my landlady, Mrs. HALL, I have concluded that she must have had the above call made because EDWARD on one occasion asked me if I told anyone about the fight I had had with DURANT and I told him I had not and he told me there about some person calling about that time and had made that statement. I have concluded that Mrs. HALL'S boy friend had made the call to the CHAPLIN house.

"When MINNA HALLIS brought me home she saw some sleeping pills in my room and emptied the contents out of the capsules and put the capsules back together and stuck them in my drawer. She admitted that she did this. On the way home from CHARLES' house this time with MINNA HALLIS she made some comment about my bruised face, but said she did not want to know anything about it. I told her that of course she did not want to know anything bad about DURANT. She had always closed her eyes to such things about him, thinking he was perfect. She said that whatever caused it, I had brought it on myself."

JOAN BERRY advised that her contract with the Chaplin Studios was broken in May 1942; however, this was accomplished on an amicable basis with CHAPLIN in order that she might be

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b7c :CIM
LA 100-15641

permitted to make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. She said that even though the contract was broken, it was still supposed to remain in effect for six months and she did actually receive payments from the studio until September 1942.

She said one evening in November 1941 she attended a dinner with CHAPLIN at which there were a number of movie stars present, including some who were very gorgeously dressed. After this dinner, she told CHAPLIN that if she were going out socially with him she would have to have a fur coat. She did purchase and charged to CHAPLIN at the May Company in Los Angeles a silver fox coat costing \$1100.

JOAN BERRY said that sometime between December 10 and December 23, 1942, she was at the Players Restaurant with HANS REUSCH and late in the evening she passed by CHAPLIN'S table and he said that he wanted to see her later that night. After leaving Players, BERRY said she drove with REUSCH to CHAPLIN'S house. She said, "The light was on and I knocked at the back door and CHARLES came running out. He sat on a wicker davenport on the sun porch and in the course of the conversation he asked me if he was a better man in his love making than any others that I have ever associated with and I told him that he was not. He then accused me of having an affair with HANS REUSCH. I tried to give the impression that I had to make him jealous. CHARLES then became violently angry and began to slap me and I fell down and was crying, lying on the ground and while I was lying there on my side he kicked me in the stomach two or three times. During all this time I was crying and from his actions and mannerisms, I believe the man was crazy at that time. He was insane. He was cursing me with all the words that he knew. I estimate this scene lasted fifteen minutes. I am not sure how I got home that night, but to the best of my recollection I drove my own car."

On about December 19, 1942, JOAN BERRY related how as a result of her being exceedingly upset, she bought a gun on Main Street in Los Angeles, planning to kill herself. She changed her mind and finally resolved to see CHAPLIN. Upon arrival at the CHAPLIN residence, she was admitted by CHAPLIN himself. She threatened to kill herself in CHAPLIN'S presence and CHAPLIN finally convinced her that she should spend the night and remarked that she should not kill herself until

- 28 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c CLM
LA 100-15641

morning. She did consent to stay, but told him she was not going to have an affair with him. She said that they did, however, have an affair with the gun which she had brought with her resting on the night stand between the twin beds, where she could reach it with her right hand. She said that CHAPLIN made the remark to the effect that having an affair with a woman by was a "new twist." She related that in the middle of the evening, she was unable to sleep because of his snoring so she retired to another room. During the night, CHAPLIN came in to her room a couple of times and tried to get the gun from her but she would not relinquish it. The next morning, CHAPLIN came into her room again and wanted to have another affair but BERRY refused.

In the interview, BERRY said that she was vague as to the events of December 30, 1942. She said that it seemed to her that she had dinner with CHAPLIN that night. She recalled that she took a taxi to his residence and was admitted by him at the back door. They sat in front of the fireplace in the living room talking. She said they had an affair that night and then got into their usual arguments. She recalled that CHAPLIN was trying to persuade her to live within her means and to accept his advice and go to the Studio Club to live. At the end of the evening, she and CHAPLIN got in one of his cars for him to drive her home. As they were driving down the street she remarked that she had no place to sleep. They had stopped near the Beverly Hills Police Station and CHAPLIN asked her why she did not go in there. BERRY said that she got out of the car and entered the police station, telling the man at the desk that she had no place to sleep.

During the period involving the litigation concerning CHAPLIN being the father of JOAN BERRY'S unborn child when attorneys for both parties were attempting to reach some type of settlement, JOAN BERRY said that she decided that she must see CHAPLIN because she believed she was still in love with him. "I took a taxi cab and went up to the house. I came in the front way and he was in the sun room. Then he saw me come in he said, 'Don't talk here - come out by the pool.' No one else was down there. I remember saying, 'How could you have ever let me stay there?' (She is referring to her overnight incarceration at the Beverly Hills City Jail.) He said he was doing it so he could teach me a lesson. I said, 'Teach me a lesson?' and he said, 'Yes, you were getting very, very

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67C-CLM
LA 100-15641

annoying. You were annoying me and after all, good G. I've got to have peace.' He didn't talk about the baby at first at all. Then I said, 'Well, CHARLES, what are we going to do about it?' He said, 'Well, this is what I suggest. People have gotten over things like that. You're a fine actress. I suggest that you go back to New York and have the baby and then continue on the stage.' He said, 'JOAN, I'll always take care of that baby, you know that. I would take care of that baby even if it wasn't my own.' Then I said, 'Well, CHARLES, why can't you marry me?' He said, 'I'm not marrying you - I'm not marrying anybody. Nobody's forcing me to get married to anybody.' Then I thought perhaps there was somebody else. I said, 'Are you in love with anyone else?' He said, 'I'm in love with no one.' I was crying and so I went up to the house and went up to PAULETTE'S room and I saw OGMA'S clothes there. I ran down by the pool and I said, 'Those clothes are up there?' He said, 'Oh, for G. sake.' I said, 'Whose are they? OGMA O'NEILL'S? Is she living here?' and he said, 'No.' I said, 'She is living here.' He said, 'It's your unsubstantiated world against mine.' He said, 'After all, JOAN, the most important thing in the world is not you and it isn't me - but it's art. A lot of people have children without getting married. You don't have to get married just because you're going to have a baby.' Then he said, 'You've got to protect me, JOAN. I've got to have peace. I would rather go to jail for twenty years and have peace. JOAN, if you bring this into court, you know what it will be. The newspapers will be after you, your picture will be taken - oh, it will be grand for a couple of months. Then people will forget it.' In this connection he said, 'I'll spend my whole fortune if necessary.' He said that even if it was proven that he was the father, that he would blacken my name so that won't be the issue involved at all. He said, 'You'll try to hurt me, then I'm going to try to hurt you.' I told him that he was the father of the child and he said, 'JOAN, if you say so, I believe you completely.' Then he said that if I did go into court that he was going to drag my name through the mud. He said he was going to mention PAUL and he was going to bring SAM MARX' name into it and REUSCH'S. During that time EDWARD brought down lunch. I said to him during this time, 'You think of yourself only.' He said, 'Don't talk to me like that, JOAN, because if I have any sympathy for you or feel sorry for anything that's happened, that's not the way to talk to me, because I'd just turn around the other way. I don't like it at all.'

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THOMAS WELLS DURANT,
aka TIM DURANT

b7c THOMAS WELLS DURANT was interviewed at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 5, 1944, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. This interview was reduced to a statement dictated by DURANT and the interviewing agent which sets out in the last paragraph that "it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection." In this statement DURANT indicated that he was then residing at 13151 1/2 Sunset Boulevard, West Los Angeles. He further indicated that he came to Los Angeles and that in about 1941 he was employed by CHARLIE CHAPLIN as a screen writer and assistant for about eight months. He stated about one and one-half years after he left CHAPLIN's employ he received a letter from A. C. BLUMENTHAL from Mexico City stating that a young lady by the name of JOANNE BERRY was coming to Los Angeles and that he had given her my address. He recalled he had met BERRY and later introduced her to CHAPLIN. He recalled going to New York with CHAPLIN and EDWARD CHANEY in about October, 1942, and that JOANNE BERRY and her mother had gone east to New York City on another train at about that time. He recalled seeing BERRY and CHAPLIN together in New York but stated he had no information which would substantiate a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

b7c With reference to the abortions which JOAN BERRY alleged had been performed on her, DURANT said that the only knowledge he had of this was that on one or two occasions CHANEY had told him JOAN BERRY had said that she had had an abortion. DURANT said that JOAN BERRY had told him directly that she had had one or two abortions. He said that BERRY had claimed on one occasion that CHAPLIN was the father but later denied it. DURANT maintained that he had personally no part in arranging for these two abortions. He denied ever having had any contact with a Dr. [redacted] and said that he did not know and had never had any contact with a Dr. TWEEDE. DURANT did recall, however, that on one occasion he took JOAN BERRY to a sanitarium near Sunset and Alvarado but indicated that as he recalls she had been taken there because of an overdose of sleeping tablets and not for the purpose of an abortion. He further recalled that this sanitarium was operated by a friend of MINNA WALLIS' and that JOAN had been taken there at the suggestion of MINNA WALLIS. DURANT could not recall the name of this sanitarium but indicated his belief that he could find it if driven to that area.

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DURANT also said that at a time which could have been January, 1942, JOAN BERRY was ill and in CHAPLIN's house for a period of several days. He denied knowing the nature of her illness

EDWARD C. CHANEY

b7c In connection with the White Slave Traffic Act investigation of CHAPLIN, EDWARD CHANEY was interviewed at Los Angeles on October 30, 1943, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. At that time CHANEY executed the following signed statement:

"Los Angeles, California
10-30-43

b7c "I, EDWARD C. CHANEY, 1265 Midvale, West Los Angeles, California, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. U. S. Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that anything I say may be used in a court of law. No threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I went to work as a butler for CHARLES S. CHAPLIN in December of 1941. At that time I became aware of the fact that he knew JOAN BERRY. She came to the house to visit CHAPLIN from time to time. She never stayed all night.

"In October of 1942 I accompanied Mr. CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT to New York City from Los Angeles, California. I don't know the exact dates of this trip but we went because CHAPLIN was to speak at Carnegie Hall. The registration at the Waldorf Hotel, where we stayed, would show when we were there. While we were there I had a room four or five floors below the suite CHAPLIN and DURANT had. I would go up about 8:30 a. m., take calls all day and they usually went out at night for dinner.

"During the time we were there in October, '42 I never saw him entertain any women in his suite or elsewhere. However, JOAN BERRY was in N. Y. C. at the same time. I believe though she left Los Angeles, Calif. about six weeks before we left. Whether she went with her mother I don't know. I think her mother went ahead of her.

"Where JOAN BERRY got the money to make the trip to New York I don't know.

- 33 -

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"When we were in New York in October, '42, JOAN BERRY called up once and asked to speak to CHAPLIN. He refused to talk with her. About a week later Mr. CHAPLIN told me that Miss BERRY was coming up after a small package. This was one morning around noon. He indicated he was to give it to me to give her. However, the next thing she walked in. I left them alone and a few minutes later the door slammed and she was gone.

"The previous day Mr. CHAPLIN said he had to have some money. I had the blank checks the studio gave me. He took one and cashed one for \$500 because he had that much when he came back. However, the next night when he dressed for dinner he only had \$200. My assumption is that JOAN BERRY was given \$300 that morning by CHAPLIN. That must have been what the package was.

"In Mar. of this year, JOAN BERRY was talking to me on the phone. She was trying to fix dates that she had been with CHARLIE. She asked me to remind him that she and CHARLIE had been together in New York in the apartment of a woman I recalled as Mrs. PATTERSON or PETERSON. When I told CHARLIE this he just pushed me aside, said he didn't remember.

"In about June of this year Mr. CHAPLIN was having a conference with Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. MILLIKAN, his attorneys. I heard him tell them that he had had an affair with JOAN BERRY in New York City in October, '42. That was a surprise to me because I didn't know he'd seen her except that morning when she came after the package. At this time in June, '43 - he also told his attorneys that he had been intimate with JOAN BERRY in his house in December, '42. This was the time when she came up there with a gun. The terms used here, "affair" and "intimate" meant to me, sexual intercourse.

"I have read this statement consisting of three handwritten pages and it is all true.

Signed

EDWARD C. CHANEY"

- 34 -

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In addition to the information contained in the above signed statement CHANEY advised that a chambermaid employed in the CHAPLIN home during the time that BERRY frequented that household was MARY BACKLUND. However, her whereabouts at the time of interview was not known to CHANEY.

b7c CHANEY was again interviewed by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] at Los Angeles on December 10, 1943. On that occasion CHANEY reiterated his previous statement that he had overheard CHAPLIN when talking to his attorneys MILLIKAN and GRISLER in June, 1943, admit that he had had an affair with BERRY in New York in October, 1942, and also in December, 1943.

On this occasion CHANEY was questioned as to his knowledge of the abortions allegedly performed on BERRY, and DURANT's and CHAPLIN's connection therewith. CHANEY was asked if he had any conversation with either DURANT or CHAPLIN about this. CHANEY told of having taken BERRY to the Beverly Hills Hotel after she had been at CHAPLIN's home in a drunken or sick condition. It was on this occasion that BERRY mentioned that DURANT had some connection with those abortions. On his return to CHAPLIN's house, CHANEY said DURANT was present and he told him "by the way Mr. DURANT she is opening her mouth about the abortions." According to CHANEY, DURANT replied "the son of a b----, she can't prove anything." CHANEY said DURANT continued "that was paid in cash."

MINNA WALLIS

b7c MINNA WALLIS was interviewed at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 4, 1943, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. WALLIS said on this occasion that she knew nothing about the abortions allegedly performed on JOAN BERRY and that BERRY never discussed them with her.

ANDREW DAHL, aka
ANDREW DYBOAL

b7c ANDREW DAHL was interviewed by SA [redacted] on October 7, 1943. DAHL stated he had been employed by CHAPLIN as a second man and then as a butler from December 8, 1942, until October 6, 1943.

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DAHL stated it was his understanding that CHAPLIN had met OONA O'NEILL through TIM DURANT and DAHL described DURANT as a pimp for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. DAHL placed the time that OONA O'NEILL began living in the CHAPLIN house as March, 1943. DAHL also recalled that one POPOVITCH was a second man employed by CHAPLIN before he, DAHL, went to work for CHAPLIN's and that POPOVITCH had told him that CHAPLIN was a homosexual.

b7c DAHL was again interviewed by SA [redacted] at Los Angeles on November 15, 1943. On that occasion in a signed statement DAHL advised that he went to work as a second man for CHAPLIN about December 9, 1942. At that time there were also employed in the CHAPLIN household EDWARD CHANEY, butler; FRANCES KILLIAN, cook; and HEDDY BLACKLAND, maid. DAHL said they had told him that JOAN BERRY was CHAPLIN's girl whom he had had for eighteen months and that JOAN BERRY and CHAPLIN were having trouble and CHAPLIN wanted to get rid of her.

DAHL recalled that BERRY came to the CHAPLIN residence three times in December, 1942, one of these was the time she brought the gun with her. DAHL did not recall seeing JOAN BERRY on the latter occasion but said he had been told by CHANEY that she had been there and that she had a gun.

The following letter was received from ANDREW DAHL dated West Hollywood, January 17, 1944. The return address for DAHL at that time was 8914 Cynthia Street, West Hollywood, California:

"West Hollywood 17th January-44

b7c "Mr. [redacted]
Los Angeles.

"Dear Sir

"Now when Miss BERRY has told everything it should not be necessary for me to mention that late one night before the BERRY trial was supposed to start, a woman with a shrill voice telephoned and told me to ask Mr. CHAPLIN if he needed her help she would testify in his defense. She could prove that CHAPLIN had had nothing to do with Miss BERRY. She gave her

- 36 -

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b7c LA 100-15641

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name I believe but I considered her crazy, and asked her to phone next day when CHANEY was in. She called two days later. She repeated the statement she had given me and explained she was the nurse who took care of Miss BERRY when she had an operation and that CHAPLIN had said to her, that he never would have more to do with Miss BERRY. CHANEY told me.

"About the same time a very nervous man about 45 came to the front door one day and told me he had to talk to CHAPLIN, his daughter was about to be arrested and CHAPLIN had to help him with a lawyer. I told that CHAPLIN was not home. Next time he came EDWARD let him talk to CHAPLIN or talked for him to CHAPLIN. EDWARD told me the daughter who was very young about 23 I believe and a nurse, had performed an operation.

"In the declaration I signed at your office it says something to the effect that all the help was disgusted with CHAPLIN's cheap conduct toward Miss BERRY. As I told you everybody but the chauffeur, but that was left out. If I am called to testify I have to tell that the chauffeur was all for CHAPLIN like a dog protecting his master and without any moral sense.

"Respectfully,

/s/ANDREW DAHL"

b7c
b7d
SA [redacted] reviewed the files [redacted] relating to their investigation of the alleged abortions committed on JOAN BERRY. The file reflects that Dr. A. M. TWEEDIE allegedly committed these abortions and that Mrs. JUNE WILSON was supposed to have been Dr. TWEEDIE's nurse at the time of these abortions. Further that another girl named JEANETTE VORIS had accompanied BERRY to CHAPLIN's home after the commission of one of the abortions.

- 37 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

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CECIL COAN,
UNITED ARTISTS STUDIO

b7c During the course of an interview on January 15, 1944, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted], CECIL COAN advised that on January 11, 1944, JEAN SCHROEDER, a former employee of United Artists had phoned from TIM DURANT's house and said that DURANT wanted to know the address of FRANK YONENORI and his wife, CHIYOKO. Mr. COAN said he advised her that they were both at Manzanar in a Japanese relocation center. Mr. COAN said that he did not know why DURANT was trying to get in touch with YONENORI.

[redacted]

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b7D

[redacted]

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JAJ

II. INTERVIEW OF CHARLES CHAPLIN
BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE AT LOS ANGELES ON APRIL
17, 1948

b7c In October 1948, SA [REDACTED] obtained from Mr. JOHN P. BOYD, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C. a copy of sworn testimony given by CHARLES CHAPLIN to Mr. BOYD at Los Angeles, California on April 17, 1948, in connection with subject's application for reentry permit. The portion of the statement which appeared pertinent to this investigation is as follows:

On page 4 of the statement subject was asked to tell the names of all the organizations of a political nature that he has been affiliated with within the last ten years and he replied that he has never belonged to any political organization in his life.

When asked the names of some organizations to which he had made contributions, he stated he had made contributions to the WALLACE campaign and the Democratic campaign.

The question was asked whether he had ever made any contributions directly or indirectly to the Communist Party and he replied that he never had. The statement then reads as follows:

- Q. "Have you ever made contributions to front organizations of the Communist Party?
- A. That again I don't know. I don't think I ever have. Then again that is such a general question... so many things. I don't know what constitutes a front organization of the Communist Party.
- Q. Do you consider yourself a member of the Communist Party, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I certainly do not.
- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Young Communist League?
- A. I never have.

-40-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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L.A. 100-15641

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- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Communist Party?
- A. Never.
- Q. Have you ever made any contributions to the Actors Guild?
- A. To the Actors Guild, that I don't know.
- Q. It is possible that you may have but you don't recall at this time?
- A. Yes, possibly, but I may not have.
- Q. But, it is possible that you may have as well as that you may not have; is that true?
- A. That I don't know. I think I have to belong to an Actors Guild in order to work.
- Q. Can you recall any other organizations, societies, or groups to which you have made contributions within the last ten years?
- A. No.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, I understand that you have been rather--that the press from time to time has indicated that you were more or less interested in Communist-sponsored movements in this country. Is that correct?
- A. No, not Communist-sponsored. They may have sponsored certain---I am just interested. I am liberal and I am interested in peace, but by no means am I interested in Communism. I have always made that statement. As I say, I never need any front or any other name. I have always used my own name throughout my whole life. I never used anyone else...anything. I have never belonged to any political organization other than the things I have to belong to in accordance with my work.
- Q. Are you acquainted with HARRY BRIDGES, Mr. CHAPLIN?

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A. Yes.

Q. And, have you entertained him in your home from time to time?

A. Yes--not from time to time. I think I met him once up here.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. BRIDGES is a member of the Communist Party?

A. I wouldn't know at all.

Q. Was your association with him purely social?

A. It was purely social.

Q. Are you acquainted with HANNS EISLER?

A. Yes.

Q. And, will you tell us of your association with Mr. HANNS EISLER?

A. It was purely social and as a musician, an artist. I met him socially through other people.

Q. Do you know whether HANNS EISLER was a member of the Communist Party?

A. That I don't know. To my belief, I don't think he is. To my knowledge, I don't believe he is.

Q. Did you ever pay any money to HANNS EISLER?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you pay him money?

A. But, well, because he was doing work for me.

Q. Whatever you paid him was in return for services rendered---services as a musician, composer?

A. Yes. He was putting music to one of my pictures.

Q. Did you ever address a communication to anyone in which you stated, 'Russia, the future is yours.'?

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b7c L.A. 100-15641

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A. Yes.

Q. Will you please tell us under what circumstances you addressed such a communication and the occasion?

A. Under the circumstances---

Q. First of all, to whom was the communication addressed, and the nature of it?

A. It was at the request of our Allies, which were the Russians at that time. They wanted some kind of message for one of their things in order to...for one of their anniversaries.

Q. Was it an open letter to someone?

A. Yes. It was to the thing...to the Russian people.

Q. To whom was the communication addressed?

A. I don't know. To Soviet Russia, something like that. To my knowledge, it was not to anybody.

Q. Not to any individual?

A. Not to any individual. I think it was to one of the newspapers.

Q. What was the gist of the communication?

A. Only that they fought and died and so forth. The usual patriotic speech. That was during the war, I believe. Yes, I am sure.

Q. Now, the Daily Worker on June 8, 1947, carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of EUGENE DENNIS, LEON JOSEPHSON and GERHARDT EISLER be postponed.

A. That is correct.

Q. Why did you advocate postponement?

-43-

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- A. Because we thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all.
- Q. How did you communicate your views to the Daily Worker?
- A. I didn't communicate. I get hundreds of requests from all sorts of organizations or societies. As a matter of fact, I don't know these people, and so forth, and they say in the cause of justice will you lend your name to such and such a thing and so forth. It came about in that way. I don't know any members of the Daily Worker. I don't think I've ever met them. It was by correspondents writing to me and the usual circular letters got out for defense of anybody or any cause.
- Q. Were you interested in them primarily because they were Communists?
- A. I was interested primarily because they said the thing was rather rushed and as a matter of fact a witch hunting, which, frankly, I personally believe. It has nothing to do with the fact...I have, as I say, I have no brief for Communists. I never...
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, an article appeared in the publication, Challenge, The Voice of Youth, July 5, 1947, entitled 'Proceed With The Witch Hunt', which among other things, quotes from a conversation had with you, presumably by the editor of Challenge wherein it appears that you were being questioned in connection with your film 'Monsieur Verdoux' wherein you were asked the question: 'Are you a Communist sympathizer?' and you replied, 'That has to be qualified.' Do you recall that conversation, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. That is true.
- Q. Will you tell us just what you implied by your answer, it has to be qualified, that you couldn't answer the question whether you were a Communist sympathizer?

-44-
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

L.A. 100-15641

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- A. During the war, everybody was more or less a Communist sympathizer. By that I mean the Communist of Russia, or Russia, or Communists. What I wanted to define, as I say, I never read a book about Communism. I don't know anything about it. I never read KARL MARX or anything like that. My interpretation of Communist was Russia. I wouldn't naturally be Russia under the old regime, but as they are Communist and they are fighting for what they feel is their cause, I naturally felt they put up a very good cause. I have always felt grateful because they helped us to get ready and prepare our own way of life.
- Q. Do you consider yourself in sympathy with the cause of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.?
- A. I know nothing about the Communist Party of the U.S.A., nothing whatsoever. Does that answer you? This all emanates from the---all this sort of association of Communist attached to me emanates from the fact that I was called up during the war to make a speech and deputize for Mr. DAVIS who was the Ambassador to Russia, and he was to speak in San Francisco. He was taken suddenly ill with laryngitis, and at the last moment they called me up and asked me if I would go there for rally and so forth and get money for the Russia thing, charity or whatever it was. I went down there the last moment. I made a speech. I felt very emotional about the whole thing, and the news was coming through that they were at Stalingrad and so forth and all this business, they had fought and died a great deal, and I made a talk, a eulogy of Russia and the Russian people, and, then, from there they said, 'Good work,' and it was the thing to do, and we wanted unity, and there seemed to be other forces trying to divide us at that time, and the thing I always spoke and in all my speeches I said, 'We want THOMAS LAMONT to HARRY BRIDGES, we want that same unity, we have to win this war.' I mean that is the whole thing.

-45-
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b7c L.A. 100-15641

JAJ

- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, were you ever a member of the New Workers Party?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever contribute any financial support to the New Workers Party?
- A. I don't think--what is the New Workers Party in the first place? We get a million things here for all sorts of donations. We don't carry any list of what is a Communist front or what isn't a Communist front, or anything else. I am sure I am not a member of anything. That I can absolutely state with all the assurance in the world. I am not a member of any political party whatsoever.
- Q. In 1922 or '23, did you make a large donation to the Communist Party?
- A. I did not.
- Q. Have you ever made any donations to the Communist Party?
- A. I am sure, never, not to my--I am sure.
- Q. Did you ever make any contribution to an organization called 'A Soviet America to Come'?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever contribute to the Russia-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia?
- A. I might have done. I don't know. When I say that, I really shouldn't say that. To my knowledge, I don't think so. A lot of these things are all carried down to the studio and they more or less apportion some of these things out you know. I don't think so. To my mind I am sure I might have contributed something to the Russia, I think to Russian charity.
- Q. But, nothing to the Communist Party as such?
- A. Nothing to the Communist Party.

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- Q. HEDDA HOPPER, Hollywood columnist, in her column December 27, 1943, stated "From things I have learned, CHARLIE CHAPLIN contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross." What have you to say about that Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. That is complete lie.
- Q. Did you know she made such a statement on the radio?
- A. No. As a matter of fact, I never take these papers at all.
- Q. This would be over the radio.
- A. No, I didn't hear it, and that is not true. We make our yearly thing to the Red Cross and have done so throughout the years. Same thing with the buying of war bonds and everything. I bought half a million dollars worth of war bonds.
- Q. As I understand your testimony you now state that you have never made any contribution to the Communist Party or the Communist Party of the United States.
- A. Never, and that is a complete, unmitigated lie.
- Q. Did you make any contribution to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc.?
- A. That I don't know. I may have. Personally, I would like to see friendliness with the United States of America.
- Q. What is your recollection as to whether or not you made a contribution to that organization?
- A. I believe we get occasionally letters or correspondence about that. When I say correspondence, these circulars, circular letters. It is possible and also possible we haven't. I, myself, personally, I haven't sent them any check whatsoever of that nature, I am sure. I may have done to one of those Russian charities.
- Q. On November 20, 1942, was a dinner held by the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, known as the CHAPLIN Dinner?

47-
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- A. Yes, that's true.
- Q. What was the occasion for that dinner, Mr. CHAPLIN.
- A. Russian War Relief.
- Q. And, by whom was the dinner sponsored?
- A. By, oh, by the proper people that the Administration had elected, that the Washington, you know, it was the proper sponsoring. Who is the man who was the head of it--I don't even remember.
- Q. Why was the dinner given in your honor?
- A. Because I had spoken eulogistically of the Russian war effort and Russia was very thankful to me for having done so, and, naturally, they thought that by having the dinner for me it would contribute and get them money for their war relief. I donated money myself on that occasion.
- Q. Did you give a reception for Major BARAYEV of the Russian Embassy prior to the Russian War Relief Dinner, on March 24, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles?
- A. I don't think so. All these relief things and so forth were all sponsored by the proper-- it came from the proper source, as I understand. I am trying to think of the whole thing. He was at the back of it.

Agent's note:

It is noted that Major PAUL BARAYEV was the Military Attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Regarding this matter, on March 24, 1942, the Daily People's World for March 25 and 26, 1942, carried articles concerning the Russian War Relief meeting and said that CHARLES CHAPLIN was present in the audience and was called on for a few words.

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- Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943--
- A. CARTER. It was all under the sponsorship of CARTER, the President's man.
- Q. It is reported that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. MIKHAIL KOLOTOZOV, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood, at which you spoke and said: 'There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad.' Do you recall that occasion, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I recall the occasion. I don't exactly recall that. I might have said it. I might have said it.
- Q. Do you recall the gist of your remarks at that time other than what I have just quoted?
- A. No. I think it was one of those spontaneous speeches.
- Q. I believe at that time you are also alleged to have said: 'I am not a Communist. I am just a broken down comedian.' Now, on April 16, 1944, did you attend a dinner party of the Soviet Consul in Los Angeles in honor of Vice Consul V. V. PASTOEV?
- A. When is this?
- Q. April 16, 1944.
- A. I have been to the Russian Consulate here.
- Q. Do you recall having attended this dinner on April 16, 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. It is possible that you may have attended the dinner?
- A. No, because I have only been there once or twice.

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- Q. Did you attend a dinner at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles in October, 1943, to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were you a speaker on that occasion?
- A. Where was this at?
- Q. It was a dinner sponsored by the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution and the dinner was held in October, 1943.
- A. Dinner? Where?
- Q. Doesn't state where.
- A. No, I wasn't. No.
- Q. Did you attend any anniversary celebration of the October Revolution?
- A. No. I think I have been to the Consulate one time. That is what I remember, and I remember practically the whole of Hollywood there.
- Q. How many times have you been to the Russian Consulate?
- A. About three times.
- Q. How many times have you attended celebration dinners given by the Russian Embassy?
- A. None.
- Q. Did you ever entertain any members of the Russian Consulate at your home?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall when and whom you entertained?
- A. No, I don't recall. You see, we got a lot of people. I entertain lots of these Consulates, Ambassadors, and Chinese and so forth. They all come up here, you know, because I am pretty

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much of an international figure, but not much. I knew the Russian Consulate, here, Mr. THOMAS...TOMASOFF. (Agent's note: This probably refers to EUGENE TUMANTSEV.) He was a nice little man, and I liked him, but I don't think I saw him but twice since he was here. Of course, again I must add, that they look upon me and know of my friendliness, and I don't wish to have--I am not antagonistic. I'll say that now. I don't feel this antagonism against Russia. I don't feel it at all. Perhaps I don't understand this situation, but I frankly must say that I have still hope, and I still believe it would be a very good job if we could make a deal with them and I believe we would be more prosperous all around.

Q. Did you send a communication to Moscow offering your felicitations to the Soviet Government in connection with the Moscow CHAPLIN Festival which was to be held in Moscow?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say in that communication, Mr. CHAPLIN.

A. Nothing. I was very proud. You understand, this festival was in honor of my work, and naturally, I told them I was very honored that they would have such a festival and enjoyed my work.

Q. Was it in connection with some picture?

A. All my pictures.

Q. Not in connection with any particular picture?

A. No, no, no. Strangely enough, you know, the last picture I have made is so...I understand is taboo in Russia.

Q. Pardon?

A. They won't release my last picture.

Q. Which one is that, Mr. CHAPLIN?

-51-
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JAJ

- A. 'Monsieur Verdoux' that they won't release.
- Q. Now, about how many times have you attended receptions or other gatherings sponsored by the Soviet Consulate here in Los Angeles?
- A. Oh, very few.
- Q. Would it be as many as half a dozen?
- A. No. I can only think of about three--would be the limit.
- Q. Did you subscribe to the Daily Worker, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. No.
- Q. The reason I ask is, the Daily Worker of April 6, 1943 announced the formation of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to permit better understanding between the United States and the USSR which was considered essential to the war effort. Were you identified with this organization, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. With one of them, yes, if anything along the line of promoting friendship. I don't lend my name to many of those organizations, and I am sure, if, for instance, if your Department keeps up on this, I am sure they won't find my name. If they do, it is an inadvertent thing. I don't go into this unless it will promote friendship, Russian, the United States and the Allies, all the Allies, including Great Britain, and so forth. I am naturally for that.
- Q. What is your attitude toward the Soviet Government at this time?
- A. The same as it always has been. I feel very grateful to them. What I read of the news, I don't see anything where they have committed any particular crime or outrage in our democracy.

-52-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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L.A. 100-15641

Q. What is your reaction to the way Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Soviet?

A. Frankly, I don't know very much about the situation. I am very ignorant on the subject. From what I read in the papers, I still maintain I think Russia has done a damn thing. That is my own personal belief. What is it they have done in handling the thing? No soldiers were there. There was no bloodshed, and my summation and analysis of the situation. I think my common sense tells me that we didn't do much for them and the time of the Sudeten business, and I frankly believe the press is trying to create a war and start and create a war with Russia, and I wholeheartedly disapprove of it, and I am sure that I am not a Communist and my name will never be connected with any Communist. I have \$30,000,000 worth of business--what am I talking about Communism for?

Q. Do you think the Communist way of life is better than the American?

A. No. Of course, if I did, I'd possibly go there and live. At the same time, I am not antagonistic. I have never been antagonistic until if they were to invade America, I'd be the first to take up arms. I certainly wouldn't take up arms if I see there is a wanton thing creating any helpless situation.

Q. Would you take up arms to repel--

A. Yes, to repel any invader that came to the United States. Another thing, they don't like anybody that speaks frankly, the press. I haven't any descent public relationship in this country. I despise the press, and they have always lied about me. They have tried to build me up as a monster, all this sort of thing. I have lived a very quiet, normal life. I am not an association man at all, but during the war I felt very strongly against the Nazi business and up to the time I was completely against war, because I think it was an outrage, they made a deal with HITLER. When they came to the war, I flung my luck with the whole Allied movement for the one purpose of defeating the Nazis

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and the Fascists. Because I made a picture, I felt very strongly about it. I felt they were Communist and aborigines. But all this racial business---I am not a Jew---nevertheless the mere picking on a minority people incenses me more than the ideology, more than the work movement, or anything else---just that they were crazy; they were mad men.

Q. Were you a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?

A. I think, yes, maybe, yes.

Q. How long were you a member of that organization?

A. That I don't know. I don't even know when it happened. It was one of those things that perhaps went on during the war in which they said there is a great deal of antagonism and the fifth column is trying to divide the Allied cause and so forth, keep peace and make friends.

Q. The Daily Worker of September 29, 1943 shows Mr. CHAPLIN to be one of the sponsors of the Tenth Anniversary of the United States Friendship Congress.

A. Frankly, I don't know. I have no recollection. It is possible.

Q. Now, have you ever made any contributions to the American-Soviet Friendship organization?

A. I don't think so...very little.

Q. It is alleged that you made a contribution of \$250 to that organization---

A. Maybe.

Q. (cont'd) --- on November 16, 1943.

A. Maybe

Q. It is possible that you made such contribution?

A. Oh, yes.

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- Q. Now, on November 21, 1944, a photograph of you appeared in the Daily Worker, in connection with an article pointing out that you along with other movie people had sent a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden.
- A. That's possible. I don't know. Mind you, I can't--these things don't stand out as important to me. I get piles of mail. Possibly they say, all these things are promoted by suggestion, and say will you with others, so and so, enlist your good will and our friendship of Soviet Russia. The friendship of Soviet Russia, I am all for it. I am all for trade pacts and everything else, so we can go ahead without war.
- Q. Did you furnish the Daily Worker the picture from which the photograph of yourself appearing in that publication was made?
- A. No.
- Q. You don't know from what source they secured your picture for the paper?
- A. I have never given any pictures or photographs to any paper or periodical. No. I suppose they get those things up themselves.
- Q. About how many times have you spoken for the Russian War Relief, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. About four to five times.
- Q. Are you acquainted with EARL BROWDER?
- A. No, don't know him.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, were you honorary chairman of a cultural meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 16, 1942?
- A. I spoke there, yes.
- Q. You were the honorary chairman, then, of this meeting?

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69c L.A. 100-15641

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- A. I don't remember. I know that they requested and wanted to know if I would speak on that occasion. I think ORSON WELLES was the chairman. I wasn't the chairman at all, and I was to speak.
- Q. Now, will you tell us something about that meeting Mr. CHAPLIN? By whom was it sponsored, first of all?
- A. A lot of actors, lot of writers.
- Q. Were you united under any group or organization?
- A. I don't think so. That was another, a request and I think it came from a friend of mine. The request came from a friend of mine.
- Q. And now, during that address--or rather at the commencement of the address, did you preface your remarks by saying: 'Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean Comrades.'?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, just what did you mean to imply with the salutation?
- A. I mean to imply--there were obviously some Russians in the audience and as we were all together in the Allied cause and fighting for democracy and that they were our comrades and I was very proud to be able to refer to them as comrades. We were all in one cause.
- Q. Did it have any significance that you were and considered yourself a follower of the Communist line?
- A. No.
- Q. Or, a member of the Communist Party?
- A. It had a certain wit. It got a big laugh, and there was at that time pervading a sort of feeling that the Russians were very strange bedfellows. By way of clarifying the air and getting a get-together, friendly response, and so forth; I am naturally liberal.

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- Q. It is further reported that you continued:
'I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean anything. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world.'
- A. The first part is not correct.
- Q. You mean you did not make the statement 'I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers'?
- A. I did not make that statement.
- Q. As a matter of fact, Mr. CHAPLIN, you are not a citizen of the United States, are you?
- A. I am not.
- Q. Have you ever applied for citizenship in this country?
- A. I have never applied; from the time I was nineteen I have always had a sense of internationalism and I feel that it is coming closer every day, for the United Nations and for One World as Mr.--What's his name that died...
- Q. Is that the reason you have never applied for citizenship in the United States?
- A. Yes. I consider myself as much a citizen of America as anybody else and my great love has always been here in this country. I have been here thirty, thirty-five years. My children and everybody is as much a part of my--at the same time I don't feel I am allied to any one particular country. I feel I am a citizen of the world. I feel that when the day comes and we have the barriers down and so forth so the people come and go all around the world and be a part of any country, and I have always felt that about citizenship.
- Q. How long have you entertained that view, Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I have had it quite a long time.

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L.A. 100-15641

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- Q. And, that is the reason you have never applied for naturalization in the United States?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At the present time you are a citizen of Great Britain, are you?
- A. At the present I am whatever---British subject. I was born there.
- Q. Have you been issued a British passport in order to make this trip?
- A. Yes. It is all in order. I said...let me see... I never said that citizenship doesn't mean anything...or American citizenship. I never said anything derogatory of America in my life. Only, at that time, you see, the newspapers were making this big issue about citizenship and so forth, and of my talking about, saying I got all my money from the United States and so forth, why doesn't he become, and there is so much humbug attached to it, that, naturally I was a little bit sore.
- Q. What do you mean, 'humbug attached to it'?
- A. Because it isn't true what the press said. Seventy-five per cent of my revenue comes from Europe, you see, and this country enjoys one hundred per cent of its taxation. My last picture which they don't release here, the whole of the income comes from abroad. It comes into this country and the United States gets the full taxation on that. The newspapers say he is just using...I could just as well make a picture in England, have it produced there, and take my taxes in England. When they put it on that basis, I answer them back on that basis.
- Q. Referring to this speech, October 16, 1942, it is further alleged that you went on to say: 'And, then, there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God that Communism is

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L.A. 100-15641

JAJ

no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are the Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God. And you conclude your speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of saddened Russia who died while we were getting ready. Any comment regarding this statement?

A. No, that more or less is true. I feel that way, as I say. During the war, my comment is that I felt there were many forces in this country trying to disunite the Allied cause.

Q. I take it from what you say today and what I have read of you that you are of the opinion that the Communist way of life and American way of life are compatible.

A. Frankly, I don't know anything about the Communist way of life. I must say that, but I must say this, I don't see why we can't have peace with Russia. Their way of life--I am not interested in their ideology, I assure you. I assure you, I don't know whether you believe me or not, but I am not. I am interested to the point where--they say they want peace, and I don't see why we can't have peace here. I don't see why we can't have trade relationship and ameliorate matters and so forth and avoid a world war.

Q. You strongly urged a second front in 1942. Is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. What prompted you to make public appearances urging another front at that time?

A. Well, because there was...well, because I had heard there was several, couple of million soldiers in Ireland and something and all, everything prepared, and some of the papers said we were started, and it was a controversial subject

59-
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at the time and my analysis and my thoughts on the matter were that we should have started a second front and ; thing over as quickly as possible. CHURCHILL had another idea of soft underbelly which didn't prove to be so soft. I think we could have saved hundreds of thousands of American lives by having it earlier. That is my personal opinion. They would have gone bulge; that would have been more or less the end of it.

Q. In 1942, did you make a speech entitled 'Democracy Will Never Die' which was transmitted to a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden?

A. Yes.

Q. And, by whom was this mass meeting in Madison Square Garden called?

A. I think it was sponsored by the A. P. of L. or something.

Q. As a matter of fact, it was sponsored by the Communist Party, wasn't it?

A. No. I am sure. No, certainly wasn't. It was either the C. I. O. organization...that was the request in which they said something...

Q. Who contacted you with reference to delivering the speech to the meeting?

A. I know it was something by the C.I.O., some member of the C.I.O. organization and I forget... that is all very vague to me. I know it was not a Communist thing.

Q. How do you know it wasn't a Communist-sponsored meeting?

A. Because it was--I definitely know it was the C.I.O., something to do with the C.I.O.

Q. Were you ever one of the Board of Directors of an organization known as People's Radio Foundation?

A. No.

60
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L.A. 100-15641

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- Q. You never were a member of the Board of Directors of that organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you ever a member of such organization?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever make any financial contribution to the People's Radio Foundation?
- A. No. I don't, I don't think so. I could always be certain---no. You see, I get, you know, like all people in public life, we get lots of these letters. There are piles a day of this sort of thing and I don't pay much attention to any of them.
- Q. What is your attitude toward the International Workers of the World, Mr. CHAPLIN.
- A. That is the old I.W.W.?
- Q. Correct.
- A. I don't know anything about it, frankly.
- Q. Did you ever indicate in any way that you were sympathetic to this organization?
- A. I don't think so. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Did you attend a dinner at Cicero's Restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941 given by a committee or sponsored under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Writers Committee and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee?
- A. No, I am sure. I attend very, very few dinners of any kind.
- Q. Did you make any financial contributions to a magazine entitled 'Salute'?
- A. No.
- Q. Which is described as a Communist intellectual magazine.

-61-
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L.A. 100-15541

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- A. No.
- Q. You made no financial contribution in any way to this magazine?
- A. That is correct. I am sure.
- Q. Were you given an award by the 'New masters' at a banquet held at the Commodore at New York City, January 22, 1945?
- A. I really don't remember.
- Q. Mr. CHAPLIN, do you care to make any further statement in connection with your political views or affiliations?
- A. I have no direct affiliations in the sense or am I conscious that they are affiliations for any political objectives, especially toward Communism. I have no affiliations of that nature. My--as I say--I am a liberal man, and right now, I feel very strongly about WALLACE. I feel that WALLACE is a very fine forthright man and I think he is a very good supporter of democracy and for the preservation of the American way of life and for that reason and for that reason only am I interested in WALLACE. As I say, all my, all my sudden political--oh, the political rumors about me all emanate more or less since the war on this idea of Communist. As I say, I don't deny the fact that I spoke and eulogized and extolled Russia, because I felt it was necessary to do so, because I personally believe and honestly believed they were doing a splendid job and I believe if it hadn't of been for Russia we might have had these Nazis over here and I firmly believe that and I don't see any reason for any antagonism now against Russia.
- Q. From press reports, Mr. CHAPLIN--
- A. There are a lot of press reports. Ninety-eight per cent of these, you know, they had me writing derogatory articles about Hollywood. I have never written to a foreign newspaper as far as these people are concerned.

-62-
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JAJ

- Q. Have you ever contributed anything to any foreign publication of any kind, any material of any kind?
- A. I think there was a Swedish article.
- Q. What was the name of the publication?
- A. I know it was a Swedish thing.
- Q. Was that recently?
- A. About a couple of years ago.
- Q. And, what publication did your article appear in?
- A. That I don't know. It was a man doing stories about Hollywood and so forth. It was more or less in connection with my work and business.
- Q. According to press reports, you more or less have followed the Communist line for a number of years. What have you to say in that regard?
- A. That is such a generality to say Communist line and I don't think, and I think if you will just be specific in those things. From what you put here, the Communist line, I have followed because of the eventual success of our fight against Germany and against HITLER. Prior to that, I have not followed Communist lines. I have been Democratic. Naturally, I am progressive and I am progressive in the sense that I am not a Socialist, but I believe in proper people's unionism and I believe it is a good thing. I believe in all that sort of thing that will alleviate...raise the standard of living of the American people and that is all; I'd like to avoid another depression.
- Q. Anything further you would like to say. Mr. CHAPLIN?
- A. I don't know if I have answered your party line and if you will tell me exactly what the party line prior to the war--
- Q. Well, of course, the party line is the line of policy followed---

-63-
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L.A. 100-15641

JAJ

- Q. I have never been...belonged to any organization prior to the war. In the first place the war...I was out to help the Allied effort. That is my answer. Prior to that, I completely deny that I followed any party line and I say I didn't follow any party line during the war. I followed the Allied lines. That is how I would define it.
- Q. Have you in any way done anything to promote the interest of the Communist Party in the United States, either financial or otherwise?
- A. The Communist Party of the United States? No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. Is there anything further you would like to say, Mr. CHAPLIN, before this interview is closed?
- A. Yes. By that, I wish you would be more specific, because I expressed...the mere fact that I say I would want to see peace with Russia and the United States, whether that furthers the American-Communist line, I don't know. Well, if it does, it is inadvertent. That is what I would say. But, that isn't intentional. That isn't my object. I want to get on record and say I am not interested in any subversive movement to overthrow the American Government or any government, and I am not a politically active person. I belong to no...I have no affiliations other than those that are outside of the political organization, like the friendship of Russia thing, you see. My only object is to preserve democracy as we have it. I think there are certain abuses to it, like everything else. I think there has been a great deal of witch burning. I don't think that is democratic. I know it seems very strange and rather bewilders me why I should be considered a Communist. I have been here thirty-five years and my primary interests is in my work and it has never been an anti-anything. It has never been anti...maybe a critical comment, but it has always been for the good of the country. I don't like war and I don't like revolution. I don't like anything overthrown. If the status quo of anything is all right let it go. In my sense of being a liberal, I just want to see things function in harmony. I want to see everybody pretty well, happy and satisfied."

64-
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L.A. 100-15641
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It is noted that Inspector ALFRED E. EDGAR of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, advised the writer that this statement had never been signed by CHAPLIN. However, it will be noted that the above statement was made by CHAPLIN at a time when he was under oath.

-65-
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III. INFORMATION PERTAINING TO
QUESTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBERSHIP OF CHARLES CHAPLIN

A. PAUL CROUCH

On October 9, 1952, Mr. ALBERT DEL GUERCIO, District Operations Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California, made available a copy of the sworn testimony furnished by PAUL CROUCH, an admitted former member of the Communist Party from 1925 until 1942, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C., on October 2, 1952. The testimony reflects that the Examining Officer for INS was Mr. MARIO I. NOTO. The pertinent part of this testimony is as follows:

- Q Will you please tell me your true and correct name?
A PAUL CROUCH.
- Q Mr. CROUCH did you furnish a sworn statement on June 23, 1950, to Mr. JOHN P. BOYD, District Director of the Seattle Office of this Service in connection with CHARLES CHAPLIN?
A I did.
- Q I now show you a written transcript of the questions which Mr. BOYD asked you and the answers which you furnished under oath at Seattle, Washington, on June 23, 1950, and ask you whether or not this is an accurate transcript of the questions asked and the answers given?
A It is.
- Q Mr. CROUCH, I direct your attention to those questions with respect to your name, aliases, membership and activity in the Communist Party of the United States, and ask you whether if I were to ask you the same questions today would your answers today be the same as those which you gave to Mr. BOYD on June 23, 1950?
A They would.
- Q Mr. CROUCH, do you know or are you acquainted with the movie actor, CHARLES CHAPLIN?
A I am not personally acquainted with him.
- Q Do you know him by reputation?
A I do.

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- Q As far as your own personal knowledge is concerned, do you know whether or not CHARLES CHAPLIN is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A I do not know whether CHARLES CHAPLIN is now a member of the Communist Party. I know that he was a member at last of the Communist Party.
- Q Did you acquire this information with respect to CHAPLIN's membership at large in the Communist Party of the United States during the period of time that you were a member and an official of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A Yes, I acquired my knowledge of CHAPLIN during the period of time that I was a member and official of the Party.
- Q To the best of your recollection, when did you first acquire knowledge that CHARLES CHAPLIN was a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A During a discussion at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, approximately about 1935, to my best recollection, following the return of JACK JOHNSTONE, a member of the Central Committee, who had just returned from an official trip of the Party to Hollywood.
- Q Where did this meeting take place?
- A At the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.
- Q What was your position in the Communist Party at the time of this meeting?
- A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for the Carolina district and was a member of several commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.
- Q What was the purpose of your being present at this meeting which took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in 1935?
- A It was during a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and I attended all meetings of the Central Committee. As a national official and one interested in Communist activities in the cultural front, I was included in the group to which JOHNSTONE reported in detail on his trip to Hollywood prior to his former report at the Central Committee.

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Q Did you know the purpose of the meeting?
A I did.

Q What was the purpose?

A To acquaint us, me and the others present, with the situation in Hollywood and to discuss the objectives of the Party there, the methods and tactics necessary in building a Party organization in the Hollywood area.

Q Do you recall the names of any other persons or officials of the Communist Party who were also present at that meeting?

A Also present at that meeting were V. J. JEROME, Head of the Cultural Commission, FRED BROWN, also known as ALPI J. PETERS, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and several others whose names I cannot possibly recall.

Q Was this a closed meeting of the Communist Party of the United States in the sense that all persons present had to be members of the Communist Party in order to attend the meeting?

A Yes.

Q You mentioned J. PETERS. Do you recall whether this is the same J. PETERS who was a Comintern agent in the United States and who, approximately two years ago, was deported from the United States?

A Yes; it is the same J. PETERS.

Q Now, going back to the meeting. You stated that purpose of the meeting at National Headquarters of the Communist Party was to discuss the program of the Communist Party in so far as it related to Hollywood. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, will you tell us very briefly what was said with respect to the Party's program or objectives concerning Hollywood?

A The program and objectives were to recruit as many movie stars, writers, and directors as possible into the Communist Party for the purpose of using the names of these well known people in Communist front activities, obtaining financial contributions for the Party in Hollywood and attempting to influence the content of moving pictures, first, to keep out anti-Communist material, and, secondly, to insert as much pro-Communist material as might be possible in pictures.

- 68 -

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LA 100-15641

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- Q In the course of this meeting was the name CHARLES CHAPLIN, referring to the movie actor, mentioned in any manner whatsoever?
- A It was.
- Q To the best of your recollection what was said and by whom regarding CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A JACK JOHNSTONE said that CHAPLIN was a devoted and loyal member of the Party, but that to protect him and to protect the best interests of the Party, he should remain a member at large and not be affiliated with the Party units being set up in Hollywood.
- Q Was anything else said about CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A He used the term temperamental but loyal in reference to CHAPLIN.
- Q Who said that - JACK JOHNSTONE?
- A JACK JOHNSTONE.
- Q Did any of the other persons present at this meeting say anything about CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A JEROME expressed agreement with what JOHNSTONE had said and stated that he must remain a member at large.
- Q Who was JEROME at that time and what position did he officially occupy in the Communist Party?
- A V. J. JEROME was the head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was a writer for the Party press and the Party's acknowledged authority on literary and cultural fields.
- Q Did anyone else say anything about CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A I do not recall whether there was any other references. Those were the only ones I recall.
- Q Do you recall any reason or purpose for which JOHNSTONE would have mentioned CHARLES CHAPLIN as he did? Mr. CROUCH, let me repeat this question. Do you know of any reason or reasons why JACK JOHNSTONE would have mentioned or discussed CHARLES CHAPLIN as he did at this meeting?
- A Yes; CHAPLIN was one of the best known actors in the United States and the question of how he should be used by the Communist Party was a very important question to determine. It was particularly important in connection with the fact that a large apparatus was just being set up in Hollywood and the

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relationship of nationally prominent people like CHAPLIN to the local organization was a very important policy question.

- Q Was any decision reached at that meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A While a formal vote was not taken the unanimity of opinion especially the absence of any disagreement made it clear that so far as the position of those present were concerned it was unanimous. A matter of that kind then obviously had to be decided by the highest authority of the Party, the Politburo.
- Q Now let me see if I understand you correctly. At this meeting JACK JOHNSTONE said in substance that CHARLES CHAPLIN would more or less serve the Party better by not being an open member of the Communist Party?
- A Yes.
- Q Was anything else said at this meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A That is all I recall.
- Q During what month of the year did this meeting take place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York?
- A I don't recall the month, only the approximate year. I may even be slightly off on that; it was about 1935.
- Q What season of the year was it - was it spring, winter, summer, fall?
- A There was nothing on that to refresh my recollection so I could specifically recall that would fix the exact season.
- Q Could the year have been 1937 or 1935 or 1936?
- A It could have possibly been early 1936, but not 1937.
- Q But to the best of your recollection it probably took place in 1936?
- A 1935, I believe.
- Q Mr. CROUCH, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party during which you had occasion to participate in official Party discussions with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; there were other occasions.

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- Q Apart from this meeting at National Headquarters which you have stated, what was the other occasion?
- A The next occasion was a long series of discussions with V. J. JEROME at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, following a return by JEROME from Hollywood. JEROME spent about one month in the district of which I was the head and we had long and very detailed discussions regarding Communist work in Hollywood and the persons of some of the leading Party members there.
- Q To the best of your recollection when did these discussions with V. J. JEROME at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, take place?
- A During the spring of 1937.
- Q What was your official position in the Communist Party at that time?
- A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for North and South Carolina, a member of the Agrarian or Agricultural Negro and Trade Union Commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and often consulted in the work of other Commissions of the Central Committee.
- Q Were you residing at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at that time?
- A I was residing at Greensboro, North Carolina, but spent considerable time at Chapel Hill in connection with Party work there.
- Q And these discussions which you have referred to with V. J. JEROME occurred at Chapel Hill?
- A Yes.
- Q What was JEROME's official Communist Party position at that time?
- A He was then head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee and in charge of Communist work at Hollywood.
- Q What was the occasion of JEROME coming to see you at Chapel Hill?
- A JEROME came to Chapel Hill to spend what was partly a vacation and partly a period of work in cultivating the acquaintance of writers, intellectuals and others at the University of North Carolina, and in aiding me and the Party leadership in formulating plans for activities in the cultural field.

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- Q Now, these discussions which you mentioned with JEROME with respect to Hollywood, were these incidental discussions or were these the real purpose for which JEROME had come to Chapel Hill to talk to you?
- A These were part of the real purpose involving a discussion of the Party's entire perspective in the cultural and entertainment fields.
- Q Well, why would JEROME come to Chapel Hill to see you during which time you were a Party functionary in the South and discuss with you Party activities or programs with respect to Hollywood?
- A Chapel Hill was the seat of the University of North Carolina and the residence of many intellectuals and writers, some of whom, like PAUL GREEN, were writers for Hollywood and people whom we in the Communist Party were particularly anxious to influence and bring within the orbit of our activities. While JEROME's discussions with me over a period of weeks dealt largely with our approach on a local scale, it also was necessary to review the entire national field. Also in that period I was regarded as a political authority in the Party and had been such prior to JEROME's assignment at that time. JEROME and I had been friends for years and had discussed our mutual problems as national Party leaders.
- Q Now, just to get back to my point, Mr. CROUCH, what I am driving at is this. I am anxious to determine whether these discussions which JEROME had with you with respect to Hollywood Party activities were casual conversations or discussions, or whether they were what could have been termed as official Party discussions or conversations in line with Party business?
- A They were definitely official Party discussions in the line of my Party's responsibilities and the responsibilities of JEROME at the time.
- Q Now getting into those discussions themselves, Mr. CROUCH, to the best of your recollection what did Mr. JEROME tell you with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A He stated that CHAPLIN remained a member at large directly responsible to the Central Committee and that he had no organizational connections with the local Party organization in Hollywood.

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- Q Now, just for the sake of the record I want you to explain very briefly the meaning of JEROME's statement as you interpret it from your experience activity in the official position of the Communist Party when JEROME stated that CHAPLIN was remaining a member at large whose responsibility as a Party member was to the Central Committee.
- A It was a policy of the Party at that time to have people of more than ordinary importance placed on a status of a member at large in which they would pay their dues and financial contributions to the Party to designated representatives of a higher committee, receive assignments for Party work from such contacts and would not be carried on the ordinary rolls and would not be subject to the local Party organization or have any contact with it.
- Q Now, was there any other topic or discussion by JEROME with you which would have been the basis for his statements to you that CHAPLIN was remaining a member at large and was responsible only to the Central Committee?
- A Yes; he referred to some desertions from the Party at Hollywood and referred in this connection to CHAPLIN's absolute loyalty and devotion to the Party and to the fact that he had not been influenced by others in Hollywood who had left the Party.
- Q Now, I know that I am taxing your memory, but try to recall if you can to the best of your recollection the words which JEROME said to you regarding CHAPLIN's loyalty and devotion to the Communist Party notwithstanding the influences of the desertions that the Communist Party was experiencing in Hollywood.
- A As nearly as I can recall he said that CHAPLIN remains a true and loyal comrade and is a real Communist.
- Q What, if anything, did you say to that?
- A I expressed great satisfaction in CHAPLIN's loyalty and spoke of CHAPLIN as a great artist and genius.
- Q What else did JEROME say?
- A JEROME referred to the necessity of taking no chances in exposure of CHAPLIN both in the viewpoint of protecting CHAPLIN in the interest of the Party. Reference was made by JEROME to the citizenship status of CHAPLIN and the fact that he would be liable to deportation if he should be identified with the Communist Party.

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- Q Well now again I am going to tax your memory, but I want you to try hard to recall the words which JEROME said to you with respect to CHAPLIN's deportation.
- A As nearly as I can recall he said in substance if CHAPLIN's membership of the Party should become known he would be liable to deportation to Great Britain.
- Q Was anything else said with respect to CHAPLIN's citizenship status?
- A Not that I recall.
- Q Now, you told me what JEROME's official position was in the Communist Party at that time and I would assume from what you have said that it was an important position; was it not?
- A Yes.
- Q Is it also correct for me to say that JEROME at this time in the spring of 1937 by virtue of his official position in the Communist Party exercised authority and spoke with authority as a functionary of the Communist Party?
- A Yes, certainly.
- Q On basis of your membership and official positions which you occupied in the Communist Party would you say that these discussions which JEROME had with you, particularly with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN, were discussions which had the sanction of the Communist Party in the United States?
- A Yes.
- Q In the course of the conversations and discussions which you had with JEROME in the spring of 1937, at Chapel Hill, did JEROME tell you or indicate to you that he had personally contacted or had discussions or conversations with CHAPLIN with respect to CHAPLIN's membership or activity in the Communist Party?
- A Yes; he referred to his conversations with CHAPLIN.
- Q To the best of your recollection what did JEROME say to you?
- A He spoke of CHAPLIN in reference to the conversations as showing devotion, loyalty, and complete devotion to the Communist movement.
- Q Now wait Mr. CROUCH, those would be conclusions. What I am

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interested in is this and see if you can follow me. JEROME had conversations with CHAPLIN; did he not?

A Yes.

Q Did JEROME tell you what he conversed or had discussions with CHAPLIN about?

A Yes; the Party's situation in Hollywood and desertions that had taken place from the Party.

Q Did JEROME tell you when he had these conversations or discussions with CHAPLIN?

A During a trip to Hollywood that JEROME had made immediately prior to his arrival at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Q In other words that would still be either in the late winter or early spring of 1937 when JEROME would have had these conversations with CHAPLIN?

A Yes.

Q And did these conversations take place in Hollywood?

A Yes.

Q What else did JEROME tell you concerning discussions and conversations which he had had with CHAPLIN?

A That is the substance as I can now recall.

Q Now, as the sake of repeating, Mr. CROUCH, I am very interested in knowing as detailed as you can possibly make it and to the best of your recollection what JEROME said that took place in the discussions or conversations which he had with CHAPLIN?

A He stated that CHAPLIN was pained by desertions from the Party of people he had believed to be loyal Communists, but that nothing could shake his own faith in Communism.

Q Was this referring to CHAPLIN?

A Referring to CHAPLIN.

Q In the conversations which you had with JEROME did JEROME tell you which member or which functionary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was the man who would contact CHAPLIN?

A In this connection he did not as I can recall specifically refer to CHAPLIN by name but he stated that JOHN HOWARD LAWSON was the liaison man between himself and the top leadership and the leading members of the Party in Hollywood.

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- Q In other words, LAWSON was the contact man between JEROME and members of the Communist Party in Hollywood?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership in the Communist Party at which time you learned that CHARLIN was or had been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
- A Yes; this fact also came up in discussions at the opening of and immediately prior to a district bureau meeting at Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco during July of 1941.
- Q Did you attend that meeting as an official of the Communist Party?
- A I attended that meeting as an official of the Party of the district bureau.
- Q Was this district bureau meeting a closed meeting in that no member other than that of the Communist Party was permitted to attend?
- A It was.
- Q What was the purpose of that district bureau meeting?
- A The purpose of that district bureau meeting was to plan a financial campaign for the Communist daily, the Peoples World, to be conducted from August 1, 1941, to November 1, 1941. This was a regular weekly meeting of the bureau but the chief point on the agenda at that meeting was the Peoples Fund World Drive.
- Q To the best of your recollection who was present at that meeting?
- A Present at that meeting were WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, RUDY LAMBERT, WALTER LAMBERT, LOUISE TOMB, STEVE NELSON, OLETA O'CONNOR YATES, myself, and from Los Angeles, PETTUS PERRY, and PAUL KLEIN.
- Q Was the STEVE NELSON which you have referred to the STEVE NELSON who recently was indicted for conspiracy under the Smith Act?
- A Yes.
- Q And were all these people who were present at this meeting officials and functionaries of the Communist Party?
- A They were.

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- Q Now, going back to CHARLES CHAPLIN what was said at this meeting with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A In the discussion of the proposed financial quota of Los Angeles which as I recall was somewhere in the neighborhood of about \$30,000, PETTUS PERRY said the proposed figure would be very difficult for Los Angeles to raise unless the Central Committee would grant permission for the County to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and other members at large.
- Q Now, to the best of your recollection which person at that meeting said that?
- A PETTUS PERRY.
- Q What was PETTUS PERRY's position at this time in the Communist Party?
- A He was chairman of the Communist Party for Los Angeles County.
- Q Now, again I want to come back to what PETTUS PERRY said. Now, think hard and to the best of your recollection what were PETTUS PERRY's words with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A It would be difficult for the Los Angeles County organization to raise the quota unless permission could be obtained from the Central Committee to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and other members at large of the Party in Hollywood, and in substance he said I would suggest that the bureau ask permission of Central Committee to contact CHAPLIN and these other members.
- Q Well now, you say that PETTUS PERRY mentioned CHARLES CHAPLIN specifically by name and then referred to others in Hollywood. Now, again I ask you, think hard, did PETTUS PERRY mention names other than CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes.
- Q Tell me what some of those names were.
- A He mentioned the names of JOHN GARFIELD and EDWARD G. ROBINSON that I specifically recall.
- Q So that to the best of your recollection he did specifically identify CHARLES CHAPLIN, JOHN GARFIELD, and EDWARD G. ROBINSON?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, what was said at this district bureau meeting after PETTUS PERRY made the statement which you just recited?

- 77 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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- A SCHNEIDERMAN replied that the Central Committee would not give permission to contact these people, referring to CHAPLIN and the others mentioned by PERRY, and then he said without contacting, without touching, these people we have enough contacts in Hollywood to raise the necessary funds. The Central Committee will not give such permission, it should not and we must not even ask for it.
- Q Was WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN a member of the Central Committee at this time?
- A WILLIAM SCHNEIDER was at least an ex-officio member as a District Organizer of the Communist Party.
- Q And what was his official position at that time?
- A His official position at that time was District Organizer of District 13 comprising the States of California and Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii.
- Q Now, when WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN remarked at the meeting that the Central Committee would not give such permission, to the best of your recollection was SCHNEIDERMAN talking as an ex-officio member of the Central Committee or was he simply talking as a member of the district bureau?
- A He was talking as a member or ex-officio member of the Central Committee and as the representative of the Central Committee in his district as all District Organizers are.
- Q Now, was there any further discussion held at this meeting after SCHNEIDERMAN spoke with respect to asking the Central Committee for permission to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN and these other Hollywood notables?
- A SCHNEIDERMAN's answer settled the matter and in a formal meeting which then took place. The matter was not again raised.
- Q Again to the best of your recollection was anything else said at this meeting concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A I do not recall anything after that.
- Q Now was there any other occasion during the time that you were a member and an officer of the Communist Party when you had participated or sat in on discussions or conversations concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; regarding his financial contributions to the Communist Party as being one of those who contributed directly to the

- 78 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Central Committee from Hollywood and who could not be approached except by permission of the Central Committee's Cultural Commission with request for financial aid.

Q Well, was this a conversation or a meeting?

A This was in the form of conversations and a document including CHAPLIN's name and address given to me by JEROME.

Q When and where did these conversations take place?

A These conversations took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York during May, 1939, during the course of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

Q And did you attend meetings at this plenum?

A I did.

Q In what capacity?

A As the editor of the magazine, New South, the official organ of the Communist Party for all southern districts and as a member of the Control Commission of the Communist Party for Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, and as a member of Commissions of the Central Committee.

Q What was the purpose of these plenum meetings in May, 1939?

A They were for the purpose of reviewing the activities of the Party over the previous two or three months, such meetings being held three to five times per year on an average.

Q Now, confining ourselves to this plenum or these plenum meetings which took place in May, 1939, and confining ourselves further only to those meetings during which conversations or discussions were had with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN, can you tell me what was the purpose of those meetings?

A The purpose of those meetings was to consider the financial problems of the magazine, The New South, and to consider sources for solving its financial difficulties for obtaining new contributions and making its enlargement possible.

Q And was it in connection with discussions regarding finances for the New South that CHARLES CHAPLIN's name was discussed at these plenum meetings?

A Yes.

- 79 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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- Q Now, tell me to the best of your recollection what was said concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A After permission had been granted by JEROME and the others present for me to have the list of financial contributors to the Central Committee from Hollywood, I was handed the list by JEROME, a list including the name and address of CHARLES CHAPLIN and was told that when I contacted these individuals that I should use the name of V. J. JEROME as authority for making the contact, and I was further told that in contacting CHAPLIN I should use the utmost discretion and precautions.
- Q Now, did JEROME personally give you this list of financial contributors?
- A He did.
- Q And did he give you this list in the course of this plenum meeting?
- A Yes.
- Q Who else was present at this plenum meeting when you were given this list by JEROME?
- A Also present were FRED BROWN, also known as ALPI J. PETERS, and I believe one or two other national functionaries of the Party.
- Q Incidentally, was this J. PETERS the same J. PETERS that you have referred to previously in this statement?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, if I understand you correctly, Mr. CROUCH, when JEROME gave you this list he advised you that discretion was to be exercised in contacting CHAPLIN. Is that correct?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, I want you, although aware that I am taxing your memory, I want you to recall to the best of your recollection the words that JEROME used in speaking to you when he gave you this list of financial contributors to the Communist Party.
- A As nearly as I can recall, the substance was use my name as authority in contacting these people, and in contacting CHAPLIN use the utmost caution and discretion.
- Q Now, did he mention any other name besides CHAPLIN when he told you to exercise discretion and caution?
- A No, not in that connection.

- 80 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

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- Q In other words, the only name that he mentioned in so far as this list of financial contributors was concerned was CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes.
- Q Did he personally give you the list?
- A He did.
- Q What did this list contain?
- A The list contained the names and addresses of approximately three hundred people in Hollywood with their addresses and their private phone numbers.
- Q Did this list have a title or a heading or did it just consist of sheets of paper with names and addresses appearing on it?
- A Just names and addresses and telephone numbers appearing on it.
- Q And did this list contain names only of people who were residing in Hollywood?
- A Yes, only in Hollywood.
- Q Now Hollywood or Los Angeles?
- A Some were Beverly Hills addresses. They were all people connected with Hollywood - the movie industry.
- Q Did you recognize any of those names?
- A Yes; I did.
- Q What were some of them?
- A HUMPHREY BOGART was one; JOHN GARFIELD was one; SYLVIA SIDNEY was one.
- Q Now, when JEROME gave you this list was anyone else present?
- A PETERS at least was present. I don't recall whether the others had left the room or not.
- Q Now, did JEROME tell you when he gave you this list that you personally were to contact CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; that was the understanding that I was to personally contact CHAPLIN and the others.
- Q Well now, what I would like you to explain is this and you correct me if I am wrong. You were editor of The New South and you were stationed at that time in a functionary capacity with

- 81 -

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LA 100-15641

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the Communist Party located in the south. Now, why would JEROME give you this list with approximately three hundred names, give you this list in New York, and tell you or lead you to believe that you personally were to contact the people whose names appeared on the list?

A Because I was personally authorized to proceed to Hollywood in the near future and to personally solicit these people for funds for The New South myself.

Q Did JEROME tell you the amount of money which you were to solicit from CHAPLIN?

A No; no figures were quoted.

Q Did you tell JEROME that you would solicit CHAPLIN?

A I do not recall making a distinction between CHAPLIN and the others. I told them I would solicit all on the list.

Q Did you thereafter solicit or contact any person whose name was on that list for the purpose which JEROME had furnished you with the list?

A No; I did not because circumstances prevented it.

Q Now, what circumstances prevented you from contacting the persons on the list?

A After this meeting I proceeded shortly thereafter by automobile to Mexico with the plan of proceeding to Hollywood after the completion of the Mexican visit. While in Mexico, war broke out in Europe, necessitating my immediate return to Birmingham, and following this the discontinuance of the publication of The New South.

Q When JEROME gave you this list did you tell him that you were going to contact the persons whose names were on the list?

A I did.

Q Did you tell him that you were going to contact all three hundred persons?

A Yes.

Q And were you going to contact them all personally yourself or were you going to enlist the aid of some Party functionary in Los Angeles?

A I was going to contact them personally or through JOHN HOWARD LAUSON.

- 82 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA 100-15641

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- Q Now, I want to be clear on my own mind on this. I understood you to say that a member of the Communist Party of the stature of CHARLES CHAPLIN, as SCHNEIDERMAN indicated, could only be contacted with approval of the Central Committee. Now, when you spoke with JEROME and you stated to him, and he understood, and I assume that he consented that you would contact these persons, including CHARLES CHAPLIN, did you have the authority or sanction or direction of the Central Committee to contact CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes; I had the authority and the sanction to contact CHAPLIN.
- Q Who gave you that authority or sanction?
- A JEROME, BROWN, and PETERS.
- Q Well, am I to infer from that that at this meeting when JEROME gave you the list of three hundred persons that you had discussions with J. PETERS and FRED BROWN also with respect to contact of CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A Yes, in connection with receiving the list with discussion with the authority to contact the people on the list - the key confidential people on the list.
- Q All right; what I want you to tell me is this: What was said between you and J. PETERS and FRED BROWN and JEROME, either altogether or separately, with respect to CHARLES CHAPLIN?
- A I cannot recall the exact words because the discussion on this proceeded over a considerable length of time and the question of the necessity of protecting this list of approaching these people as seldom as possible with any special appeal was contrasted to the role of The New South its importance and what financial contributions would mean to The New South.
- Q PAUL, just a minute, let me interrupt you for a second. What I am looking for is this, if you can recall. What was said by PETERS, BROWN, or JEROME, to you at this plenum meeting of the Central Committee which took place in New York in May, 1939, at which time JEROME gave you a list of approximately three hundred financial contributors?
- A There were such long discussions on the matter that I cannot recall specifically the exact wording used.
- Q Now, do you mean long discussions during which CHAPLIN was mentioned?

- 83 -

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LA 100-15641

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- A CHAPLIN's name was mentioned from time to time in connection with the top people on the list and in connection with the list.
- Q Now, going back to your authority and sanction to contact CHAPLIN, you never did actually contact him?
- A No, circumstances prevented it.
- Q All right, was The New South an official publication of the Communist Party of the United States and what was your position with relation to that magazine?
- A It was the official publication of the Communist Party for all of the southern States and my official position was editor.
- Q Just to go back to the list once more, Mr. CROUCH. At the time that JEROME gave you this list of three hundred names did he tell you what the list represented?
- A Yes.
- Q What did he say?
- A The list of direct contributors to the Communist Party from Hollywood.
- Q Was that a present list or a future list. In other words, was this a list at the time it was given to you which reflected contributors at that time?
- A It did at that time.
- Q Mr. CROUCH, did you know of this list before Mr. JEROME gave it to you?
- A I did.
- Q How did you know about it?
- A I first learned about it from GEORGE PERSHING, National Field Secretary, of a Spanish Relief Committee. PERSHING had been to Hollywood raising funds for aid to the Spanish Loyalists and Loyalist refugees and stopped at Communist Party Headquarter in Birmingham on his way back to New York. He told me that his success had been largely due to having received special permission to contact the list of direct contributors from Hollywood to the Central Committee and he proceeded to show me the list. It was because of this knowledge that I contacted JEROME in New York and specifically asked for permission to obtain it and to contact the Hollywood contributors on it.

- 84 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- Q And did you examine the list at that time?
- A Yes.
- Q Did you see the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN on that list?
- A I did.
- Q Was the list substantially the same as the list which JEROME gave to you?
- A It was.
- Q Well, Mr. CROUCH, is there any other instance which you can recall when during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party you had occasion to discuss or participate in conversations during which CHARLES CHAPLIN was mentioned to you?
- A I recall conversations with TED WELLMAN also known as SID BENSON regarding CHAPLIN and other contributors in Hollywood to the Communist Party.
- Q Who is SID WELLMAN?
- A TED WELLMAN also known as SID BENSON was an associate of V. J. JEROME and JOHN HOWARD LAWSON in Communist Party work at Hollywood, frequently visiting Hollywood, and for a time he was also Communist Party District Organizer for Tennessee.
- Q When did this conversation between the two of you take place?
- A During the mid thirties.
- Q Approximately when?
- A About 1936.
- Q Where?
- A At Party Headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in WELLMAN's apartment which he was using as Party Headquarters.
- Q Did he live in Chattanooga at that time?
- A He did.
- Q What position did he occupy in the Communist apparatus at the time of his conversation with you?
- A He occupied a joint position as Tennessee District Organizer of the Communist Party, as a fellow-member of the Editorial Board of the Southern Worker, and as a Special Assistant to JEROME in the work of the Cultural Commission.

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67c LA 100-15641

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- Q What did WELLMAN say to you and what did you say to him concerning CHAPLIN?
- A WELLMAN said that the Communist Party obtains a large amount of funds from Hollywood and that CHAPLIN and CLIFFORD CORTIS were particularly heavy contributors to the Party.
- Q What else did he say? Or let me ask you this: Did he tell you how he knew that CHAPLIN was a contributor to the Party?
- A He had previously spoken in detail of his work with JOHN HOWARD LAWSON at Hollywood and of the methods used by the Party in Hollywood and in view of this knowledge of his position further explanations were not required.
- Q Let me ask you one more question, Mr. CROUCH. Is there any other information which you know of which would indicate that CHARLES CHAPLIN has been or still is a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States or for that matter any other country in the world?
- A I believe that I have stated all personal knowledge regarding his direct affiliation with the Communist Party. I have been familiar with his participation in many front organizations and activities initiated by the Communist Party indicating that to a very recent date there has been no change in his cooperation with Party line activities.
- Q Is there anything further that you would wish to add to the answers which you have given me in response to my questions?
- A No; I know of none.

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LA 100-15643

B. LOUIS F. BUDENZ

b7c On June 21, 1950 LOUIS F. BUDENZ, formerly Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" and a Communist Party (CP) functionary until he broke with the Party in October, 1945, was interviewed at New York City by Special Agent [REDACTED] and furnished the following information concerning CHAPLIN:

BUDENZ stated that CHAPLIN is a noted motion picture artist and part owner of United Artists.

"Very early in my membership in the Communist Party - perhaps in 1936 - I was advised first by CLARENCE MATHAWAY and then by JACK STACHEL that CHAPLIN was 'the equivalent of a member of the Party'. The occasion for this information arose in connection with a report that CHAPLIN had submitted the text of his moving picture 'Modern Times' to the Moscow Board of Censorship in Russia and that he had changed certain sections of the production to conform to their criticism. As I recall, this item appeared in the Daily Worker and that is how I came to discuss it in order to be able to explain it to certain comrades in the trade unions.

"The second occasion when I learned of CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party was in connection with a proposal that he apply for citizenship. This came about in the early 1940's and was discussed in a Politburo meeting briefly. It was stated then by BROWDER, as the consensus of opinion, that CHAPLIN should not apply for citizenship since it would raise the whole question of his being an alien, an attack on his personal life, and all sorts of things that might lead to his deportation. That advice supposedly was to be sent to WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN on the coast.

"The third occasion was in connection with both the second front meeting and the action of JOAN BARRY against him. On both these occasions, DENNIS and STACHEL emphasized CHAPLIN's adherence to the Party. In the latter case, the Daily Worker was ordered to run an editorial defending CHAPLIN's private morals, that being the only occasion where any such order was given while I was with the Daily Worker. JACK STACHEL stated the reason for this order was that 'we had to defend the integrity of CHAPLIN, a Communist artist'.

- 87 -

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LA 100-15641

"Repeatedly I have heard of his financial aid to the Communist Party and to its fronts from ROBERT WILLIAM [redacted], LEO HARRIS, and also prominent members of the Politburo. This information was given me up to the time I left the Party.

"He has been a member of a number of fronts, however. The Party was very careful when they used CHAPLIN so that he would not be under attack."

C. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY OTHER SOURCES

b2D In October, 1947 informant [redacted] whose reliability is unknown, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing in Washington, D. C. He stated that he once held a membership card in the CP, but resigned. He stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN and another individual, both actors, were "sacred cows" to the "Daily Worker," and their pictures had to be placed by the "Daily Worker" whether or not the pictures were good or bad.

The "Los Angeles Times," a daily newspaper, in its issue of August 23, 1943 contains an article reflecting that some 500 guests had assembled at the Mocambo, swank restaurant on Sunset Strip, at the invitation of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship for the purpose of meeting Mr. and Mrs. MIKHAIL KALATOZOV, that KALATOZOV was a visiting envoy from the Soviet film industry; that THOMAS L. HARRIS, an officer of the Friendship Council, introduced CHAPLIN who in turn was supposed to introduce the Russian film representative. The article continued that CHAPLIN did introduce KALATOZOV as "Mr. KALATOV," but he first made a speech in which he said, "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad."

The article continues stating that CHAPLIN said, "I'm not a Communist, I'm just a clown. A retired humorist."

The "Daily People's World," West Coast Communist newspaper, on April 28, 1947, contained an article entitled, "Proceed With The Witchhunt - CHAPLIN Receives The Press." This article bears a New York date line and was written by DAVID PLATT. According to PLATT, CHAPLIN was asked, "Are you a Communist sympathizer," and CHAPLIN replied, "I am not a Communist."

Same article reflects that CHAPLIN was asked if he was a personal friend of HANNS EISLER, and he replied in the affirmative and stated that he was

- 22 -

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LA 100-15641

very proud of the fact. The [redacted] is further relates that CHAPLIN stated he knew nothing about HANNS EISLER's brother and does not know whether he is a Communist agent, but he knows that HANNS EISLER is a fine artist and a great musician, and he is proud to be his friend; that it would have made no difference to him if he had known that HANNS EISLER was a Communist, but that had he known HANNS EISLER was a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would have made a difference.

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, furnished information in August, 1950 that to his knowledge CHAPLIN was never a member of the CP; that the CP likes CHAPLIN when he comes out and takes a stand for the issues the CP thinks are correct, but they dislike the independent way in which he does it. This informant characterized CHAPLIN as an independent type who acts entirely on his own, which fact, together with the fact that informant never heard of CHAPLIN's being in the CP, makes informant believe that he never was. Informant cited as an example that certain CP individuals tried to influence CHAPLIN from making the picture "Monsieur Verdoux" some years ago because the CP felt that the main character, a murderer, in the picture was not a proper character to plead for peace in the world. However, CHAPLIN went ahead and made the picture.

IV. INDIVIDUAL ASSOCIATES OF CHAPLIN
WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE CP MEMBERS

b1 A. HANNS EISLER

[redacted]
(C)

b1 [redacted]
(C)

It is to be noted that the Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 12, 1948 had ordered the voluntary departure of HANNS EISLER from the United States in lieu of deportation, and he departed from the United States via Pan American Airlines on March 26, 1948.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

It is noted that information has been set out above in this report taken from a "Daily People's World" article in which CHAPLIN states that he is a warm friend of HANNS EISLER.

It will further be recalled that in the interview of CHAPLIN by Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles the results of which are set out above in this report, CHAPLIN made the statement that he was acquainted with HANNS EISLER and that he had paid money to HANNS EISLER for composing music for one of his pictures.

The Hollywood trade paper, the "Hollywood Reporter," in an article dated December 11, 1947 stated that on November 27, 1947 CHAPLIN sent the following cable to PABLO PICASSO, the French Communist: "Can you head committee of French artists to protest the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against HANNS EISLER here, and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

On April 24, 1948 informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that the text of the CHAPLIN cable was sent to the "Hollywood Reporter" from the Reporter's Paris correspondent, JEAN RUY, 3 Rue Due Colonel Mall, Paris 17, France, and that it was reported in the "Hollywood Reporter" exactly as received from JEAN RUY.

The Communist intellectual organ in France "lettres Francaises," on November 27, 1947 reproduced what purported to be a copy of the telegram sent by CHAPLIN to PICASSO.

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of January 18, 1948 on page three of section two carried an article captioned, "Footnote On France By JOE KISSEL." This article stated that PICASSO displayed to KISSEL a telegram which he had received from CHAPLIN asking PICASSO and his friends to protest the deportation of HANNS EISLER.

This telegram had been reported as having been submitted from Los Angeles to France via Mackay Radio on November 21, 1947 at 9:00 p.m.

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that messages for transmission to Paris are received by Western Union in Los Angeles and transmitted by Western Union to New York where they are turned over to the Mackay Radio Service, 67 Broad Street, New York, which company then transmits them to Paris.

- 90 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in August, 1948 advised that the records of the Mackey Radio Service, New York City, reflect that communications for November, 1947 had been destroyed, and it was not possible to trace the telegram reportedly sent by CHAPLIN to PICASSO.

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information in September, 1952 that in about 1946 he was employed in the movie industry in Hollywood, California and at about this time he met HANNS EISLER, and thereafter visited the EISLER home at Malibu Beach, California on three occasions. He recalled that these visits were at about the time that there was publicity concerning GERHARDT EISLER, the brother of HANNS EISLER, and as a result HANNS EISLER and his wife both feared arrest and were desperate to get out of the United States.

This informant recalled that HANNS EISLER had confided to him that CHARLES CHAPLIN was very friendly with him and had been at his home on a number of occasions. EISLER also indicated that CHAPLIN was aware of his plight insofar as getting out of the United States, and subsequently EISLER told the informant that CHAPLIN had given, or was to give, him financial assistance. Informant could not recall whether it was past or present or whether the financial assistance was or had been in connection with the liquidation of taxes for EISLER or towards the cost of his transportation or both. Upon reflection, the informant stated that CHAPLIN evidently did not furnish any financial assistance for EISLER because he learned that other people had arranged for the payment of the cost of air transportation out of the country for EISLER.

Informant stated that apparently CHAPLIN had not furnished any financial assistance to EISLER in the early stages of EISLER's attempts to leave the United States, and he was surprised that CHAPLIN had not done so, especially since EISLER had indicated that he and CHAPLIN were on friendly terms.

Informant stated that he has had no recollection that CHAPLIN had been present at any of the times of his three visits to the Malibu Beach home of HANNS EISLER. This informant stated that he has no information concerning any Communist connections on the part of CHAPLIN other than CHAPLIN's association with HANNS EISLER and what he has read in the press.

B. GERHARDT EISLER

On November 13, 1950, informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information that in 1946 she was employed by a catering service which

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

served food at various parties in the Beverly Hills area. When she was employed at these parties, she frequently made notes concerning the persons who were there, and some of these notes she still has available. She said she has notes which reflect that on June 29, 1946 a party was held at the residence of CLIFFORD ODETS, 7942 Hillside Avenue, Los Angeles, and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and GERHARDT EISLER were present at this party.

b7D Informant [redacted] a reliable source, who is not available to testify, observed GERHARDT EISLER in Los Angeles, California on June 27, 1926 and also on July 9, 1946.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in 1946 furnished information that GERHARDT EISLER was in the United States as a communist agent.

Information received from the "Daily People's World" in its issue of April 12, 1947 has previously been set out to the effect that CHAPLIN during a news conference stated that he knew nothing about HARRY EISLER's brother and did not know whether he was a Communist agent.

The "California Eagle," a daily newspaper, in its issue of June 12, 1947 contained an article stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN during that week joined many leading citizens in calling upon Attorney General TOM CLARK to postpone the contempt of the Thomas Rankin Committee trial of EUGENE DENNIS, General Secretary of the CP, and more than two score other defendants including GERHARDT EISLER. The paper states that all of these persons are anti-Fascists and proven friends of the Negro and other minority groups. The reason for the requested delay of the trial was to give these individuals time to prepare their cases to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when redbaiting was so violent.

It is noted that in the interview of CHAPLIN by Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles in May, 1948, CHAPLIN in answer to the following question, "Now the 'Daily Worker' on June 8, 1947, carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of EUGENE DENNIS, LEON JOSEPHSON, and GERHARDT EISLER be postponed," to which question CHAPLIN answered that that was correct and that he did it because "We thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all." Further answers by CHAPLIN concerning this are set out above in the report of this interview.

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b7c [redacted] 100-15641
C. LION FEUCHTWANGER

b7D In August, 1952, informant [redacted] of known reliability, that he was personally acquainted with LION FEUCHTWANGER; FEUCHTWANGER claims to be a leftist, but it is believed that he is a top man in the Communist circle. Informant stated that it is common knowledge in Hollywood that FEUCHTWANGER is posing as a leftist, but according to his books, plays and articles, he stands for and believes the same principles as the Communists. Informant stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN is one of FEUCHTWANGER's few friends and associates.

The informant stated that FEUCHTWANGER told him on one occasion that he had visited STALIN in Russia and that he and STALIN had a long talk together.

Informant also learned from FEUCHTWANGER that CHARLES CHAPLIN had told FEUCHTWANGER that he had made up his mind to leave the United States and never to return. In October, 1952, this informant stated that he had learned that FEUCHTWANGER had seen CHARLES CHAPLIN just shortly before he left the United States on his recent trip. FEUCHTWANGER stated that CHAPLIN does not really want to return to the United States permanently but would like to return to clear up his business affairs. FEUCHTWANGER, according to informant, thought it was wonderful that CHAPLIN is having trouble returning to the United States because the Europeans are now saying that the United States Government promises one thing; that is, giving a re-entry permit, and then goes back on its word.

It is noted that other information concerning FEUCHTWANGER is set out above in the first paragraph under the heading HANNS RIESLER.

D. THEODORE DREISER

The "Los Angeles Times," a daily newspaper, in its issue of January 4, 1946, contained an article stating that funeral services for THEODORE DREISER, age 74, a novelist who died at his home, 1015 Kings Road, on December 28, 1945, were conducted on January 3, 1946, at the Church of the Recessional at Forest Lawn and that a feature of the service was a reading by CHARLES CHAPLIN of DREISER's own poem, The

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

Road I Came, taken from a little-known book of free verse which DREISER penned.

The "Daily Worker," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of July 30, 1945, contained an article which stated that THEODORE DREISER, one of the outstanding novelists in the world, had applied for membership in the newly reconstituted CP and was admitted unanimously by the delegates to the convention in New York City over the weekend.

E. RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH

The "Hollywood Reporter," a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 22, 1950, on page 2, contained a brief article which stated that RICHARD LAUTERBACH, former senior editor of "Life" who just died of polio, was working with CHARLES CHAPLIN on the latter's biography up to the time of his, LAUTERBACH's, passing.

b7D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, obtained information that RICHARD LAUTERBACH had visited the CHARLIE CHAPLIN Motion Picture Studio, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, for a brief period in the first part of June, 1950; that LAUTERBACH did not spend any time at the studio and remarked at the time he was finishing up a book, which was to be published by the Simon and Schuster Publishing Company, and that this book was to be published in about one year.

Cope
On April 27, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, previously mentioned in this report, advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] that he had heard official reports to the effect that LAUTERBACH was a Communist. BUDENZ stated that he believed that JACK STACHEL, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, made a statement that LAUTERBACH was a Communist.

F. LUBOMIR LINHART

In September, 1946, informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that LUBOMIR LINHART had evidenced a great deal of interest in meeting CHARLES CHAPLIN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

It is noted that at this time LINHART, who is a known Communist and Director of the Czechoslovakian film industry, was en route to Hollywood where he was scheduled to spend some time as a guest of E. J. JOHNSON, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. (U)

b1D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who is not available to testify, furnished information that on September 26, 1945, LINHART proceeded to the home of CLIFFORD ODETS, 7942 Hillside Drive, and that thereafter CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife, OONA CHAPLIN entered this residence as did also HANNA EISLER. (U)

b7D Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, but who was in a position to obtain accurate information, furnished information that LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN on the morning of September 28, 1946, and that a man, who informant believed to be CHAPLIN, contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room where they spent approximately three hours together. (U)

V. AFFILIATION OF CHARLES CHAPLIN WITH GROUPS
DECLARED TO BE COMMUNIST SUBVERSIVE GROUPS
OR REPORTEDLY CONTROLLED OR INFLUENCED BY CP (U)

A. National Association of
Mexican-Americans, aka ANMA

b1 [redacted] (C)

b1D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that he had learned in February, 1951, from a representative of the National Association of Mexican-Americans, which organization is also known as ANMA, that CHARLES CHAPLIN had contributed sums of money for ANMA and other progressive organizations. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

B. National Council of American
Soviet Friendship

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been cited as a subversive and Communist organization by the Attorney General of the United States within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, has furnished information that [redacted] b3

The "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of April 15, 1943 contained an article that stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the original sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The "Daily People's World" in its issue of October 23, 1943 in an article concerning the Los Angeles Council of American Soviet Friendship and a mass meeting this organization was sponsoring at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on November 16, 1943 set out that "CHARLIE CHAPLIN" was a member of the motion picture committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] learned that at this mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on November 16, 1943 it was announced during the taking of a collection that CHARLES CHAPLIN donated \$250. [redacted] b7c b3

The Sixth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature (1951) on page 286, states that CHARLES CHAPLIN was among a number of Californians who had been affiliated with the National Council of Soviet American Friendship.

The Fourth Report (1948) of the same committee on page 322 set out information that in 1943-1944 CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the national sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

C. American Russian Institute

The American Russian Institute of Los Angeles has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Fourth Report (1948) of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature on page 172 states: "Under the date of October 26, 1947, STANLEY MOFFAT sent out a mimeographed letter announcing that the Red Dean of Canterbury, Reverend HEWLETT JOHNSON would speak as a guest of the American Russian Institute, on November 21, 1947, at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles. The Dean of Canterbury HEWLETT JOHNSON is England's contribution to the red scourge. STANLEY MOFFAT is a self-avowed if somewhat frenzied admirer of STALIN and red dictatorship. He not only lends his name to Communist causes and organizations but huris himself into Communist activities with a vigorous abandonment that is incredible."

The "Los Angeles-Herald Express," a daily newspaper, for December 10, 1948, contains a picture of HERBERT BIBERMAN holding a check and a woman next to him is handing him another slip of paper. The caption under the photograph states: "Enthusiasm grips HERBERT BIBERMAN, film director and one of the 'unfriendly witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee' as he holds up a check for \$200 donated by CHARLIE CHAPLIN during a rally at which Very Reverend HEWLETT JOHNSON, 'Red Dean of Canterbury' spoke. Donations were asked to publicize the Dean's views. Handing other checks to BIBERMAN is REVA MUCHA."

64D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in February, 1951, advised that REVA MUCHA, Executive Director of the American Russian Institute, displayed some photographs taken when Reverend HEWLETT JOHNSON, the Dean of Canterbury, was in America, and informant stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was in several of these photographs with Reverend JOHNSON and REVA MUCHA.

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LA 100-15641

D. ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

The Fourth (1948) Report of the Un-American Activities Committee in California of the California Legislature, on page 188, states that the Artists Front to Win the War is a Communist organization which grew out of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942, and that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the sponsors of this organization.

E. INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE
ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

This organization will be referred to as ASP.

Regarding this organization, LOUIS P. BUDENZ, former Communist Party national functionary, states on page 219 of his book, "Men Without Faces," that "this was one of the most potent of the Communist fronts....The committee was created in my office in the Daily Worker and largely at my instigation." BUDENZ states on page 221, "...The Communist writers, scientists, and professionals....obtained the cooperation of scores of non-Communists in this Red-controlled organization...."

87D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in June, 1950, advised that there was a meeting held on June 8, 1951, at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles, which meeting was sponsored by the ASP. During the course of this meeting, contributions were asked for the fight for the freedom of the oppressed in Hollywood, and the largest contribution was about \$250 and, according to the informant, was given by CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

F. SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE
FOR WORLD PEACE

In the Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 478, it is stated that the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, was actually a super-mobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

JLD

and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations.

On page 479 of this same report, it is stated that the New York "Times" newspaper for March 24, 1949, gave a list of sponsors of this Conference for World Peace, which is given out by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which was sponsor of the Conference. Among the sponsors listed was the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The newspaper "Motion Picture Herald" for April 2, 1949, contains an article written by GEORGE SPIRES on the "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace," of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, held in New York City in March, 1949. SPIRES stated in this article that SERGEI GERASIMOV, Russian film writer, producer, critic, and director and instructor of film production at the State Institute of Cinematography in Moscow, praised the creative film artists throughout the world and included among others, CHAPLIN.

G. WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

Concerning this Congress, the Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 490, states the New York conference of March 25, 26, and 27, was a forerunner of a World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20-23, headed by FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, an avowed French Communist.

On page 491 of this same report, it is stated that FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, a French Communist and atomic scientist, who is in charge of arrangements for the Paris conference, has announced that among the American delegates would be CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The Los Angeles "Mirror," a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 4, 1949, carried a picture of CHARLES CHAPLIN, and a short article thereunder stated, "Movie actor CHARLIE

- 99 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

JLD

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CHAPLIN has joined the Communist-organized World Peace Congress to be held in Paris this month, sponsor revealed today. CHAPLIN's cable read, 'I am only too happy to join legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world.'

The Los Angeles "Times" for April 10, 1949, contains an article regarding the World Peace Congress to be held in Paris on April 20-23 and states that Congress officials announced comedian CHARLES CHAPLIN will be among the delegates. The article stated that officials to the Congress have stated that CHAPLIN has confirmed the fact that he will attend the Congress.

On May 31, 1949, it was learned from Immigration and Naturalization officials in Los Angeles that CHARLES CHAPLIN had not picked up his re-entry permit and that it had been returned to the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C., on November 4, 1948. Prior to returning the re-entry permit to Washington, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials in Los Angeles contacted CHAPLIN's attorney, who stated that his trip abroad had been cancelled.

It is doubtful that CHAPLIN would have left the United States to attend the above mentioned Peace Congress if he was not in possession of a re-entry permit.

H. AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE

The Sixth (1951) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature on page 272 states that the American Continental Congress for World Peace, held on September 9 and 10, 1949, at Mexico City, was a front which was the first large peace organization following the New York Peace Conference. The Report states that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the sponsors of this Congress.

On page 274 of the same report, it is set out that the Congress was a pronounced success as a medium for churning

- 100 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

JLD

up of pro-Soviet propaganda.

I. HOLLYWOOD "10"

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in March, 1952, furnished information that the "Hollywood 10" was the popular name utilized by the press and public referring to the ten motion picture film personalities who were subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1947. As a result of these hearings, all ten were cited and subsequently convicted of contempt and served prison sentences. All were, or had been, members of the Communist Party in Hollywood. (U)

The Los Angeles "Mirror," a daily newspaper, in its issue of September 10, 1949, contains an article stating that a group of 382 film professional people, who feel that the House Un-American Activities Committee has instigated a plan of movie censorship, will take its complaint to the United States Supreme Court and will file a brief with that high court. The article stated that this information was furnished by the attorneys of the group, and the article stated that among the 382 persons taking part in this matter was CHARLES CHAPLIN and that his name was attached to the document. The article further stated that the brief is in support of the appeals of film writers JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and DALTON TRUMBO from their conviction of contempt of Congress. (U)

J. INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

[redacted] (C)

Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, furnished information in August, 1950, that CHARLIE CHAPLIN is a member

- 101 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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of the Independent Progressive Party and attends meetings of this group.

On May 30, 1948, the Los Angeles "Times," a daily newspaper, carried an article which stated that Senator TAYLOR, HENRY A. WALLACE's vice presidential running mate, addressed a "Rally for Peace" at Gilmore Stadium on March 29, 1948, which rally was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, the Independent Progressive Party of California, and other organizations; that a plea for contributions was made to aid the Third Party by HARPER POULSON, Southern California Director of the Independent Progressive Party; and that POULSON later announced the names of the contributors as these contributions were brought forward to the platform. He announced a contribution of \$500 received from CHARLES CHAPLIN.

The May 17, 1948, issue of the Los Angeles "Times" carried an article regarding the visit of HENRY A. WALLACE to the Los Angeles area in May, 1948. The article stated that HENRY A. WALLACE held a campaign meeting at the Beverly Hills home of film director WILLIAM WYLER, 1121 Summit Drive, and that actor CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were seen leaving the WYLER home about 1:00 AM on May 17, 1948, strolling down the hill to their residence.

b7D In May, 1948, informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that among the donors to the HENRY WALLACE campaign fund was CHARLES CHAPLIN; that at the Gilmore Stadium on May 16, 1948, CHAPLIN donated \$1,000 and \$100 a month. The informant stated that on October 2, 1948, at the Gilmore Stadium, CHAPLIN again contributed \$1,000 to the WALLACE campaign.

K. LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

The "Daily Peoples World," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of August 2, 1951, on page 7, carried a photograph of CHARLES CHAPLIN and stated thereunder, "CHARLIE CHAPLIN will live the film fare, 8:00 PM, Friday, August 3rd, at Masonic Hall, Seventh and Henry, Oakland, California, when

- 102 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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the Labor Youth League screens a movie festival for peace. A short of PETE SEEDGER and his banjo and shorts from the Soviet Union complete the film bill."

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

L. RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

The Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 412, states that throughout the life of the Communist movement in the United States, the Communist Party has maintained front organizations and conducted enterprises for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union. On the same page, it states that the Russian War Relief is one of a number of the more important of these fronts and enterprises.

The September 25, 1941, issue of the "Daily Peoples World," West Coast Communist newspaper, named CHARLES CHAPLIN as one of the original sponsors of Russian War Relief and, according to this article, CHAPLIN served on the National Committee of this organization.

In the issue of the "Daily Peoples World" for May 18, 1942, an article appeared stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN would head an all-star rally to be held in San Francisco for the purpose of raising money for Russian War Relief.

- 103 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

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The Los Angeles "Times" newspaper, in November, 1942, carried an article dated November 25, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, which was an Associated Press dispatch and set forth that CHARLES CHAPLIN, the comedian, turned solemn to-night and was given a rafter-shaking ovation as he saluted Russia for "the magnificent fight you are making for freedom and for your courage and opportunity of enterprise." The article continued that this meeting was a "Salute to our Russian Ally rally" in crowded Orchestra Hall on the 9th anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet relations and that CHAPLIN arrestingly declared, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda."

The "California Eagle," a daily newspaper, in its issue of December 18, 1942, on page 2B, carried an article which described a dinner held in honor of CHARLES CHAPLIN on December 3, 1942, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City. The article stated that the dinner was also in honor of the "Arts to Russia Week" and that the dinner was sponsored by the Arts Committee for Russian War Relief."

b7D
b3
In 1949, information was received from informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, that [REDACTED]

The "Daily Peoples World" for May 16, 1942, contained an article which stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was to speak on the following Monday in San Francisco, California, for Russian War Relief and that he had agreed to appear at the request of JOSEPH DAVIES, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who was unable to speak because of illness.

M. WESTLAND SCHOOL

b7D
Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, in December,

- 104 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

JLD

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JLD, stated that he had learned that CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife were interested in the Westland School and that all Progressive children are sent there if their people can afford it.

The "Daily Peoples World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, in an article in a column entitled "Hollywood Beat" appearing in the issue for December 22, 1949, stated that in the previous week, CHAPLIN's movie, "City Lights," had been shown for the benefit of the Westland School, and that after the showing, at which CHAPLIN was present, CHAPLIN received a tremendous ovation. The article continued by stating, "It was more than an ovation for one of America's greatest motion pictures, it was more than a salute to the only genius of the English language cinema, to a timeless pantomimist who will be remembered for his artistry as long as man has memory. It was a political demonstration, too, of a solidarity with a man whose every screen appearance has been a brilliant attack upon a dying society. This was an audience that understood his barbed darts at pompous politicians, at wealthy maniacs, alternating maudlin and ruthless at the stupidity of the police, at the heartlessness of a society that has no place for the little man, except in the hearts of his fellows." The article then went on to state that the Westland, a Progressive school for children, is soon to be permitted to revive for one evening only, "For Modern Times" (a CHAPLIN picture).

N. WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS FOR PEACE

The New York "World Telegram," a daily newspaper, in its issue of August 11, 1951, contains an article concerning the "World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace" held in Soviet-occupied Berlin in August, 1951. The article states that according to Tuesday's "Daily Worker," CHARLES CHAPLIN is one of several "outstanding personalities" who have been invited to witness the Festival.

- 105 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

JLD

O. WRITERS IN EXILE COMMITTEE

The Fifth (1949) Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities in California of the California Legislature, on page 308, states that the Exiled Writers Committee was established by the Communist League of American Writers to bolster the Communist Front, American Committee to Save Refugees. The Exiled Writers Committee worked with other Communist fronts in the Spanish Communist refugee agitation and merged into the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in 1942.

Informant [redacted] previously mentioned, furnished information that [redacted]

In December, 1949, informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, but who, for several years prior to 1944, was in a position to know many of the activities of CHARLES CHAPLIN, stated that there is no doubt in his mind that CHAPLIN is sympathetic to Communist principles. The informant was unable to cite any specific instances, but stated that he was well enough acquainted with CHAPLIN to know that CHAPLIN had such sympathies.

This informant stated that CHAPLIN was quite friendly with a number of Soviet officials connected with the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles and on frequent occasions, these officials came to CHAPLIN's home and, in turn, CHAPLIN was invited to the Vice Consulate in Los Angeles. The informant was unable to furnish the names of any of these Soviet officials with the exception of a former Vice Consul, V. V. PASTOEV, who was the Vice Consul in 1943. Informant recalls PASTOEV's name only because he recalls that in about 1943, PASTOEV presented CHARLES CHAPLIN with a Russian cub bear.

This informant stated that on some occasions the Soviet officials did not come to CHAPLIN's house, but merely

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made use of his recreation facilities, such as the tennis court or his swimming pool.

The Los Angeles "Times," in its issue of April 18, 1939, contains an article entitled "Russians Honor Chaplin on Birthday." This article was datelined April 17 at Moscow and was an Associated Press dispatch. It stated that Soviet newspapers stressed the social significance of CHARLES CHAPLIN's art in connection with the celebration of his fiftieth birthday; that the street posters in Moscow advertised a lecture on CHAPLIN and his art which was to be illustrated by excerpts from some of his motion pictures; and that 48 representatives of the Soviet film industry, including director SERGEI-EISENSTEIN, sent a message of congratulations to Hollywood.

In October, 1941, informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation had been negotiating with CHARLES CHAPLIN for the lease of a motion picture, "The Great Dictator"; that CHAPLIN wanted \$250,000 for the lease of the film, which would include a duplicate negative. This source stated that CHAPLIN eventually came down to \$50,000, but at that time Russia was involved in the Second World War and they apparently did not want the picture at any price, and no contract was made with CHAPLIN.

In January, 1947, informant [redacted] previously mentioned, furnished information that on October 6, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN was host to the then Russian Ambassador to the United States, MAXIM LITVINOV, and his wife at his, CHAPLIN's, home in Hollywood.

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b7c [REDACTED] LEFT

b7D In April, 1943, informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who for several years prior to 1943 maintained a rather close association with CHAPLIN, furnished information that CHAPLIN once assisted a Soviet agent in leaving the United States by supplying him with funds. This agent, whose name the informant did not know, was later alleged to be the Chief Soviet Agent in Bulgaria. Informant described the man as the "number one Communist in Bulgaria." According to informant CHAPLIN apparently had nothing from this person for a number of years until he, CHAPLIN, was in Berlin, Germany, and allegedly received a telephone call from this unknown agent requesting that CHAPLIN call at this man's hotel. CHAPLIN went to the hotel and found the man living in luxury in an extensive suite and was apparently at that time in ill health.

Informant continued that on the occasion of WENDELL WILLKIE's visit to the Soviet Union, one of the members of his party met this unknown Soviet agent in Russia and the agent feeling himself in danger by Stalinist animosity wrote a letter requesting CHAPLIN's assistance. According to the informant this letter was delivered to CHAPLIN by an unknown member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party and informant stated that he, himself, had seen this letter.

b7D From the information furnished by the informant it is not possible to establish even an approximate date when CHAPLIN is alleged to have met the Soviet agent in the United States and later in Berlin, however, it is noted that informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, has furnished information that in about 1933 or 1934 CHAPLIN visited the Soviet Union and it is possible that on this occasion he was also in Berlin.

In a book entitled "One World", written by WENDELL WILLKIE, it is reflected that on his trip to Russia in 1942 he was accompanied by the following individuals:

Captain PAUL PHIL, United States Navy
Major GRANT MASON, United States Army
RICHARD KIGHT, Pilot
GARDNER COMLES, Publisher of the Des Moines Register
JOSEPH BARNES, a veteran Moscow correspondent.

Both COMLES and BARNES at the time of the trip were affiliated with the Office of War Information.

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b7c [REDACTED] -LFT-

In the book entitled "Round Trip to Russia" by WALTER GARDNER, it is reflected that WILLKIE's party was in Russia during September, 1942, and that JOSEPH BARNES, who was then with the New York Herald Tribune, and GARDNER COWLES were introduced to JOSEPH STALIN.

b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, advised in October, 1949, that he could furnish no information concerning a letter being brought back from Russia to CHARLIE CHAPLIN by any member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party. It is noted that this informant would have been in a position to possibly have learned of such information.

b7D Informant [REDACTED] previously mentioned, who was also in a position to have possibly learned about this letter, advised that he had no information concerning it.

b1 [REDACTED]
(C)

b7D It will be recalled that informant [REDACTED] has previously mentioned that CHAPLIN was presented with a cub bear.

b1 [REDACTED]
(C)

It is noted that in the result of an interview of CHAPLIN by Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles in May, 1948, which is set out above in this report, CHAPLIN furnished information concerning EUGENE TUMANTSEV stating he was a nice little man whom CHAPLIN liked and whom CHAPLIN only met about twice.

b1 [REDACTED]
- 109 -

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LA 100-15641

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b7D Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, has furnished information that VASSILI M. ZUBILIN while in the United States in the early 1940's engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Government. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Los Angeles Times newspaper for May 31, 1946, carried an article headed "Red Writers-Actors". This article carried a London dateline and stated, "KONSTANIN SIMONOV, a Russian Journalist, reported from New York today that BETTE DAVIS, CHARLES CHAPLIN and Hollywood writers speak in deep contempt of the slanderous campaign raised by the reactionary press against the Soviet Union." SIMONOV was further quoted as having said that he visited the Actors Laboratory in Hollywood where a deep interest in the Soviet Union was displayed. (U)

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b7c LA 100-15641

LFT

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Daily News, a New York paper, in its issue of March 19, 1947, contains an article on page three which mentioned an alleged enterprise on the part of MILES M. SHEROVER, ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, and CHARLES CHAPLIN to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of motion pictures produced in the Soviet Union. (U)

The Los Angeles Times newspaper for March 22, 1947, in the column written by HEDDA HOFFER entitled "Looking at Hollywood", contains the information that ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT and CHARLES CHAPLIN contemplate combining business with pleasure in the distribution of Russian films in America, and that this doubtless explains ELLIOTT's recent visit to Moscow. The article continues that CHAPLIN denies he is mixed up with ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT in business. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

- 111 -

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b1
(C)

b1
(C)

b1
(C)

b7D Informant [redacted] a U.S. Governmental agency, furnished information that CHARLES CHAPLIN received from Moscow, Russia, through the Progressive Book Shop, 1806 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, three books entitled:

"Planned Economy in Czechoslovak"
"The Czechoslovakian Public Health Service"
"The Czechoslovakian Five Year Plan"

(U)

According to this informant these books were destined to CHAPLIN at his studios at 1416 North La Brea, Los Angeles. (U)

(C)

- 112 -

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LA 100-15641

VII. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that on November 25, 1942, CHARLES CHAPLIN was the principal speaker at a "Salute To Our Russian Ally" rally held at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, Illinois. Informant stated that CHAPLIN's entire speech was a glorification of Soviet Russia, during which he said "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the full cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda."

The "People's Daily World," a West Coast Communist newspaper of July 24, 1942, is reported to have contained an article stating that CHARLES CHAPLIN made a "second front speech," which was relayed by special NBC wire from Hollywood, California, to a war rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and that CHAPLIN, among other things, stated: "We cannot afford to lose Russia for that front line of Democracy; when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we have got to take a chance; what are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia."

In the issue of March 13, 1944, of the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, there is contained an article in which CHAPLIN was described as a "warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship."

The "Daily Worker," a Communist newspaper, in its issue of April 14, 1947, contains an article by DAVID BLATT reviewing CHAPLIN's picture "Monsieur Verdoux" in which he states that this picture is one of CHARLIE CHAPLIN's bitterest satires on modern society.

In a publication entitled "Unbiased Opinions" published by Fox West Coast Theaters there was a review made on CHARLES CHAPLIN's latest film "Monsieur Verdoux," which review was made by the Southern California Motion Picture Council. The review in part states: "Dangerous and destructive are the theories advanced (by the picture) that society owes one comfort, security, even luxury, and that crime committed for love of family or because of need makes a

- 113 -
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LA 100-15641

perpetration an object of sympathy and forgivable exonerating the individual and blaming society for all evils is a very wrong kind of philosophy."

b7c
On July 27, and 28, 1950, Attorney CHARLES A. LORING, 111 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, telephonically contacted SA [REDACTED] and advised that he, LORING, is representing CHARLES CHAPLIN in connection with CHAPLIN's film "The Circus." LORING stated that this is a copyrighted film owned solely by CHAPLIN, and the "Daily People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper, has carried an ad for the past few days stating that there is to be a showing of this movie for the benefit of the "People's World" on July 28, and 29, 1950. LORING said that CHAPLIN was "burned up at the continued association of his name and films with the Communist movement," and CHAPLIN had been accused sometimes unjustly in this connection. LORING stated that this showing of CHAPLIN's picture would have been illegal, indicating that CHAPLIN had not given permission to the "Daily People's World" to show the picture.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper for July 30, 1950, contained an article which stated that HEDDA HOPPER's column in the Times yesterday stated: "The Commie Daily People's World advertised that CHARLIE CHAPLIN's picture 'The Circus' is being shown here for their benefit. While our boys die in Korea, CHAPLIN's picture is making money for the loyal Commie opposition."

The article continued by stating that on the previous day CHARLES A. LORING, of the legal firm of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN & WRIGHT, representing MR. CHAPLIN, sent the Times the following telegram:

"Please be advised that the print of 'The Circus' purportedly to be shown on Friday and Saturday, July 28 and 29, 1950, was not lawfully in the possession of the proposed exhibitor and such exhibitor had no legal right to exhibit for profit for the benefit of the Daily People's World or for any other purpose."

- 114 -

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LA 100-15641

"Prior to Thursday, July 27, 1950, MR. CHAPLIN had no knowledge of such proposed exhibition of 'The Circus' for the benefit of the Daily People's World and did not at any time authorize or consent to such exhibition..."

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

The 1943-1944 International Motion Picture Almanac reflects that ARTHUR W. KELLY was the Vice President and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United Artists Corporation. (u)

- 7 -

- 115 -
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LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of this report have been designated the San Francisco, New York and Washington Field offices and one for the San Diego Office for their information and also in view of the fact that they possibly will have investigation to conduct in connection with this investigation.

No copy of this report is being disseminated locally to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles. Sufficient copies have been designated for the Bureau, and it is being assumed that the Bureau will disseminate copies to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET6

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

H13140 100-12760-96, p. 117-122

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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LA 100-15641

ADMINISTRATIVE

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
b7c [REDACTED]
b7D [REDACTED]

In those cases where it is known that the informant is not available to furnish testimony a statement to this effect has been made directly after the informant. In the remainder of the cases where no such entry appears the Los Angeles Office is ascertaining the availability of the informant and the Bureau will be advised.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California: Will maintain liaison with Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, to follow developments and prosecution if any in this case

Will determine and advise Bureau relative to the availability of witnesses whose availability is not known at present time. (U)

- 123 -

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XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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The Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Service
Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division
Director, FBI

October 23, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN, wa.
...phonetic
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI # 100-127090

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1258 JTB/ALM

Reference is made to your letter dated
October 1, 1952, your number 4-5633082 temp. On page
one of referenced memorandum you requested the identity
of the informant who furnished the following information:

"It was learned June 19, 1949, that one [redacted]
said on one occasion, 'Sure, I am a registered
Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy
(Charlie Chaplin, he is a real guy. He is a member of the
Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech
at a Communist meeting in San Francisco.'"

This is to advise you that this information was
furnished by [redacted] Army
Air Force Intelligence Officer, on June 19, 1949. This
information was submitted to the FBI by letter dated
March 10, 1949, from Military Intelligence Service, War
Department, Washington, D. C.

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

[redacted] Liaison Section, advised he
contacted G-2 on October 6, 1952, and they gave permission
to divulge this source to INS.

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RECORDED AT 1259-33P/ALM
ON 1-9-79

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR MAIL

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 28, 1952

URGENT

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

AIR MAIL

67D
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER DASH C.
REURTEL OCTOBER TWENTY TWO, LAST, CAPTIONED CP, USA, DAYLEY,
ADVISING [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT JOHN HOWARD
LAWSON GAVE A LECTURE AT THE CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL, OCTOBER
THIRTEEN, LAST. IN HIS SPEECH LAWSON STATED THAT CHAPLIN WAS
INFLUENTIAL IN HAVING THEODORE DREISER APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE A REPORT
UNDER THE ABOVE CAPTION SETTING FORTH PERTINENT INFORMATION
CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHAPLIN. ALSO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE
INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN INFORMANT WHO MAY BE ABLE TO TESTIFY TO
ABOVE INFORMATION. EACH INFORMANT SET FORTH IN REPORT SHOULD BE
CLASSIFIED AS TO AVAILABILITY TO TESTIFYING FOR IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE. SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

HOOVER

2cc - Los Angeles (100-15641)

100-127090-
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Bureau File 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY J259 JJP/SEH

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SENT VIA

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Per

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

NOV 2 1952

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM : Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service
SUBJECT: Your file 100-127090; CHARLES STANLEY CHAPLIN

DATE: October 25, 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

In connection with the Service investigation of CHAPLIN, it will be appreciated if we may be advised as to the identity and availability of the informants listed below:

11-14-52
12-1-52
11-14-52
11-14-52
Source [redacted] mentioned on page 5

Source [redacted] mentioned on page 6

Source [redacted] mentioned on page 9

Source [redacted] and [redacted] mentioned on page 10

Source [redacted] mentioned on page 11

of report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1951 at Los Angeles

-all in report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947 at Los Angeles

Raymond F. Farrell

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EX-102 SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
Director, FBI (100-187090) - 99

November 13, 1952

CHA. HENGER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

per dated October 23, 1952, Immigration and
Naturalization Service requested the identity and availability
of several informants as set forth below:

1. The report of SA [redacted] dated April 5,
1951 at Los Angeles, the following informant, [redacted] who is
known to the Bureau as [redacted] ([redacted]).

2. Report of SA [redacted] dated March 13,
1947 at Los Angeles, the following sources: (a) [redacted]
identified on Administrative page as [redacted] known to
the Bureau as [redacted] (b) [redacted] identified
on Administrative page as [redacted] the identity of this
informant is unknown to the Bureau. (c) [redacted] identified
on Administrative page as [redacted] the identity of this
informant is unknown to the Bureau. [redacted] and [redacted] are
apparently informants of the San Francisco Office. (d)
[redacted] identified on Administrative page as general
investigative informant [redacted]

Los Angeles and San Francisco are requested to
immediately contact the above-listed sources concerning their
availability to testify for INS. You should immediately advise
the Bureau of the results of your contacts so that this matter
may be referred to INS.

2 cc - San Francisco

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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[REDACTED]

PHONE 88

October 17, 1952.

9507

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

(8)

Charles Chaplin is now in his native England. He has been in this great country of ours over a quarter of a century with all the advantages of citizenship and with none of its responsibilities.

WPH

He has been a constant foe of Democracy; he has helped Communism in every way possible; he has perpetrated almost every crime against common decency known to man; he is an EVIL influence to the youth of America.

We the decent, patriotic people of the United States having all confidence in you, appeal to you to use every influence of your great office to keep him out of this country and never let him return.

Yours for Justice,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KCH

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[Signature]

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October 29, 1952

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CL-3

В.К.

Dear

Inasmuch as the matter you mention comes within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and not the FBI, I am taking the liberty of furnishing that agency with a copy of your communication.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Copy of incoming sent by form to INS.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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COMM - FBI

[Signature]

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FBI - NEW YORK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: October 30, 1952

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
OO: Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KRH

Re Los Angeles letter, 10/16/52.

Immigrant and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles recently furnished information that they have taken statements from LOUISE E. LICHT, MAX SILVER, RICHARD J. COLLINS, and MARTIN BERKELEY regarding subversive activities on the part of the subject. All of these individuals have been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office concerning Communist matters but have not been interviewed specifically regarding CHAPLIN. Although I&NS did not furnish copies of the statements taken from the above persons to the Los Angeles Office they have indicated that they would make these statements available. The statements will be obtained and if the information contained therein warrants, they will be set out in a supplemental summary report.

I&NS has contacted numerous other persons regarding subversive activities on the part of CHAPLIN, but for the most part these interviews have not produced information of importance.

They have requested their New York Office to interview HY GARDNER, radio commentator for the National Broadcasting Company, and columnist for the New York "Herald-Tribune" who, according to I&NS, allegedly assembled considerable information concerning CHAPLIN's subversive activities and moral turpitude.

I&NS at New York City has interviewed ROBERT ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH KEGLER, who testified that CHAPLIN had informed him that he, CHAPLIN, had contributed to the IWW. I&NS stated that this corroborates testimony previously furnished [REDACTED]

I&NS at Los Angeles has reinterviewed THOMAS WELLS DURRANT who, according to JOAN BARRY, was working for CHAPLIN

AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

PJS

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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LA 100-15641

and arranged for the abortions which were committed on her in 1942. I&NS had contemplated the possibility of charging DURANT with perjury in that he had denied under oath to I&NS that he had any knowledge of the abortions performed on JOAN BARRY. He signed two statements for I&NS and in his second statement he attempted in the opinion of the I&NS investigating officers to mitigate or evade the penalties of perjury by changing his former statement to loss of memory. During the second interview DURANT stated that he had been in touch with Mr. CROCKER, a member of CHAPLIN's party in London, within the last few days and had informed CROCKER that I&NS had questioned him, DURANT. According to DURANT, CROCKER stated that CHAPLIN did not contemplate returning to the United States for a period of about six months. DURANT stated that he is presently in charge of the CHAPLIN grounds during CHAPLIN's absence from the country.

DURANT also told I&NS at Los Angeles that he had contacted MINNA WALLIS and EDWARD CHANEY in an attempt to determine the extent that they had been questioned by I&NS but both of them had declined to discuss the matter with him. It will be recalled that CHANEY was a former butler of CHAPLIN's and MINNA WALLIS was allegedly involved in some of the arrangements made for the abortions which were performed on BARRY.

b7c
[REDACTED]

In connection with investigation concerning moral turpitude on CHAPLIN's part I&NS at Los Angeles has conducted a number of interviews, most of which have proved unproductive.

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[REDACTED]

LA 100-15641

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[REDACTED]

I&NS has received an authenticated copy of divorce decree between the subject and PAULETTE GODDARD obtained at Juarez, Mexico on June 4, 1942. The El Paso office of I&NS reported that "confidential information was received from a person who was familiar with the divorce proceedings in this case to the effect that he had gained the impression from the lawyer involved that the parties had never been actually married but had secured the divorce to clear up an apparent common-law status." According to I&NS at Los Angeles, the divorce decree states that the marriage between CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD occurred in the first week of June, 1936 at Canton, China.

Liaison with I&NS at Los Angeles will continue.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

RS

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: October 31, 1952

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charlie Chaplin, alias
Israel Thornstein
[SECURITY MATTER - C] - (u)

5-19-80

DRK/jml
100-127090)

(100-594)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KMH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-01

There are attached, for the information of the Bureau, copies of reports obtained from the Monitoring Report and the Summary of World Broadcasts, prepared by the BBC and dated October 24 and 27, 1952, respectively, regarding CHARLIE CHAPLIN. (u)

According to press reports, CHAPLIN and his wife departed via air for France on October 29, 1952, and are presumably now in Paris. (u)

[REDACTED]

enclosure
cc - Paris (sent direct)

RECORDED-21

NOV 7 1952

EX-113

CLASS. BY SP-3903 DRK/jml
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTACKS ON CHARLIE CHAPLIN by US newspapers were attributed by 'Pravda's' New York correspondent Litoshko to a variety of causes. First there was Chaplin's "stubborn refusal to become an American citizen." Then there was his production of such outstanding films as "Modern Times" and "City Lights" which had disclosed "the ulcers and vices of the notorious 'American way of life.'" But it is not only Chaplin's talented portrayal of 'the little man's tragedy' in the American jungle of capitalism that has thrown the US reactionaries into paroxysms. The American witch-hunters have long since wanted to settle accounts with Chaplin for his anti-fascist views." The campaign against Chaplin was "elegant proof that the brown shadow of fascism is descending lower and lower over the USA."

THE MONITORING REPORT
OCTOBER 24, 1952

ENCLOSURE

RE-1.7.15-1.1

The Chaplin Case

Litvak's 'Provdn' Dispatch

In a dispatch to 'Provdn' from New York, Litvak analysed the reasons why Charlie Chaplin had for several weeks past been the subject of "torrents of abuse" in the US Press. Chaplin's "stubborn refusal" to become an American citizen after 10 years' residence was one cause. Another was the fact that the "American obscurantists cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that back in the 'thirties Chaplin produced such distinguished films as 'Modern Times' and 'City Lights' uncovering the ulcers and vices of the notorious 'American Way of Life'".

"But it is not only Chaplin's talented portrayal of the 'little man's tragedy' in the American capitalist jungle that has thrown the US reactionaries into paroxysms. The American witch-hunters have long since wanted to settle accounts with Chaplin for his anti-fascist views. 'The New York Journal and American' has printed a long list of Chaplin's 'crimes'. That curious indictment of American reaction against the 63-year old artist has got everything. The paper maliciously reports that during the second World war Chaplin sent greetings to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, that he was one of the initiators of the convening of the 1949 New York Peace Congress. The paper did not even fail to mention that back in 1946 Chaplin saw a Soviet film and praised it. It goes without saying that this fascist paper, after such an exposure, calls Chaplin a 'Red' and demands that the doors of Hollywood studios be closed to him for ever."

SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS
OCTOBER 27, 1952

ENCLOSURE
100-127294-101

Chaplin "A Long Way from Communism"

After pointing out that the "inspired campaign" against Chaplin had coincided with the opening session in Hollywood of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Litoshko went on: "American capitalists and businessmen like to pass themselves off as patrons of culture and connoisseurs of art. Facts prove the worthlessness of their boasting. An eloquent example showing up the hypocrisy and bigotry of those who claim to be patrons of culture is the incredibly cynical persecution of Charlie Chaplin and the fierce branding of this talented artist. It should be noted that Chaplin is a long way from communism. Some of his productions are regarded with disfavour by persons holding progressive views. But such are the political customs of contemporary America that if a creative worker refuses to put his talent at the service of the warmongers, if he refuses to be at one with the obscurantists, he is immediately labelled a Communist, a Red, and hounded and persecuted. The action against Charlie Chaplin is eloquent proof that the brown shadow of fascism is descending lower and lower over the USA." (Moscow 10.00, 23.10.52; given also anonymously in Liberty in English for America - "The Scurr Campaign against Charlie Chaplin")

SUMMARY OF WORLD BROADCASTS
OCTOBER 27, 1952

100-12159-111

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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FBIHQ 100-127090-11R, 11/9/52

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FBI-D 100-127090-NR, 12/28/52

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: November 7, 1952

b7c of 2 [redacted] 7c availability of informants mentioned in report dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles.

The following informants have furnished information of a negative nature for value and no effort will be made endeavoring to ascertain their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

1. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 90.
identified as [redacted]

who furnished information regarding the handling of radio messages received at Los Angeles for transmission to Paris.

2. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 91.
identified as [redacted]

from whom information was received to the effect that certain radio messages had been destroyed and were, therefore, not available for examination.

3. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 109.
identified as [redacted]

who advised that he has no information regarding the report that some member of WENDELL WILLKIE's party brought a letter to CHAPLIN from Russia.

4. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 90.
identified as [redacted]

[redacted] who furnished information

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

AIR MAIL
REGISTERED

Jan

INDEXED-9

NOV 16 3 25 PM '52 RECORDED-9

NOV 10 1952

COPIES DESTROYED 11/9/79 6072

LA 100-15641

b7c
regarding a telegram sent by CHAPLIN to PABLO PICASSO, the French Communist. It would appear that if INS desired to have someone testify concerning the contents of this telegram, which was made available to the "Hollywood Reporter" by their French correspondent, they should approach some official of the "Hollywood Reporter" rather than [redacted] at they could obtain a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records.

The following information pertains to other informants used in the above-mentioned report:

b7c
b7D
1. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 107, identified as [redacted] who furnished information that Amtorg Trading Corporation and CHAPLIN were negotiating concerning CHAPLIN's picture, "The Great Dictator."

b7c
b7D
[redacted] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952. He stated he recalled generally this information regarding CHAPLIN but could not recall the source from which he obtained it. He said he obtained it from either [redacted] or from someone [redacted] in Hollywood. In any event, he stated, he did not desire to testify regarding CHAPLIN at an INS hearing because his company is closely allied to the moving picture industry and if he should specifically testify it would no doubt jeopardize the position of the company and his own position.

b7c
2. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 112, identified as [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information obtained through inspection of mails that CHAPLIN, in December, 1949, received certain literature from Russia. SA [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office, was present at the time. [redacted] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952, and advised that he is [redacted] of the U. S. Customs Service at Los Angeles. He

LA 100-15641

said he has no personal recollection of the above literature being received by CHAPLIN. That in 1949 the Customs Service did not make written reports concerning mail inspections and he has no records to refer to and he could not testify unless some record was available.

b7c
The Los Angeles files have no Customs Service report on this matter but merely a memorandum submitted by SA [redacted] who, it is believed, would not be a competent witness as he was merely present with the permission of [redacted]

b7c
b7D
3. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 101, identified as [redacted] who furnished information in August, 1950, that she had learned that CHAPLIN was a member and attended meetings of the Independent Progressive Party. [redacted] In August, 1950, stated that she had obtained this information from [redacted] who was a patron at the beauty shop where informant [redacted] was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in the spring of 1946.

b7c
b7D
[redacted], who still resides at the [redacted] was telephonically contacted on November 3, 1952, at which time she said that she has no definite recollection of hearing [redacted] say that CHAPLIN was a member of the Progressive Party and attended meetings. She said that if she had furnished this information in 1950 then it must have been true, but she has no such recollection at the present time. She does recall that [redacted] was very much in favor of CHAPLIN and also recalls [redacted] talking about certain parties and the number of people that were there, but, at the present time, she does not have any recollection of the information furnished regarding CHAPLIN's membership and attendance at IPP meetings.

b7c
[redacted] then stated that if it were absolutely necessary that she testify that she

LA 100-15641

would do so but she definitely does not desire to and, in view of her lack of recollection, she stated that she does not feel that she would be able to testify to the fact that she had heard statements regarding CHAPLIN's membership in the IPP. It is noted, of course, that her information would be hearsay.

4. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 94, identified as [redacted]

[redacted] who furnished information that LUBOMIR LINHART had evidenced a great deal of interest in meeting CHARLES CHAPLIN. It has been learned through contact with [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted] is a [redacted] and is [redacted] Thereafter he will go to [redacted] is scheduled to be completed [redacted] will probably return [redacted]

5. Informant [redacted] mentioned on page 111, identified as Inspector [redacted] INS, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information regarding HANNS EISLER. The INS at Los Angeles, on October 21, 1952, advised that [redacted] had transferred to the Miami Office of the INS about one year ago. It is believed that this informant should be identified to INS who could then determine themselves concerning his availability to testify.

6. Informant [redacted] is identified as [redacted] It is noted that INS at Los Angeles have advised the Los Angeles Office that they have taken a signed statement from [redacted] concerning CHAPLIN and in view of this it does not appear necessary that he be contacted by the Los Angeles Office to determine his availability to testify.

Efforts to locate other informants mentioned in Agent [redacted] report and to contact them relative to availability are continuing and the Bureau will be advised.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

November 20, 1952

Director, FBI (100-127090) - 102

RECORDED-30
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

9503

EX-103

b7c
Rerep of SA [redacted] dated
October 14, 1952, and your letter dated November
7, 1952.

b7c
b7D
It is noted that [redacted] identified as
[redacted] in rerep, is a former paid informant of
this Bureau, having been discontinued [redacted]
On page 120 of rerep the notation "not
available for testimony" is indicated following
this source. In view of the great interest of
the INS in this matter, it is requested that you
contact this source to ascertain his availability
to testify for INS. However, if you feel that
this source is of value to the Bureau and should not
be disclosed, you should submit your reasons for not
disclosing him to INS.

b7c
b7D
It is suggested that you be alert for the
return [redacted] of [redacted]
who is [redacted] for rerep, so that he may be contacted at
the earliest possible date concerning his availability
to testify for INS.

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DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

NOTE ON YELLOW

Subject on the SI. Presently abroad for
a 6 months' tour.

NOV 21 1952

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CONFIDENTIAL

2 NOV 25 1952

RECEIVED
FBI
NOV 20 1952
25, 1455 E 02 NOV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 11/5/52

DIRECTOR AND SAC LOS ANGELES

AM REC.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, SM-C. RE AIRTEL FROM BUREAU OCT. TWENTYEIGHTH

LAST AND SF DAILY OCT. TWENTYSECOND LAST.

REINTERVIEWED RE STATEMENTS BY LAWSON TO INDUCE BREMER TO APPLY FOR

MEMBERSHIP IN CP. ADVISES ACTUAL STATEMENT

MADE AS REPORTED IN DAILY. REPORT ON MEETING BEING SUBMITTED PER BUREAU

INSTRUCTIONS. DPM NOV. FOUR, FIFTYFIVE, PAGE SEVEN, COLUMN THREE, CARRIES

NEWS STORY ADVISING THAT LAWSON WILL GIVE A SERIES OF LECTURES ENTITLED

QUOTE OUR NATIONAL CULTURE UNQUOTE IN WHICH HE WILL DISCUSS VARIOUS

FIGURES, INCLUDING THEODORE BREMER. IT IS BELIEVED THIS IS THE SAME

SERIES OF LECTURES GIVEN BY LAWSON IN SF. LA REQUESTED TO HAVE INFORMANTS

ATTEND SERIES AND POSSIBLY ATTEND LECTURE TO VERIFY STATEMENTS MADE BY

LAWSON IN SF.

BROWN

EXX

100-29306

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KCH

RECORDED-36

NOV 5 1952

EX - 109

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8, France

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JEP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM II 1-2.4.2 1,3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89
SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: November 6, 1952
To: Director, FBI (100-127090)
From: Legat, Paris (100-386)
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charlie Chaplin, wa Israel Thornstein
SECURITY MATTER - C - (S)

AS
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-89
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-89

ReBulet to Department of State 10/8/52. (U)

Subject and his wife, CONNIE CHAPLIN, arrived in Paris by air on 10/29/52. The Paris press gave them very friendly and extended coverage. The opening of CHAPLIN's latest movie, "Limelight", at Paris was arranged during the subject's visit, and a great deal of favorable publicity was given these events. (U)

Some French Communist papers have featured CHAPLIN's visit. Almost all of page 7 of L'Humanite, French Communist Daily, for 11/1/52 was devoted to CHAPLIN. Democrite Nouvelle, official monthly Communist political organ, carried a 4-page article by DOMINIQUE DESANTI entitled "They Are Afraid of Charlot." Copies of these feature stories are enclosed herewith as of possible interest to the Bureau. (U)

Non-Communist papers and French officialdom also gave the subject an excellent reception. "France-Match", Paris weekly, for the first week of November 1952 devoted its cover to CHAPLIN. Numerous receptions were given in his honor. He was officially made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the Minister of Education on 10/30/52, and was even invited to lunch with the President of France on 10/31/52. (U)

Newspapers have indicated that CHAPLIN and his wife will return to London on 11/10/52 to join their children at Surrey, England. (U)

[REDACTED] (S)

Attachments

60 DEC 10 1952

cc. London (100-594)

cc. [unclear]
new [unclear]
translation to LA by [unclear]
12/8/52

RECEIVED

100-127090-104

NOV 13 1952

DEC 4 1952

MERCI CHAPLIN

Merci Chaplin ! Depuis quatre jours, le plus grand acteur du monde est à Paris, où il n'était pas venu depuis le 22 mars 1911. Après la Grande-Bretagne, la France vient de recevoir, comme un vieil ami de toujours, comme l'ami des peuples de tous les pays, le « petit homme » traqué par les maîtres de la réaction américaine.

Le jour de son arrivée, les du cinéma. L'évidence du génie du vieux clown Calvero, tour à tour compteur de puces, teints malades aux infantes, ont leurs et des critiques de tous les tendances, comme elle a accueilli l'admiration unanime de notre peuple pour les précieuses films de Chaplin.

Le lendemain, tout ce que la capitale compte d'auteurs, de réalisateurs et de journalistes de cinéma riaient et pleuraient à la représentation des « Feux de la rampe », ovationnant sans fin le créateur et l'interprète d'une nouvelle œuvre appelée à marquer dans l'histoire

de notre peuple pour les précieuses films de Chaplin.

Depuis deux jours, des milliers de spectateurs se pressent dans les quatre grandes salles de Paris qui jouent en sautoir son film.

Demain, tout Paris, toute la France broie des sentiments.

Ils pleureront au récit dramatique des malheurs d'un vieil homme qu'une société impitoyable prive de son gagne-pain et de la joie d'exercer son art.

Ne se passionneront-ils pas pour la force morale d'un homme qui s'attache à résister plutôt à la

de à une jeune fille désolée.

Il a sortira de la projection du film enrichie par tant d'émotions, apaisée par le contact direct avec un personnage si humain, exaltée par le beau chant d'amour qui se dégage comme une symphonie de tout le film et qui résonnera longtemps.

Après « Monsieur Verdoux », qui marquait un changement profond dans la longue suite de films de Chaplin, voici le grand acteur parvenu à un sommet de son évolution, voici que le « petit homme » à la badine et à la marche de canard est devenu un grand tragédien, sans pour cela cesser d'évoquer pour nous le Charlot démantibulé des farces à la

crème de notre enfance, le pasteur du « Patricien », le chômeur de « Le rule vers l'or » ou des « Temps modernes », l'insouciant timide des « Les mémoires de la Ville »...

Tous ceux qui ont su sentir l'amour de la vie et des hommes salueront les « Feux de la rampe » comme un hymne bouleversant à la bonté et à l'amour, comme le message courageux d'un homme qui a su rester fidèle à lui-même et, malgré les plus imaginables persécutions de tout l'appareil de presse et de police acharné depuis des années à détruire sa personnalité, a réussi à nous donner ce chef-d'œuvre de grandeur et de simplicité.

Merci Chaplin !
Armand MONJO.

L'HUMANITE
Paris, France
11/1/52

110-10 543-17

LIMELIGHT



« Limelight » (Les Feux de la Rampe) passe à Paris dans quatre des plus grandes salles de cinéma de la capitale : Marignan, Marivaux, Rex et Normandie

L'ORGUE de Barbarie, au son duquel Charlie dansait étant enfant, ponctue tout le film, toute l'histoire du vieux clown Calvero (ci-dessus).



L'HUMANITE
Paris, France
11/1/52

100 - 12 1090 - 124



Le générique du «Vidéo-Mythe» : Mise en scène de Charles Chaplin assisté de Wheeler Dryden. Jours Epitola, Robert Albritch. Opérateur : Karl Struss. Décor : Eugène Louré. Musique : Charles Chaplin. Interprétation : Charles Chaplin (Calvero), Chae Bloom (Terry), Sidney Chaplin Jr (le jeune compositeur), Neville, Walter Weston, les partenaires de Calvero, Charles Chaplin Junior et Wheeler Dryden (les clowns).

L
P
13

PAGE 7



↑

A Londres, en 1914, Calvero, un acteur de variétés qui fut célèbre, vieillit et décline (ci-dessus).

☆

LES engagements sont rares. La misère guette et la boisson a sur le vieil artiste une emprise de plus en plus forte (ci-contre).

☆

EN rentrant un soir, Calvero assiste au suicide d'une jeune fille, Terry. Installée chez lui, elle avoue les causes de son geste : elle voulait être une grande danseuse et la paralysie l'a terrassée. Calvero la réconforte, lui rend courage et lui permet de guérir (ci-contre).

☆

TERRY est engagée dans un grand ballet où Calvero joue un petit rôle. C'est le triomphe. Terry propose à Calvero de l'épouser, mais il se sent trop vieux et s'enfuit (ci-dessous).



100-12467-1

TERRY est devenue une grande vedette. Elle organise la rentrée de Calvero dans un numéro qu'il va mettre au point avec un de ses vieux partenaires. Une nouvelle carrière s'ouvre pour lui (ci-dessous)

SA dernière pirouette le fait tomber dans la fosse d'orchestre. Le public est en délire. Mais Calvero ne se relève pas et dans ses yeux mourants passera la joie du triomphe de Terry, du bonheur qu'il a créé pour elle (ci-contre)



L'HUMANITE
Paris, France
11/1/52

ENCLOSURE



Quand CHAPLIN prenait une silhouette au sein à la France, lors de la cinématheque promuee à la Cinematheque de la France, il est venu avec ses auditeurs, en son d'été son d'été.



L'HUMANITE
Paris, France
11/1/52

100-12104-104

catol, la déception de l'esprit naïf et honnête, en face du formalisme des églises. « L'Émigré » est sans doute le film qui a établi la popularité de Charlie aux États-Unis, où tous furent émigrés, enfants ou petits-enfants d'émigrés. Le burlesque des aventures de cet émigré n'était que le grossissement vu à la loupe des vrais échecs des véritables émigrés. La dernière image de Charlie, un pied de chaque côté de la frontière, poursuivi d'un côté, effrayé par les fusillades de l'autre, secouait la quintessence des citoyens américains.

Les grands films marquant la période de maturité de l'artiste. Son premier retour en Europe, vers les années 1925, permit à Charlie de mesurer sa popularité. Essai par la foule, porté en triomphe, reconnu à chaque coin de rue, l'enfant de Lambert joue au naturel le rôle de Charlie. L'orgueil d'être devenu une sorte de roi le soulève, mais il a peur des inconnus, peur des officiels, peur de la foule. Il se sait ridicule d'avoir peur, se complait dans ce jeu. Mais sa promenade solitaire à travers les bas-fonds de son enfance nous donne la mesure de Charlie.

Il voit jouer, dans les rues où il jouait lui-même, d'autres gosses semblables à lui, et il s'effraie : « Ils sont trop, se dit-il, en ne peut rien faire pour eux ». Car Charlie est resté, et reste, un « homme seul ». Il croit en la bonne individualité, en la révolte individuelle, en la pensée solitaire. Son impossibilité de communiquer facilement avec d'autres âmes (et sa recherche désespérée d'une absolue perfection impossible dans les rapports humains) s'est marquée dans sa vie privée, dans ses mariages nombreux, ses liaisons insensées, ses amitiés difficiles. Les défauts mêmes qu'on lui prête : l'exotisme, l'égoïsme, sont des défauts de solitaire.

Dans les villes, il fut la foule, mais il recherche les épaules humaines, les végétations, les fleurs. Son jugement sur le Paris de l'après-guerre est typique. Il ne se laisse pas prendre à la « ville en perpétuelle liesse » qu'il lui montre : les grands hôtels, les boîtes de nuit. Il écrit : « Et cependant, j'ai l'impression qu'il y a là Paris, est arrivé quelque chose, quelque chose que l'on tâche de dissimuler en soufflant de plus haut que jamais dans le rite et les chapeaux... Nous passons devant une église. Il y a une vieille endormie sur les marches, mais elle n'a pas l'air honteuse ni hagarde. Sur son visage, cependant qu'elle dort, il y a l'ombre d'un sourire. Le symbole de Paris pour moi. Cachant sa misère derrière un sourire. »

Mais quand la foule des travailleurs londoniens a suivi Charlie en le reconnaissant, il fut saisi d'une telle frayeur qu'il alla se mettre sous la protection d'un policier... qui le rassura en disant : « Oh ! ça va, ça va, vous feriez jamais de mal... »

TOUT ceci, l'Amérique, le gouvernement américain le savent depuis toujours. « Charlie » a toujours donné mauvaise conscience aux États-Unis, même le Charlie d'avant « Le Dictateur ». La presse spéculative a mis en branle tous ses efforts pour détruire l'immense popularité du mime dans l'opinion. Alors que les scandales de la vie privée de toutes les vedettes sont camouflés, rendus présentables et acceptables aux ligues de vertu

des vieilles filles de Boston, chaque aventure de Charlie amenait une levée de boucliers hypocrite.

Les reporters le prétendaient « hautain ». En réalité, le solitaire ne se conformait pas aux lois morales de Hollywood. Son ironie, son indépendance de pensée et d'action, tout choquait. Par son excentricité, c'est-à-dire son non-conformisme véritable, il inquiétait les conformistes sur commande de la ville la plus antipathique du monde.

Cette gêne confuse existait avant « Le Dictateur ». Elle prenait déjà une tonalité politique. Durant tout ce premier voyage de Charlie en Europe, les reporters de tous les pays posaient la même question : « Êtes-vous bolchévique ? » Et Charlie répondait « Non, mais le bolchévisme me paraît une expérience intéressante ». A un moment donné, il envisagea un « voyage d'études en Russie ». Puis il y renonça, en grande partie parce que « la mauvaise saison approche ».

Puis est venu « Le Dictateur », en plein hitlérisme. Dès lors, Charlie était classé. Non pas officiellement, car officiellement tout Américain, tout bourgeois d'Europe était anti-nazi et ce film ne faisait que résumer la haine d'un libéral en face de la dictature. Mais la gêne confuse de Hollywood en face de l'excentricité s'est renforcée. Scénariste, producteur, réalisateur, metteur en scène, acteur, Charlie s'était dressé, à lui seul, contre Hitler. Et du même coup il avait exprimé l'honneur de la dictature, l'honneur du nationalisme de l'homme de l'Est.

La campagne « anti-Charlie » prit une acuité nouvelle, malgré les slogans hypocrites. Pendant la période Roosevelt, personne toutefois n'osait se dresser contre Charlie : Charlie aimait Roosevelt, et Roosevelt voyait en Charlie le plus grand artiste du temps.

Les enfants continuaient donc à se déclarer « autres » de la vie privée de l'acteur, et du fait qu'il n'était pas venu accomplir la nationalité américaine. On lui reprochait également de s'être mis, pendant la guerre, à la disposition du gouvernement britannique, et non du gouvernement américain.

ALORS que Roosevelt mourut, en 1945, les hostilités véritables se sont déclenchées. On peut dire qu'à partir de ce moment « l'affaire Charlie » a symbolisé la lutte de la répression aux États-Unis. A mesure que la panique « anti-étranger », la « forrestalite » se répandait, à mesure que les gouvernements américains tenaient moins compte de l'opinion publique, leur audace grandissait envers celui qui incarnait la révolte contre l'oppression, contre l'inhumanité.

Car même cette révolte solitaire fut le seul fait de montrer que le « mode de vie américain » ne représentait pas un paradis pour l'homme : devenait pour les maîtres de la Maison Blanche une critique, un reproche impardonnable. Le rite de vengeance de l'opprimé en face de l'oppressé était un danger pour les partisans de la guerre atomique et des interventions en Asie, en Europe. Les soldats démobilisés se pressaient dans les ciné-clubs pour revoir « Charlie acide » et « Les temps modernes ». Charlie, qui ne proposait plus de nouveaux films, devenait pourtant un danger. Bref « l'œil était dans la tombe et regardait Cain ».

20 1052
Democratie Nouvelle
#11

Official
Monthly Political
Review - PCF

Ils ont peur de «Charlot»!

par DOMINIQUE DESANTI



Il est là, dans le salon de «Queen Elizabeth», à Charingbourg. Il est là, simple, les cheveux blancs et les yeux tels qu'ils vivent au fond de nous. Il adresse aux journalistes ce que, dans ses Mémoires, il appelle son «sourire de circonstance». Et ce sourire se répercute dans la mémoire de tous les journalistes, de tous les photographes, de tous les journalistes, étudiants, de tous ceux qui l'ont vu. Il dit :

— Je n'ai pas d'opinions politiques ; je suis pour la liberté...

Il dit :
— Ce qui m'intéresse, ce sont les êtres humains... Je suis pour les humains...

Et ses phrases se répètent elles aussi dans les mémoires de tous. Ce sont les phrases d'or, les phrases de «Charlot», celui qui vit dans nos cœurs qui passent dans les rues des villes, parce que tout, à un moment de leur vie, se sont sentis déshérités, humiliés et seuls.

SANS doute n'existerait pas un Français, un Anglais ou un Américain qui n'ait un souvenir personnel, intime, tel à la silhouette fléchée aux yeux émerveillés. Pour tous le Chapeau melon, le canot, les gilets en accordéon qui servent de signature à Charlie Chaplin ont incarné, ne serait-ce qu'un moment, leur souffrance et leur vengeance.

«Le Canot», où Chaplin personnifie sa révolte contre les traits de Jackie Cooper, a été le premier film que j'aie jamais vu ; sans doute n'avais-je pas encore l'âge de l'humour et de l'ironie, car je me rappelle avoir pleuré au lieu de rire.

Un de mes amis, devenu un jeune orientaliste connu, dédiait ses poèmes de la quinzième année à Charlot qu'il nommait «mon semblable, mon frère».

Un petit Anglais de 11 ans écrivait à Chaplin : «Je voudrais te remercier pour toutes les fois que tu m'as remis la moral en place quand j'étais triste et malheureux».

L'enfant de Kennington et de Lambeth, le «rockney» des taxis londoniens qui vendait dans le rue des sacs à charbon crus par sa mère, l'estomac treux, l'imagination débordante de désirs, cet enfant n'est jamais

mort dans le multimillionnaire Charles Chaplin. Il est resté le créateur, le vengeur des êtres seuls, sans argent, sans protection, sans sécurité ni garanties.

Quand Mac Serett, pionnier du cinéma, a proposé au jeune homme presque inconnu d'abandonner les chutes burlesques et les tantes à la crème envoyées au village pour créer un «type», toute son enfance est revenue à Chaplin.

Il a tenu le vieil aveugle assis sous le pont de Westminster, écart du delà se fût en relief et tendant l'oreille au pas du policier de service qui le fera «circuler». Il a revécu ses premiers amours, quand il regardait passer avec haine et renouveau les jeunes gens bien habillés, à chapeau melon et canot, et prenait conscience de son veston déchiré, de ses souliers aux battants de cordons. Il a voulu faire entrer dans son personnage les terreurs et les rêves de vengeance formés en l'enfant qui versait le polichinelle dans le lac, tour joué au riche à cigare, à la femme consignée de bijoux. Il a voulu au moins faire rire de leurs propres malheurs tous les anonymes perdus de par le monde. C'est l'immémorable tradition de Gogol ressassant le commissaire.

Mais Charlot, au lieu de la fête de bois de Gogol, offre sur son visage toutes les émotions du trépas, du réveil, il a au visage ses souvenirs londoniens, fait entrer «Charlot» dans la vie des pauvres types du monde entier. Les journalistes agricoles qui errent de ranch en ranch à travers les États-Unis, les semi-militaires qui voyagent clandestinement dans les wagons de marchandises, les vendeurs de journaux de New York, s'y sentent reconnus, comme les paysans sans terre de Sicile ou du Brésil les admettent qu'ils aient l'occasion d'aller au cinéma, comme les sans-logis de Paris et de Milan.

L'ironie finale, l'espérance jamais éteinte qui passe dans les yeux de Charlot a su aller si loin dans l'humain qu'il éveille des réminiscences même chez ceux qui n'ont pas souffert de la faim. Car, dans notre société, chaque être s'est senti parfois seul, pris dans les tentacules d'une machine inhumaine, traité en chair à canon, en chair à travail, en bétail. Et les courts métrages de Chaplin, avant même la période de ses grands films, ont évoqué la lutte de l'homme seul dans un milieu hostile contre les rouages qui le dépassent, sur lesquels il sentait rien pouvoir.

«CHARLOT solitaire» verse insidieusement, entre deux éclats de rire, la haine de la guerre. «Le Pèlerin» réveille surtout chez les Anglais et les Améri-

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après tout c'est leur affaire», parce qu'ils n'étaient ni noirs, ni communistes, ni « fauteurs de paix » ; ils se sont soudain sentis attaqués, justement parce que des émotions et des rites de leurs plus belles années restèrent reliés à Charlie, parce qu'il leur « avait remis le moral en place », ils ont refusé de comprendre, s'attaquant à Charlie ? Mais c'était s'attaquer à ce qu'ils payaient de meilleur en eux-mêmes.

Les Américains les plus bédilles comprennent cette situation. Au moment où la foule anglaise a porté en triomphe Chaplin débarqué du « Queen Elizabeth », nous avons eu la surprise de lire dans le New York Herald Tribune réagissant de s'expliquer cette immense sympathie populaire, appliquée à l'imbécile satirique yankee : « Charlie représente les pires types du monde entier ;... après un dessin au crayon du pied au derrière à Charlie, on le donne aux pires types du monde entier ».

Les « fauteurs de paix » (des centaines de millions d'êtres) sont pour Charlie Chaplin. Et les travailleurs qui luttent pour le socialisme sont pour Charlie Chaplin. Ils savent où s'arrête sa clairvoyance, ils savent qu'il est resté « un homme seul ». Mais il exprime la révolte, le pitié, et surtout au bout l'espoir d'un autre. Et il est, à la manière un peu confuse, un combattant de la liberté. Aussi les progressions du monde entier ont-ils pris fait et cause pour l'indéfectible Charlie, dont l'avenir est soudain mis en cause par les fauteurs de guerre, par les ennemis des pauvres hommes seuls.

La présentation du dernier film de Chaplin « Limelight » (Les Feux de la rampe) à Londres a soulevé chez les critiques britanniques des réactions diverses.

Le sujet tentait l'artiste quand il était encore « Charlie ». Il l'explique déjà dans ses Mémoires. On a l'impression que le thème du clown vieillissant, cessant de faire rire, perd sa raison d'être en même temps que son emprise sur le public, hante Chaplin. La perpétuelle inaptitude (fonction de la neurosénilité) de l'homme seul a toujours préfiguré devant lui la fin où les foules ne seraient plus soulevées par la seule unicité de son nom.

Les « Feux de la rampe » montrent le clown Calvero, vieillissant, abruti par l'alcool, qui ne sait plus faire rire, qui tombe amoureux d'une petite danseuse malade. Pour rendre la goût de la vie à Terry, Calvero tente de redevenir lui-même. En vain. Par comme la petite danseuse à laquelle il a rendu le courage de lutter, conquiert l'hydre mystérieuse dont dépend la vie des artistes : le public. Terry reconnaissant, déclare son amour au vieux clown, veut l'épouser. Il refuse. Pourtant un dernier triomphe lui est offert : un dernier gala. Le public (il a nouveau, applaudit comme autrefois). La finale du numéro envoie le clown dans la fosse de l'orchestre où il défonce la grosse caisse. Calvero en sautant se brise la colonne vertébrale. Il meurt

dans la coulisse (comme Molère) avec dans ses prunelles assombries l'image de Terry, dansant sur la scène.

Nous retrouvons dans ce drame déjà souvent traité les grands thèmes de Charlie. D'abord, la peur (et la dépendance) de l'homme seul devant les autres, c'est-à-dire ici, le public, son juge, son maître et son bourreau. Puis la bonté, la compassion capables de sauver un être : l'amour de l'homme resuscite la femme seule. Cet amour est toujours malheureux pour l'homme (soit parce qu'il est un vagabond haitieux et ridicule, soit parce qu'il est un clown aux cheveux blancs). L'éternelle insatisfaction sentimentale de Chaplin, sa recherche toujours déçue de l'absolu en amour, reparait ici.

La critique londonienne reproche aux « Feux de la rampe » son excès d'émotion : « Charlie ne sait plus se rire de lui-même ». Le Times regrette de l'arrêter trop tôt à expliquer « sa philosophie et son humour particuliers ».

Je n'ai pas vu le film. Mais la convergence et le ton des critiques nous obligent à nous demander si la conception du monde de Chaplin, pour fragmentaire et anarchique qu'elle nous paraît, n'échappe pas les meilleurs bien pensants... A l'époque où Washington veut faire mourir sur la chaise électrique le couple Rosenberg innocent, sous une très vague et très peu convaincante accusation « d'espionnage atomique », Chaplin dit à Terry : « Quel il a fallu des millions d'années pour créer la conscience humaine, on veut vouloir effacer le miracle de la vie ? Il n'y a rien de plus important que la vie au monde », doit paraître subversif.

Au cours de sa conférence de presse à bord du « Queen Elizabeth », Charlie a révélé que la fameuse enquête ouverte contre lui par l'attorney général des Etats-Unis lui a suggéré une nouvelle idée de film. Un ancien député privé de la parole articulée doit répondre au traditionnel interrogatoire d'entrée américain : « Venez-vous aux Etats-Unis pour assassiner le président de la République ? » et « avez-vous l'intention de renverser le gouvernement américain ? » A ces questions il ne peut répondre que son cri d'indignation et de révolte.

Nous ne savons comment lui même (il) Chaplin traite vraiment ce thème, qu'il y ait songé comme déjà la profonde impression produite sur cet individualiste, cet « homme seul », par l'arbitraire humanitaire.

En tous cas « Charlie » semble vouloir s'enfuir. Aux journalistes anglais Chaplin a déclaré : « Les Feux de la rampe ne seront peut-être que les vacances de Charlie... Si l'Amérique refuse différemment ma carrière artistique ? Non, je ne veux pas retourner en arrière et tout ce que je désire, c'est d'aller en avant, toujours en avant ».

Les peuples se sont portés à la rencontre de Charlie Chaplin. Lui qui, à son premier voyage en Europe, fut si ému de voir les gens de la rue le saluer comme un héros, va-t-il soudain prendre conscience de la seule solution offerte aux « pires types du monde entier », la solution de la fraternité et du combat commun ?

Donc, en 1945 le sénateur républicain William Langer demandait l'ouverture d'une enquête « pour déterminer si Charles Chaplin n'était pas un étranger indésirable sujet à expulsion ». Charlie répondit, sans haine et sans colère, mais avec une amère ironie, que depuis la présentation du « Dictateur » il était en butte à « une véritable persécution politique ». Pendant ce temps, les foules de Rome et de Paris, et même des Allemands de Berlin, se pressaient dans les salles pour voir ou revoir « le Dictateur », film bien entendu interdit dans tous les pays nazifiés ou occupés.

En 1947, enfin, le film préparé pendant les années de retraite sortit, « Monsieur Verdoux » nous montre l'acteur Chaplin et non plus Charlie. Le film ne contient pas la plus légère allusion politique. Mais l'année 1947 ayant marqué une offensive « anti-rouge » d'une violence toute nouvelle, les cercles officiels et officieux taskent Chaplin de communisme. Vieux reproche : vieille réponse. Charlie convoque une conférence de presse à New York et fait la fameuse déclaration qui lui restera attachée désormais comme s'il la portait tatouée sur sa peau :

« Je ne suis pas un communiste ; je suis un fauteur de paix ».

Urges conséquences, bien entendu : « Charlie soldat » était déjà un film de « fauteur de paix ». Mais la phrase de Chaplin le mit définitivement au ban de la société transatlantique. Toujours conséquent, l'artiste signe l'appel de Stockholm. Quand les Américains exultent et attendent des « communistes », en 1949, il télégraphie à Picasso lui demandant de solliciter une intervention des artistes français auprès du gouvernement de Washington. Un autre sénateur, Clair, demande non plus l'ouverture d'une enquête, mais l'expulsion de « Charlie ». Il ne craint pas de préciser que le télégramme à Picasso continue à ses yeux une « presque trahison des Etats-Unis ».

EN 1951 un troisième sénateur républicain, Hiram Veltz, déclare que la commission des activités anti-américaines va convoquer Chaplin. Pendant ce temps, la presse Hearst continue son travail de longue haleine. Un de ses éditorialistes ne craint pas d'écrire : « depuis près d'un demi-siècle Chaplin dégrade la morale américaine ».

L'artiste symbolise la souffrance et le sourire des gens et son attitude, ni sa réplique. Il est humain parce que j'aime ce pays, tout ce qu'il a fait et toute sa souffrance.

Et il conclut, aggravant son cas de « fauteur de paix » : — Toute guerre est due à l'humanité au point de son âme et brise quelque chose en chaque homme.

Les propagandistes de la guerre en Corée « pour la défense des Etats-Unis », de la guerre préventive anti-rouge de la guerre froide, l'idée, microbienne, stérilisée, ne peuvent plus tolérer même le sourire de désespoir du clown « Charlie » qui a cessé d'amuser... Quand ce clown est incarné par Charlie, par le fauteur de paix ami de Roosevelt, par ce symbole de leur mauvaise conscience.

Le 15 septembre dernier, à la présentation du film « Limelight » (le film du clown vieillissant qui prend racine, lui aussi, dans l'enfance de Charlie, et dans l'histoire d'un comédien londonien qui finit par se jeter dans la Tamise parce qu'il ne faisait plus rire les spectateurs



— Et qu'il se mette bien dans l'idée que nous ne le laisserons pas rentrer ! (D'après le Daily Worker de Londres).

(Sur les pensées : Procureur général, Comité des activités anti-américaines, corruption, etc.).

font à Chaplin une ovation qui fait déborder le vase de la colère officielle.

Le vendredi 19 septembre, pendant que Chaplin voguait une nouvelle fois vers l'Europe à bord du « Queen Elizabeth », ministre britannique, l'attorney général des Etats-Unis, Mr Cramery, annonce au cours d'une conférence de presse qu'une enquête est ouverte sur Chaplin et que l'entrée des Etats-Unis lui est interdite.

Or la famille Chaplin (Charlie vit aux Etats-Unis depuis quarante ans) avait des visas de séjour en règle sur ses passeports.

LA nouvelle a retenti à travers le monde. Des isolés, des solitaires, qui ne se voyaient reliés ni à l'humanité dans son ensemble ni à un groupe humain particulier, ont dressé l'oreille. Jusqu'alors ils disaient d'un petit air d'observateurs neutres : « Oui, enfin, les Américains n'aiment pas les communistes... ni les noirs... ».

100-17278-104
502558

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, CHARLIE CHAPLIN
alias ISRAEL THORNSTEIN
Security Matter - C

The letter from the American Embassy in Paris, dated November 6, 1952,
encloses the following clippings:

1. Clipping from communist organ "L'HUMANITE" 11/1/52,
which reads as follows:

"THANK YOU CHAPLIN!"

"Thanks CHAPLIN! For the past four days the greatest actor in the world has been in Paris where he has not come since March 22, 1931. And, after Great Britain, France is now receiving, - as an old friend, as a friend of the peoples of all countries - the 'little man' hunted down by the masters of American reaction.

"The day of his arrival, the Parisian workers and little factory workers mingling with the scenario people, acclaimed the genial inventor of 'CHARLOT (Charlie)'. The next day the entire capital comprising authors, motion picture creators, and journalists, laughed and cried during the showing of 'LIMELIGHT (Feux de la Rampe)' and applauded unceasingly the creator and interpreter of a new outstanding work in motion picture history. The evidence of the genius brought unanimity from creators and critics of every (political) opinion, just as this genius had awakened unanimous admiration by our people for CHAPLIN's former films.

"For the past two days thousands of spectators have attended the four large halls which are exclusively showing his film in Paris.

"Tomorrow all Paris, all France will go and laugh at the antics of the old clown CALVERN, tamer of fleas, street singer and unskilled violinist.

"They will cry at the dramatic tale of the misfortunes of an old man whom pitiless society deprives of his daily bread and of the joy of exercising his art.

67c
TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] Jensen
December 2, 1952
Original to LA
12/1/52

100-127090-104

"They will be enthused concerning the moral force of a man who is devoting himself to reviving a young girl's joy of living.

"They will come out of the motion picture enriched by so many emotions, soothed by the direct contact with such a human person, exalted by the beautiful love song which unfolds throughout the film, like a symphony, and which will resound for a long time.

"After 'MONSIEUR VERDOUX' which showed a deep change in the long suite of CHARLIN films, here now is the great actor at the summit of his evolution, here is the waggish 'little man' with the walk of a duck, who has become a great tragedy actor, doing this without ceasing to be, for us, CHARLIN, the uplifter of drama pies of our childhood, the pastor of 'PELERIN (Pilgrim)', the unemployed in 'LA RUE VERS L'OR (Gold Digger)' or in 'TEMPS MODERNES (Modern Times)', the timid lover in 'LUMIERES DE LA VILLE (Street Lights)'. All those who have at heart the love of life and of men will hail the 'FENETRE DE LA RAMPE (Limelight)' like a hymn bubbling with goodness and with love, like a courageous message from a man who has known how to remain loyal to himself, and this in spite of the most unimaginable persecutions - these by the entire press and rehid police apparatus which for many years has tried to destroy his personality - and he has succeeded in giving us this masterpiece of greatness and of simplicity. Thank you CHARLIN!"

(By) ARMAND VOISIN

Published in "L'HUMANITE", Paris, 11/1/52.

The above paper, in the same issue, publishes scenes from "LIMELIGHT", the first entitled: "Barbary's organ by whose sound CHARLIN danced when a child; this organ accentuates the whole film and story of the old clown CALVERO whose picture is below." "LIMELIGHT" being shown in four of the largest motion picture halls of Paris: at Marignan, Marivaux, Rex and Normandie.

The next page continues, and has the following items:

1. In London in 1914 CALVERO, a celebrated, but old and declining vaudeville actor;
2. Now engagements are rare. Poverty stalks, and drink takes a stronger and stronger hold on the old artist;
3. Upon returning one evening, CALVERO saves a young girl, TERRY from suicide. Taken to his home she confesses the causes of her action: she wanted to be a great dancer and paralysis has grounded her. CALVERO comforts her, gives her courage, and she becomes cured.
4. TERRY is engaged by a great ballet in which CALVERO has a small part. It is triumph. TERRY proposes that CALVERO marry her, but he feels himself too old and runs away."

The newspaper at bottom of this page prints the names of all the actors in "LIMELIGHT."

On the next page the story continues: "FERRY has become a great actress. She arranges the entry of CALVERO into a scene where he will perform with perfection with one of his old partners. A new career thus opens up for him (picture below).

His last pirouette plunges him into the orchestra pit. The public is delirious. But CALVERO does not get up and in his dying moments he turns over to FERRY triumphal joy, the happiness which he has created for her (picture below).

Final page shows picture of "CHARLES CHAPLIN delivering a speech bailing France, this speech, at the time of the triumphal presentation of "LIMELIGHT", being made to the motion picture members and to the press. He is just as moved as his audience, and this is not just slightly!"

Underneath this picture is advertisement of book in French about the life of CHAPLIN. It has just been published and is entitled: "VIE de CHARLOT - (Life of CHARLIE). Sensational book (by) GEORGES SANDRE"; "CHARLIE CHAPLIN, His Films and His Times".- A volume of 208 pages, 20 illustrations, Glazed Illustrated Cover - 300 Francs - (published by) E. P. A. 26 rue Racine Paris VI GCP 752-59).

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

The November 1952 issue of "DEMOCRATIE NOUVELLE" has the attached article by DOMINIQUE DE SAINT-ARNAUD.

"THEY ARE AFRAID OF 'CHARLIE'"

"There he is in the drawing room of the 'Queen Elisabeth' in Cherbourg. He is 40, unassuming, the white hair and the eyes, just as he has lived with us. He addresses the journalists (newspapermen), with what, in his 'MEMOIRES' he calls his 'occasional smile.' And this smile is reflected within the memory of all newspapermen, by all the photographers, by all the sailors, stewards, by everyone who has seen him. He said: 'I have no political opinions; I am for freedom...' He said: '...what interests me are human beings...I am for mankind....'

"And these sentences, they also are reflected in the memory of everyone. These are underlined sentences the key-sentences of 'CHARLIE,' he who lives within all those who pass in the city streets, because everyone has, at one time in life felt disinherited, persecuted and alone.

"And undoubtedly there exists, a Frenchman, an Englishman, or an American, who carries an intimate personal memory bound to the sensitive silhouette with the wonderstruck eyes. For everyone, the bowler hat, the cane, the scuffed hobnail shoes - serving as signature for CHARLIE CHAPLIN - have personified, if only for a moment, their suffering and their vengeance.

"The Kid,' in which CHAPLIN scored together with JACKIE COOGAN, was the very first film I saw; doubtlessly I had not yet reached the age of humor and irony because I remember having cried instead of laughing.

"One of my friends, now a well-known Oriental scientist, dedicated his poem at fifteen years of age to CHARLIE whom he called 'my duplicate, my brother,'

TRANSLATED BY:

December 2, 1952

LK

Don J. L.

"A little British girl of 11 years of age wrote to CHAPLIN:
'I want to thank you for the many times you gave me hope when I was
sad and unhappy.'

"The child of Kensington and of Lambeth, the 'cockney'
of the London slums who, in the streets, sold coal in sacks sewed
by his mother, the stomach empty, the imagination bubbling over with
desires, this child is never dead within and millionaire CHARLES
CHAPLIN. He remains the creator, the at those alone, without
money, without protection, without security or guarantees.

"When MAC SENEY, motion picture pioneer, proposed to the
young, almost unknown dumb maim, to give up the burlesque tumbles,
to give up throwing cream pie in faces, and create a 'personality'
instead, CHAPLIN's entire childhood came back to him.

"He saw again the old blind man sitting on the Westminster
Bridge pitifully reading his Bible through his fingers and keeping
his war cocked for the step of the policeman who would make him 'move on.'
He relived again his first lover, when he had viewed with hate and rancor the
young people passing him, these well dressed with bowler hat and cane,
and he being conscious of his torn vest and his cracked alligator shoe.
He wanted to have his roles personally reflect the terrors and the dreams
of vengeance (the leg trip-up which plunges the policeman into the
lake, trick played on the rich with the cigar, on the woman decked out
with jewels. He wanted the misfortunes of these to be laughed at by
all anonymous lost persons, by all the world. This, in the memorable
tradition of PUNCH, thrashing the commissioner.

"However CHARLIE, - instead of the wooden face of PUNCH, -
shows on his face all the emotions of the persecuted, the revolted. He
knew how to surpass his London memories, how to make 'CHARLIE' enter into
the life of the poor individuals of the entire world. The agricultural
job-workers who drift from farm to farm across the United States, the
unskilled who secretly travel in boxcars, the sellers of newspapers in
New York, these are all recognized, as are the landless peasants of
Sicily or of Brazil (providing latter have opportunity of going to the
movies), and also the penniless of Paris and of Milan.

"The sad irony, the never-extinguished hope which is in the
eyes of CHARLIE, goes so deep that it awakens memories even in those
who have never suffered hunger. For, in our society, each being sometimes
feels alone, seized within the clutches of an inhuman machine, treated
as cannon fodder, as labor fodder, as a beast. And CHAPLIN's short films,
even before the period of his long films, showed the fight of man alone
within a hostile environment, against the wheels which are going over
him, wheels over which it seems he can do nothing.

"CHARLIE the soldier," insidiously inserts, - betwixt two bursts of laughter - his hate of war. 'LE PILGRIN' (The Pilgrim) reveals (particularly with respect to British and Americans) the honest and frank souls who are deceived by the rituals of churches. 'The Emigrant' is doubtlessly the film which established CHARLIE's popularity in the United States where all were emigrants - child or grandchildren of emigrants. The burlesquing of the adventure of such emigrant being but the magnified view of the real defects of the real emigrants. The last scene of CHARLIE, - one foot on each side of the frontier, pursued on one side, frightened by the fusillades on the other, - shook the quietude of the American citizens.

"The big films showed the period of the artist's maturity. His first return to Europe, around the year 1925, permitted CHARLIE to measure his popularity. Mobbed by the crowd, held up in triumph, recognized at each street corner, the child of Leabeth naturally plays the role of CHARLIE. Pride at becoming a kind of a King elevates him, but he fears unknown persons, fears officials, fears the crowd. He himself knows it is ridiculous to be frightened to see himself thus. But his solitary march coasting the lower streets of his childhood gives us CHARLIE's dimensions.

"In the streets, where he himself played, he sees similar children and he is frightened: 'There are too many of them - he tells himself - one can do nothing for them.' For CHARLIE has remained, and is, a 'solitary man.' He believes in individual goodness, in the individual's revolt, in solitary thought. His impossibility of communicating with others (and his hopeless search for an absolute perfection in human relationships) shows itself in his private life, in his numerous marriages, his innumerable contacts, his difficult friendships. Even the faults attributed to him: stinginess, egotism, are faults of solitude.

"In the cities he flees the crowd; but he hunts out the human derelicts, the vagabonds, the (street) girls. His verdict regarding Paris of post-World War I is typical. He does not join in with the town given over to perpetual rejoicing' as shown to him: the big hotels, the night clubs. He writes: 'I have, however, the feeling that something

Translator's note: *This is a literal translation of the title; it may have another title in English.

has happened to it (Paris), something which is trying to be hid by reaching the highest point in laughter and song.... We are passing in front of a church. There is an old woman asleep on the steps, but she has neither a harassed nor haggard air. On her face, while she sleeps, there is a shade of a smile. For as this is the symbol of Paris. Hiding her poverty in back of a smile.'

"But when the crowd of London workers, recognizing CHARLIN, followed him, he was seized with such fright that he put himself under the protection of a policeman...who mockingly assured him 'oh those will never do you any harm.'

*

"All this America, the American Government, has known always. 'CHARLIN' has always had a bad character in the United States, even the CHARLIN before 'The Dictator.' The specialized press has put all its efforts in action in order to destroy the mimic's immense popularity with the public. While the scandals of the private lives of all the actors are camouflaged, made presentable and acceptable, along the lines of virtue of the old maid in Boston, each adventure of CHARLIN brings an armed hypocritical uprising. The reporters claimed him 'haughty'... Actually the solitary man did not conform to the moral laws of Hollywood. His irony, his independence of thought and action, all was shocking. By his eccentricity, in other words his actual non-conformism, he worried the eccentrics who command the most artificial city in the world.

"This confused constraint existed before 'The Dictator.' Then it took a political tone. During the first trip of CHARLIN to Europe, the reporters in all countries asked him the same question: 'Are you bolshevik?'. And CHARLIN replied: 'No, but bolshevism appears to me an interesting experience.' At one moment he planned a 'study trip to Russia.' Then he renounced it, mostly because 'the bad season is approaching.'

"Then came 'The Dictator' in midst of Hitlerism. From then on CHARLIN was classified. Not officially, because officially every American, every European bourgeois was anti-Nazi and this film only summed up the hate of a liberal confronting dictatorship. But the confused uneasiness of Hollywood strengthened in regard to the eccentric. Scenario writer, producer, seller, scene director, actor, thus did CHARLIN alone oppose HITLER. And at the same time he expressed the horror of dictatorship, the horror of nazism felt by the man in the street.

"The 'anti CHAPLIN' campaign took on a new bitterness in spite of hypocritical praise. During the ROOSEVELT period no one dared to rise up against CHARLIE. CHAPLIN loved ROOSEVELT and ROOSEVELT saw in CHAPLIN the greatest actor of the era.

"The enemies, then, continued to declare latter 'outraged' by the actor's private life, and by the fact that he did not wish to become an American citizen. He was likewise blamed for having placed himself, during the war, at the disposal of the British Government and not at the disposal of the American Government.

"As soon as ROOSEVELT died in 1945, the real hostilities were launched. It can be said, that from that moment, the 'CHAPLIN CASE' symbolised the sweep by the repression in the United States. As fast as the 'anti-red' panic, the 'Forrestilism' spread, the American governors, - taking less consideration of public opinion - increased their animosity towards the one man who embodied the revolution against oppression, against inhumanity.

"Because even this simple revolt (and the lone fact of showing that the 'American way of life' did not represent a paradise for man) was, - for the gentlemen of the White House, - unpardonable criticism and blame. The partisans of the atomic war and of the interventions in Asia, in Europe, considered that the vengeance laugh, of the oppressed in the face of the oppressor, to be dangerous. The demobilized soldiers were congregating in the motion picture clubs in order to again see 'soldier CHARLIE' and 'Modern Times.' CHAPLIN, who no longer was suggesting any new films had, however, become a danger. In short, 'The Eye was watching CHAPLIN.'

"So, in 1945, Republican Senator WILLIAM LANGRISH asked for the opening of an investigation 'in order to determine if CHARLES CHAPLIN were not an undesirable foreigner subject to deportation.' CHARLIE replied, without hate or anger but with a bitter irony, that since the showing of the 'DICTATOR' he has been the target of 'a veritable political persecution.' During this period the mobs in Rome and Paris, and even the Germans in Berlin, were thronging halls to see, or see again, 'THE DICTATOR,' a film naturally prohibited within all the Nazified or occupied countries.

"In 1947, finally came out a film which had been prepared during the retreat years. 'Mr. VERDOUT' shows us the actor CHAPLIN and not CHARLIE any longer. The film does not contain the slightest

political allusion. However the year 1947, having stressed an 'anti-red' offensive with an entirely new virulence, the specific malicious officials charged CHAPLIN with communism. Old charges old reply. CHARLIE called a press conference in New York and made the famous statement which will always be attached to him just as if it were tattooed on his skin: 'I am not a communist; I am a supporter for peace.'

"Important consequent item: 'Soldier CHARLIE' was first of all a film by the 'supporter of peace.'

"However the sentence by CHAPLIN put him definitely under the ban of Truman's society. Still continuing, the artist signed the STOCKHOLM APPEAL. When the Americans arrest and deport the 'communist' in 1949, he telegraphs to PICASSO asking him to back a protest by French artists to the Washington Government. Another Senator, CLARK, requested not only the opening of an investigation but the deportation of 'CHARLIE.' He was unafraid of stating that, in his eyes, the telegram to PICASSO was 'a little short of betrayal of the United States.'

"In 1951 a third Republican Senator, HAROLD VELDE, states that the UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE is going to summon CHAPLIN. During this time the HANF press continues its long labors. One of its editorials was not afraid to write: 'For nearly a half century CHAPLIN has degraded American morals.'

The actor, who symbolized the pain and the smile of the poverty-stricken, is not changing either his attitude or his reply. He repeats: 'I am American just because I love this country.' Then he adds: 'I am against all racialism and all oppression.' And he concludes, thus aggravating his 'supporter of peace' case: 'Every war takes from humanity a little of its soul and breaks down something in every man.'

"The propagandists, of the war in Korea 'for the defense of the United States,' of the anti-red preventive war, of the guided currents, tepid, cold, microbial war, can no longer tolerate even the hopeless smile of the old clown who has ceased to amuse...when such clown is interpreted by CHARLIE the supporter of peace, friend of ROOSEVELT, and symbol of their bad conscience.

"On last September 16th, at the showing of the film "LIMELIGHT" (the film of the old clown who himself is rooted both in the childhood of C. CHAPLIN, and in the story of a London clown who ended by throwing himself into the Thames because he no longer could cause laughter) the spectators gave CHAPLIN an ovation which made official wrath bubble over.

"On Friday September 19th, at the time CHAPLIN was going again to Europe aboard the "Queen Elizabeth," a British ship, the Attorney General of the United States, McGRANERY announced during a press conference that an investigation had been opened on CHAPLIN and that entry into the United States was forbidden to him.

"Now CHAPLIN's family (CHARLIE has lived in the United States for forty years) had return visas, in order, on their passports.

"The news held the attention of the world. Lonely persons, solitary souls who did not feel themselves bound either to humanity on the whole or to any specific person, cocked their ears. Up to that time they had said with a slight air of observing neutrals: 'Oh yes, Americans do not like the communists...or the negroes...after all, it is their affair;' however these people, being neither black nor communists nor 'peace supporters' felt suddenly stricken. Just because the emotions and laughter of their best years had been bound up with CHARLIE, because he had 'restored morals' to them, and they refused to understand. To attack CHARLIE? This meant attacking what was best in themselves.

"The more clear-headed Americans understand this situation. At the time when the English crowd, at the docking of the 'Queen Elizabeth,' carried CHAPLIN away in triumph, we were surprised to read in the 'New York Herald Tribune' - who was trying to explain this immense popular sympathy - that latter replied to a Yankee isolationist imbecile: 'CHARLIE represents the poverty-stricken types of the entire world;... when CHARLIE is given a kick in the back, the poverty-stricken of the entire world are kicked.'

"The 'supporters of peace' (the hundreds of millions of humans) are for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. And the workers who are fighting for socialism are for CHARLIE CHAPLIN. They know his clearheadedness. They know that he is still 'a man alone.' However he expresses revulsion, pity, and often awakens hope. And he is, in his slightly confused way, a fighter for freedom. Also the progressives of the entire world, have not they taken up action and case for the undesirable CHARLIE for whom the future is precipitating, caused by the supporters of war, by the enemies of poor solitary men.

The presentation in London of the last CHAPLIN film 'Limelight' has awakened various reactions by British critics.

The subject tempted the artist whose still was 'CHARLIE.' This already has been cited in his 'Memories.' One has the impression that CHARLIE is haunted by the tale of the old clown who, ceasing to cause laughter, lost his reason at the same time as his hold on the public. The continual unrest (almost neurasthenia) of the lonely man who always has in his mind the day when the crowds will no longer be uplifted by just the spur of his name.

'LIMELIGHT' shows the old clown CALVERO addled by alcohol, who no longer can cause laughter, who falls in love with a little ill dancer. In order to give back to TERRY the desire to live, CALVERO tries to come back himself. In vain... On the other hand the little dancer, to whom he has given the courage to fight, conquers the mysterious hydra upon which the life of artists depends: the public. TERRY grateful, declares her love for the old clown, wants to marry him. He refuses. However a last triumph is offered to him: a last gala occasion. The public laughs again, explodes as of yore. The final antic sends the old clown into the orchestra pit where he breaks the big drum. CALVERO in jumping cracks his spinal column. He dies (like MOLIÈRE) in the wings, his eyelids dimming with the image of TERRY dancing on the stage.

In this drama we again find the great theme so often interpreted by CHARLIE. First fear (and the dependence) of solitary man confronting others, here, in other words, is the public, his judge, his master, his executioner. Then goodness, compassion capable of saving a human being: the love of man reviving the woman loved. This love is always utopia for man (either because he is a rugged and ridiculous vagabond or because he is a clown with white hair). The eternal sentimental dissatisfaction of CHAPLIN, his ever disappointed search for true love reappears here.

The London critic blames 'LIMELIGHT' for over-emotionalism. 'CHARLIE no longer knows how to laugh at himself.' 'The Times' regrets hearing his over-express 'his philosophy and his kind of humor.'

I have never seen the film. But the convergency and the tone of the critics oblige us to ask ourselves if the conception of CHAPLIN's world, fragmentary and anarchistic as it seems to us, is not terrifying

Translator's note: This word can also mean lawless but I have put the literal translation here.

thinking gentlemen. At the time when Washington wants to make the innocent ROSENBERG couple die in the electric chair, and through a very vague and very unconvincing charge of 'atomic espionage,' And CHAPLIN saying to Terry: 'But it has necessitated millions of years to create the human conscience, and do you want to eradicate the miracle of life? There is nothing in the world so important as life.' Such must be made to appear as subversive.

'During his press conference aboard the 'Queen Elizabeth' CHAPLIN revealed that the famous investigation opened against him by the Attorney General of the United States has suggested to him a new idea for a film. An old deportee, deprived of articulate speech, has to reply to the traditional American entry interrogatory: 'Are you coming to the United States in order to assassinate the President of the Republic?' and 'Have you the intention of overturning the American Government?' To these questions he can only deny by his cry of indignation and revulsion.

'We do not know how (nor even if) CHAPLIN will really work out this theme. The fact that he has thought of it already shows the deep impression produced by the Truman despotism, on this individualist, this 'lonely man.'

'At all events 'CHAPLIN' really seems to want to be reborn. To the British newspapermen, CHAPLIN declared: 'Lifelight' will perhaps be only CHAPLIN's vacation... No I desire to remake in different way my artistic character? No, I do not wish to go backwards in what I want to do, but go forward, always forward!

'The nations throng to meet CHARLIE CHAPLIN. He who, upon his first trip to Europe, was so moved at seeing people on the street greet him as a brother, will he not suddenly become conscious of the only solution offered to the 'poverty-stricken of the entire world,' the solution for brotherhood for the common struggle?'

The cartoon is taken from "The London Daily Worker," and shows the Attorney General and the UN-American Activities Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 13, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Director, FBI

CHARLES BYRON CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to your letter dated October 23,
1952, your number A-5653092 Temp. INV. (U)

Inquiries have been initiated to contact the other
sources requested and the results of these contacts will be
referred to you immediately upon their receipt. (U)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KWH...
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2...
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

RECORDED-17

NOV 17 1952
137

COMM - FBI
NOV 14 1952
MAILED 27

66 NOV 20 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

II. CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUP ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c San Francisco [redacted] man reliability, advised of the following information on October 23, 1952. (U)

"On the night of October 19, 1952 JOHN HOWARD LAMSON gave a lecture at the California Labor School on the life of THEODORE DREISER. (U)

"Mr. LAMSON discussed [redacted]'s background, his early writings, his attempts to see through the veil of obscuration (obscurity) and propaganda variously dinned into Americans by every media of communications, schools, churches, magazines, newspapers, lectures, etc., that blind most people to the realities of life. (U)

"In the decade from 1910 to 1920, Mr. DREISER continuously began to perceive some of the realities of life and to express them. 'Sister Carrie' and 'An American Tragedy' were written during that period and clearly show that DREISER was grappling seriously with the problems with life in a capitalistic society. However, he was not yet awakened fully when GEORGE BERNARD SHAW said of him that his political and economic thought was fifty years behind the times. (U)

"But even a visit to Russia lifted the scales from DREISER's eyes, but as the years went by, he more and more perceived the hypocrisy, fraud and injustice of the capitalistic society and his later books greatly revealed this. 'America is Worth Saving' for instance disagreed completely with the prevailing American viewpoint that it was not published in this country. (U)

"The last years of Mr. DREISER's life were spent in Hollywood, where Mr. LAMSON and CHARLIE CHAPLIN were regular visitors and confidants of his and where, according to Mr. LAMSON, the two of them helped clarify Mr. DREISER's thoughts and bring him to a complete resolution that the Communists offered a program that would enable the working class to end poverty, oppression and cruelty and to obtain social justice and economic well being. Mr. DREISER finally reached a firm conclusion that the Communist Party was the party of the future and wrote his famous letter to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, asking for membership in the Communist Party, and saying, 'The logic of my life compels me to ask for membership in the Communist Party.' (U)

"Mr. LAMSON praised Mr. DREISER very highly, continually referring to him as the greatest American novelist, the greatest novelist of twentieth century and other complimentary phrases." (U)

The California Labor School has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. (U)

The 'Daily People's World' of November 4, 1952, on Page 7, column 3,

carried a news story entitled, "LAMSON to Open Series of Talks on United States Culture." (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Los Angeles—JOHN HOWARD LAMSON, playwright, historian and one of the Hollywood Nine, will deliver the first in a series of weekly lectures on 'Our National Culture,' 8:00 PM, Wednesday, November 5 at 7410 Sunset Blvd. (u)

"The series is sponsored by the Southern California Chapter of Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. Wednesday's lecture will be on THOMAS JEFFERSON—'The Culture of the Revolution and the Tradition of Rational Thought.' (u)

"Others will be on the cultural contributions of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, MARGARET BECHER STONE, WALT WHITMAN, EUGENE V. IERS and THEODORE DREISER." (u)

- P -

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

The San Francisco Office had no other informants that attended the meeting reported in this report and had no other potential confidential sources who attended this meeting, as known on the date of this report. (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will contact confidential informants and confidential sources to attend the meeting to be held in the future at which JOHN HOWARD LAMSON will discuss THEODORE HANSEN, to ascertain if verification can be obtained of the remarks of LAMSON, as set out in this report. It is believed the lectures to be given in Los Angeles are identical with those which were given in San Francisco. (U)

REFERENCES

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10/14/52 at Los Angeles, California, captioned, "CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was, Security Matter - C." (U)

Los Angeles letter to Director and San Francisco, dated 10/20/52. (U)

Bureau Air-Tel to San Francisco, dated 10/28/52. (U)

San Francisco Air-Tel to Bureau and Los Angeles, dated 11/4/52. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - C

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 21, 1952

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH
Charles Chaplin, Thonstein
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090 - 104

RECORDED-14

Enclosed for your information is one copy
of the supplemental summary report on the subject
prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated
November 18, 1952, at San Francisco, California.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-9-79

Re: Assistant Attorney General Charles S. Murray
Criminal Division
(With Enclosure)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S)
DATE 4/11/79

MAILED 2
NOV 21 1952
COMM-FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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SECURITY INFORMATION - C

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 11-10-52

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-8749)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C

J. L. R. - 5

5-19-80 ORC/wed

Re Los Angeles letter dated October 20, 1952. (U)

By letter to Director dated October 22, 1952, San Diego advised [redacted] is unwilling to be exposed at the present time. (U)

Rerep [redacted] dated October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles, in the same investigation, which contains the following information on page 109 from DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego. (U)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

Inasmuch as the above is the only reference to the information in question, it is suggested the Los Angeles Office search the files of the Long Beach Office of ONI in an effort to locate the original information and its source. (U)

RUC

100-127090-107

NOV 17 1952

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REGISTERED

100-15641 (Reg.)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 24 1952

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IND - MDAT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127690-NP, 12/152

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: November 18, 1952

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON: CIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-9-87

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

SYNOPSIS:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service they have requested the identity and availability of several sources known to this Bureau. [redacted] former Bureau informant, has been discredited and information furnished by him proven unreliable. [redacted] is presently being contacted by Agents of the San Diego Office and he has requested that his name not be disclosed. (U)

PURPOSE:

To acquaint you with information concerning two sources whose identities have been requested by INS in connection with the Chaplin investigation. (U)

BACKGROUND:

Subject and family are presently abroad on a six-month tour. Subject is an alien and INS is presently conducting an investigation for the purpose of determining if subject is eligible to re-enter this country upon his return from abroad. INS has been furnished with all pertinent information contained in the Bureau's files and a summary report prepared by SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles was forwarded to INS October 20, 1952. In connection with their investigation, INS has requested the identity and availability of several sources that had furnished information to this Bureau. (U)

DETAILS:

By letter dated October 1, 1952, INS requested the identity of several sources. One such source was identified as [redacted] who had advised on [redacted]

Attachment

hlm

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED - 25

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOV 21 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The San Francisco Office was contacted concerning [redacted] source and they advised by letter dated October 31, 1952, that much of the information he had furnished proved to be unreliable and that this informant was discredited. They suggested, therefore, that his identity not be divulged. Bureau records reveal that this source is [redacted]

b7D [redacted] he was proven unreliable and it was determined that much of the information that he had furnished concerning [redacted] was inaccurate, and that he had posed as a member of the Communist Party during the time he was an informant. However, it had been determined that he had not been a member of the Party [redacted] This source was formerly a Bureau informant and information which he has furnished is contained in the Bureau's files. Although he has proven to be totally unreliable it is felt that we should divulge his identity to INS pointing out his past unreliable record. (u)

b1 [redacted] (c)

b1 [redacted] (c)

b1 [redacted] (c)

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information, it is recommended that [REDACTED] not be divulged to INS at the present time; however, that [REDACTED] should be disclosed, pointing out his past unreliable record. (U)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letter should be forwarded to INS. (U)

Grant

- 3 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 18, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

RECORDED - 52

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEM
ON 1-9-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1250 JMF/EL

The last paragraph on page two of your letter requests the identity of the source who furnished information that Chaplin had contributed liberally to "A Soviet America to Come." This source is

called to the fact that [redacted] Your attention is
and any information he has furnished has been discredited has proven unreliable
and inaccurate in most instances. Therefore, infor-
mation he has furnished cannot be relied upon.

The source that furnished the information set forth on page three, paragraph two, of your letter refuses to have his identity divulged at this time.

Page three, paragraph three, of your letter requests the identity of the source who advised that Chaplin "had done much for the Party..." This source declines to have his identity made known at this time.

DOI/M - Fri

NOV 19 1952
MAILED 27

NOTE ON YELLOW:

b7D Chaplin on Security Index. First paragraph refers to [redacted]. Last two paragraphs of this letter refer to [redacted].

2 cc - Los Angeles

2 cc - San Francisco 38

NOTE TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO: 7

This is to advise you that the Bureau is disclosing identity of [redacted] to INS.

NAME _____ 11/25/04, 25

REC'D. 9/1/60

62-252
Jaf

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner

Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 19, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Parrell

Assistant Commissioner

Investigative Division

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI file 100-127090 - 109

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/LEN

ON 1-9-79

RECORDED - 24

Reference is made to your letter dated October 30, 1952, your numbers A-5053092 and A-3550389. Complying with your request set forth in referenced letter there is attached one copy each of two memorandums concerning [redacted] and [redacted].

These memorandums are furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Agency.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/LEN

NOTE ON YELLOW:

cc of memo on [redacted] filed in 100-79256. cc of memo on [redacted] to be filed in Bufile 65-13868.

COMM - FBI
NOV 27 1952
MAILED 27

RECEIVED
F B I
NOV 19 6 54 PM '52
RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
NOV 17 2 30 PM '52
NOV 17 2 30 PM '52

NOV 19 6 54 PM '52
NOV 20 12 23 PM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

70 DEC 8 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: November 20, 1952

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-127090

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 24.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-9-89

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

b-1

[REDACTED]

(c)

PURPOSE:

To advise you of information being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the identity and availability of sources that furnished information set forth in summary report dated October 14, 1952. (U)

Attachment

RECORDED - 58

100-127090-110

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]

ON [REDACTED]

DATE 5-19-80 DRK/pab

EX-10-13

25 1952

504

74 DEC 1 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BACKGROUND:

In connection with the investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning Chaplin, this Bureau furnished that Agency with two copies of a summary report prepared by Special Agent [REDACTED] *b7c* at Los Angeles, California, and dated October 14, 1952. Efforts were immediately initiated to contact all sources furnishing information set forth in this report to ascertain their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (u)

DETAILS:

b1
[REDACTED]

(c)

By letter dated November 7, 1952, the Los Angeles Office advised the following information concerning sources that furnished information contained in the summary report:

The following four sources furnished information of a negative value; therefore, they were not contacted concerning their availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

b7D
[REDACTED] mentioned on page 90, furnished information regarding the handling of radio messages received

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

at Los Angeles for transmission to Paris.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 91, identified as [redacted] advised that radio messages had been destroyed and were not available for examination.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 109, identified as [redacted] advised that he had no information regarding a report that some member of Wendell Willkie's party brought a letter to Chaplin from Russia.

b7D [redacted] mentioned on page 90, who furnished information regarding a telegram sent by Chaplin, contents of which were printed in the "Hollywood Reporter." Inasmuch as this source does not have access to records of the "Hollywood Reporter," he would be unable to testify to these records and, therefore, it is being suggested to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they should contact some official of the "Hollywood Reporter" to obtain a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records.

(U)

The following information pertains to other informants used in this summary report:

b7D 1. [redacted] mentioned on page 107, identified as [redacted] this source advised that he did not desire to testify because it would no doubt jeopardize the position of his company, as well as his own position of employment in the moving picture industry.

b7c 2. [redacted] mentioned on page 112, identified as [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who advised information obtained through inspection of mails that Chaplin received certain literature from Russia in 1949. [redacted] advised he has no personal recollection of this literature being received by Chaplin, and that in 1949, no written reports were made concerning mail inspections, and since he had no records to refer to, he would be unable to testify for this information. Special Agent [redacted]

- 3 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Los Angeles Office was present at the of this inspection, but it is not believed he would be a competent witness as he was present with the permission of Mr. Word at this inspection.

b7C
b7D
3. [redacted] mentioned on page 101, identified as [redacted] who advised that Chaplin was a member and attended meetings of the Independent Progressive Party. [redacted] advised that she had received this information from a [redacted] in conversation with her at a beauty shop. [redacted] had been identified by an informant of the Los Angeles Office in 1946 as a member of the Communist Party. [redacted] upon contact, advised she has no definite recollection of the information she had previously furnished, but that it must be true. She stated that she would testify, if absolutely necessary, but does not desire to do so. It is noted in this instance that her information would be hearsay.

b7D
4. [redacted] mentioned on page 94, identified as [redacted] and is expected to return to the United States some time in December, 1952.

b7C
5. [redacted] mentioned on page 111, identified as Inspector [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California. The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles has advised this Inspector is presently in the Miami Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

b7D
6. [redacted] identified as [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service has previously interviewed this individual and, therefore, no effort was made to contact him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

b7C
b7D
That the identity of [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, [redacted] Inspector, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and T-27,

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

END [redacted] be disclosed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That the other informants mentioned herein not be disclosed at this time to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Also, that Los Angeles should contact [redacted] former Bureau informant to ascertain his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (u)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letters should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Los Angeles respectively. (u)

1/13/64

[Signature]

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127690-111

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service November 20, 1952

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY J259 JSP/KET
ON 1-9-79

Reference is made to the summary report
of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14,
1952, at Los Angeles. b7C

Efforts have been initiated to contact the
many sources that furnished information set forth in
referenced report. This is to advise you the results
of several of these contacts.

[redacted] is unavailable to testify. [redacted] b7D
[redacted] and [redacted] are all presently
essential to investigations being conducted by this
Bureau, and their identities cannot be disclosed at
this time.

The following four sources furnished information
of a negative value, and no effort was made to contact
these sources.

1. [redacted] mentioned on page 90, who furnished
information regarding handling of radio
messages received at Los Angeles for
transmission to Paris. b7D
2. [redacted] mentioned on page 91, furnished
information that certain radio messages had
been destroyed and were, therefore, not
available for examination. b7D
3. [redacted] mentioned on page 109, who advised
that he had no information regarding the
report that some member of Wendell Willkie's
party brought a letter to Chaplin from
Russia. b7D

NOV 25 1952

MAILED 6
NOV 21 1952
COMM-FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

63 DEC 3 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY J259 JSP/KET

b7D
4. [redacted] mentioned on page 90, who furnished information regarding a telegram sent by Chaplin to Pablo Picasso, a French Communist. The contents of this telegram were made available to the "Hollywood Reporter" by their French correspondent. In view of the fact that this source does not have access to the records of the "Hollywood Reporter," it is suggested that some official of this paper should be contacted so that a witness capable of testifying from the paper's records could be obtained.

b7D
b7C
[redacted] mentioned on page 107, has declined to have his identity disclosed, in that such a disclosure might jeopardize his employment. [redacted] mentioned on page 112, is identified as [redacted] U. S. Customs Service, Los Angeles, California, who furnished information obtained through inspection of mails, advised that Chaplin, in December, 1949, received literature from Russia. [redacted] has advised he has no personal recollection of this literature and since the Customs Service did not keep records of these mail inspections in 1949, he would be unable to testify to these facts.

[redacted] mentioned on page 101, is [redacted]
[redacted] advised she obtained information furnished by her from [redacted] who was a patron at the beauty shop where [redacted] has advised that she does not desire to testify, but would do so, if absolutely necessary. It is noted that her information would be hearsay.

b7D
b7C
[redacted] mentioned on page 94, is presently out of this country and is expected to return in December, 1952. He will be contacted as soon as possible.

b7D
b7C
[redacted] mentioned on page 111, is identified as Inspector [redacted] of your Service. The Los Angeles Immigration and Naturalization Service Office

b7c
advised that [REDACTED] is possibly in the Miami Office
of your Service at the present time.

b7D
[REDACTED] is identified as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] It is noted that your
Service has interviewed this source in the past.

Efforts to locate and contact the remaining
sources mentioned in this report are continuing, and
you will be advised immediately upon the receipt of
the results of these contacts.

- 3 -

~~SECURITY INFO~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: November 25, 1952

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-29304)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, w.a.
SECURITY MATTER - C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-10-79

Rebulet dated November 13, 1952.

b7C Repet of SA [redacted] dated March 13, 1947 at Los Angeles, California.

b7D You are advised that Source [redacted] identified on the Administrative Page of referenced report as [redacted] was a technical surveillance maintained by this office and the Bureau was so advised by letter dated June 27, 1940 captioned "Confidential Informants". This letter furnished information to the Bureau giving a recapitulation of all informants of the San Francisco Office as of said date by numerical symbol number.

b7D You are advised that Source [redacted] identified on the Administrative Page of referenced report as [redacted] is [redacted] who later was identified as [redacted]. The Bureau was advised by letter dated February 4, 1941 captioned [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] that much of the information furnished by [redacted] had been proven to be inaccurate and that the informant had been discredited in many respects. In view of the above no contact is being made with [redacted] unless advised to the contrary.

b7D The identity of investigative informant [redacted] is not known to the San Francisco Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-10-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED-47

100-127090-113
DEC 1 1952

Lito Sec. Treasury 12/14/52
SIA, INS
12/19/52

EX-108

cc - 2 Los Angeles (100-15621)

do
REGISTERED

DEC 3 1952

RELEASED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Director, FBI
Investigations Division
December 9, 1952

RECORDED - 55

EX-112

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI file 100-127090-113

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 2333 G
ON 4/3/79

Reference is made to your letter dated October 29, 1952, you number A-363909 Temp INV:CGS and the summary report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

Referenced letter requested the identities of sources furnishing information set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. Source [REDACTED] of this report is unavailable to testify. Source [REDACTED] of this report is [REDACTED] who has previously been identified to your Service by letter dated November 18, 1952. Your attention is again called to the fact that [REDACTED] has proven to be unreliable in the past. His address in 1947 was [REDACTED] (U)

The following sources furnished information set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, California; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are presently unavailable to testify. [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] who was previously identified to your Service by letter dated October 8, 1952. (U)

The remaining sources who have furnished information pertaining to the subject are being contacted and you will be kept advised of the results of these contacts. (U)

NOTE ON FILE ON ONLT: Source [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] technical surveillance formerly maintained by San Francisco. Source [REDACTED] identified as INS [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] who has been contacted and has requested his identity not be disclosed. [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] who refused to furnish his name to SA [REDACTED] at Los Angeles January 21, 1944. [REDACTED] is SA [REDACTED] who accompanied U.S. Customs and Consular Inspectors [REDACTED] (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 4/1/79
DATE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 15 1952

MAILED 16
DEC 10 1952
COMM - FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

100-127090-113

100-127090-113

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

November 26, 1952

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

SPENCER CHAPLIN was.
Charlie Chaplin, Thonstein
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/LEN
ON 1-9-79

Reference summary report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles,
California.

For your information there are enclosed two
copies of the supplemental summary report on the subject
prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12,
1952, at San Francisco, California.

[redacted] who furnished information in this report is
unavailable to testify at the present time.

b7c
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JSP/LEN

Enclosure

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 41 12/3/52
DATE

Note on Yellow:

[redacted] identified as [redacted] is presently [redacted]

RECORDED-39
EX-102

100-127090-114
DEC 1, 1952

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NOV 26 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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COMM-FBI

62 DEC 3 1952

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-115

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Director, FBI Investigations Division

December 22, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 57

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090-115

Reference is made to your letter dated October 1, 1952, your reference
EX-112-5653092 Tamp. INV:CGR. (U)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JOP/KEN
REASON FOR EXTENSION
100, 11-2-2-2-3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12-22-82

Efforts are continuing to locate information concerning subject and you
will be kept advised of any facts ascertained in the future. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW - Subject an alien. On SI. On trip abroad. INS conducting
investigation to determine if subject is eligible to re-enter the United States. (U)

CLASSIFIED BY 1259 JOP/KEN
BY DATE 5-19-80
DATE 5-19-80

COMM - FBI
DEC 23 1952
MAILED 31

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 12/22/52

100-127090

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: December 10, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank G. Viscer,
Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2338 SRS/csb 4/3/7
REASON - FCIM, II, 1-2.4, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 11/3/01

b3 Reference is made to your communication dated July 23,
1948, concerning [REDACTED] which contained information
referring to Charles Chaplin. (C) U

b3

[REDACTED]

In view of the fact that the subject is an alien, this
Bureau has furnished investigative reports concerning the subject
to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In this regard
the Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested that
it be advised the identity and availability of sources
furnishing information set forth in the FBI reports. It is, there-
fore, requested that you advise this Bureau whether or not this can
be identified to the Immigration and Naturalization Service
for purposes of testifying if that Service deems it necessary. (C) U

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY: Advise information concerning b7c
Chaplin set forth under [REDACTED] report of SA [REDACTED]
dated October 16, 1952. (C) U

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WAB/ldd
ON 12/7/84 per CIA letter
100-19727-15 10/1/80

96 DEC 11

COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 78
EX-112

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090) DATE: December 9, 1952

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641) ~~REDACTED~~

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was ~~REDACTED~~
SM-C ~~REDACTED~~

Re: Rep of SA ~~REDACTED~~ dated October 10, 1952 at Los Angeles.

Included for the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter are the appropriate number of revised page 96 which should be inserted in the above report in place of the present page 96.

INS at Los Angeles has been furnished with a revised page 96 for the copy of this report which they have.

Enc. - 6

- cc - 2 - New York (Enc.-2) (100-69192)
2 - San Diego (Enc.-1) (100-8749)
2 - San Francisco (Enc.-2) (100-29504)
2 - Washington Field (Enc.-2) (100-16979)

REG.

RECORDED-52

CLASS. & INDEXED
78 JAN 22 1953
DATE OF REVIEW

5-19-90

CLASS. & INDEXED
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW: 1/9/93

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was,
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 12/3/52

Re Bulet 11/20/52 in which it was requested that the Los Angeles Office contact [redacted] a former paid informant, to ascertain his availability to testify for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[redacted] is [redacted] who currently resides in [redacted]. He is about [redacted] years of age and was cancelled as a Los Angeles informant in 1949. He has indicated an unwillingness to testify, however, it has been learned that he has been contacted on a number of occasions by the local office of INS and has apparently been furnishing information to them.

In view of the above, INS at Los Angeles will be advised that informant [redacted] in the report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is [redacted] and it will be suggested to INS that they might desire to contact [redacted] directly and obtain whatever information he can furnish them regarding CHAPLIN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

60 JAN 13 1953

RECORDED - 53

INDEXED - 53

901

DEC 12 1952

100-127090-118

30 DEC 12 1952

FBI

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b-1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127696-120

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, was/were forwarded in them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

The Commissioner

Investigation of

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Director, FBI, Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.

SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI File 100-127090 - 121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-9-79 BY 1259 JJP/1004

RECORDED-42
EX-110
INDEXED-42

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 6, 1952, your number A-5653092 Temp. INV:OGB.

This is to advise you that this Bureau does not have any copies of the February 1, 1934, edition of "New Masses," which can be made available. However, it is suggested that a copy of this particular publication can probably be located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Your attention is directed to the fact that Art Young had published two pamphlets; one, "Art Young Souvenir," was compiled and published by E. S. Weis, 123 Waverly Place, New York City. Another pamphlet entitled "This 1928 Campaign" in cartoons by Art Young was published by the New Leader, Seven East 15th Street, New York City, in the interests of the Socialist Party. These two publications could also very likely be located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

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AND FILED
FBI
DEC 11 1952

RECEIVED
FBI
DEC 11 1952

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

7 DEC 1952

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET10

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127690-121 encl.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 12/9/52

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLAIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

ReBulet 11/13/52

b7c
b7D
The report of SA [redacted] dated April 5, 1951 at Los Angeles contains information received from confidential informant [redacted] who is known to the Bureau as [redacted]. Bulet advised that INS desires to know the identity and availability of this informant. Examination of the above report reveals that the true identity of [redacted] should be [redacted] rather than [redacted] as set out on the informant page of that report.

b7D
It has been learned from INS, Los Angeles, that [redacted] has been interviewed by them and a signed statement has been executed by him. Therefore, there appears to be no reason for not disclosing [redacted] identity to INS except for the following facts:

b7c
b7D
In the report of agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1951 information received from [redacted] pertains to an individual named SIDNEY BENSON. In the summary report of October 14, 1952 regarding CHAPLAIN no information was set out regarding BENSON and his association with CHAPLAIN because it had been obtained through fisure. The information furnished by [redacted] regarding BENSON would be of no value to INS unless they also had information showing the association between CHAPLAIN and BENSON. X

b7D
Paragraph three of Bulet of November 13, 1952 subheadin A. refers to [redacted]. In a letter of December 3, 1952 the Bureau was advised that the identity of this informant, [redacted] was being furnished to INS at Los Angeles. The reasons for so doing were set out in the letter.

b7c
b7D
Paragraph three of Bulet of November 13, 1952 subheadir D. pertains to confidential general investigative informant [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office. This informant is [redacted] who was [redacted]. His services as an informant were discontinued in 1945 [redacted].

60 JAN 13 1953

RECORDED - 70

DEC 16 1952

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/79 pgs 2

LA 100-15641

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
it does not appear that [REDACTED] could legally testify
even if he did recall [REDACTED]

December 10, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KCH

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to our previous correspondence
concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin, your reference IT:Rec:IT:P-JM

In connection with an official investigation presently
being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service,
that Service has requested the identity of the source of certain
information obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from
the income tax returns of Charles Spencer Chaplin for the years
1940-1947. Your permission is requested to disclose the identity
of this source to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for
any possible assistance it may be in their investigation.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly
appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James P. McGrath
Attorney General.

BUREAU COPY

25. HATE 8 6 330
RECORDED-45

RECEIVED AND PAID
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 16 1952 BR

DEC 16 1952

53 DEC 23 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *AB*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090

DATE: December 9, 1952

PURPOSE:

To advise ~~you~~ of a request to have the Secretary of the Treasury ~~raise~~ to disclose to INS the fact that information concerning subject was obtained from his income tax returns.

DETAILS:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by INS to determine if subject is eligible to be admitted to the United States, this Bureau has furnished considerable information. A summary report prepared by SA ~~_____~~ dated October 14, 1952, was furnished to INS. In this regard ~~_____~~ of this report furnished information that subject ~~_____~~

b7c
IR3
T26
USC
612

of this report is Federal Income Tax Returns of the subject for the years 1940-1947. INS has been advised that all sources who furnished information in this report will be contacted regarding their availability to testify.

RECOMMENDATION:

b7c That the Secretary of Treasury be requested to grant permission for this Bureau to advise INS of the identity of ~~_____~~ in report of SA ~~_____~~ dated October 14, 1952. *b7D*

ACTION:

12-9-52
12-9-52 If you approve, the attached letter under the signature of the Attorney General should be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Attachment

RECORDED - 28

DEC 17 1952

EX-102

DEC 21 1952

100-127090

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 8, 1952

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, DCS.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

PURPOSE:

To advise you of certain instructions given the Los Angeles Office pertaining to the preparation of a summary report in this case. (U)

BACKGROUND:

The subject and his family are on a six months' world tour. They left the United States on September 17, 1952. While aboard ship en route to England, the press gave considerable publicity to the fact that Chaplin might be denied admittance to this country at the time he returns. By letter dated September 16, 1952, Los Angeles was instructed to prepare a summary report on Chaplin. (U)

DETAILS:

By teletype dated September 30, 1952, Los Angeles advised that unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau they would include in the summary report allegations by Joan Berry that Chaplin was responsible for Tim Durants' making arrangements for Dr. A. M. Tweedie to perform two criminal abortions on her in 1941 and 1948. Los Angeles is being advised that any information believed pertinent to allegations against subject's moral turpitude should be included in the summary report. (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 158 JUP/KEN
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 11-89

Attachment

jd:ruk

RECORDED - 143

130-127090-55

100-127070-73

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67C
62 OCT 15 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED]

(C)

It is noted that a summary memorandum dated September 18, 1952, which included all information in Bureau files concerning the subject, was submitted to the Attorney General. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached communication should be forwarded to the Los Angeles Office. (U)

gma ✓

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WJH
7/13

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

January 8, 1953

Director, FBI (100-127090) 126

RECORDED-1
EX-101
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 J...

Reurlet dated December 19, 1952.

You are instructed to recontact

twk
b7c
b7D

[redacted] who is [redacted] of the
summary report prepared by SA [redacted]
dated October 14, 1952. [redacted] should be
advised that unless she strongly objects to
such action, her name will be referred to the
Immigration and Naturalization Service. It should
be pointed out to [redacted] that this action
is in the best interests of the United States
Government and does not necessarily mean that she
will be called upon to testify. However, she should
be advised that a representative of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service will probably contact
her concerning information she has furnished on the
subject Chaplin. You should advise her that she
may discuss her reasons for not wishing to testify
with the representative of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service and that the decision whether
she should or should not testify can be resolved
between her and the Immigration and Naturalization
Service.

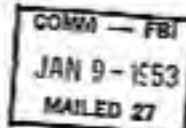
Please advise the Bureau immediately her
decision in this matter so that this can be referred
to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at once.

NOTE ON YELLOW

b7D

[redacted] advised [redacted] she did not
desire to testify.

70 JAN 22 1953



b1

[REDACTED] (C)

All offices which have been requested to contact the above individuals should do so immediately and the results must be submitted to the Bureau at once. Los Angeles is requested to follow these contacts closely to ascertain that all sources are contacted in the immediate future. (U)

This case must receive your continuous expeditious attention and all contacts should be completed immediately. The results should be submitted to the Bureau without fail by January 15, 1953. (U)

b7D

NOTE ON YELLOW: San Diego advised by letter that information furnished by [REDACTED] is contained in the OSI files in the Los Angeles Division. Besides the above sources, [REDACTED] Internal Revenue Records, and [REDACTED] CIA. Letters have been directed to both of these Agencies to ascertain if their source can be identified to INS. (U)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRFOYCE, FBI

December 23, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
SECURITY MATTER - C
NY File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As you are aware, the FBI has been conducting certain inquiries in connection with the captioned matter at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In connection therewith, I thought you would be interested in the status of this case at the present time. //

b7c For your information, a summary report containing all pertinent data in the Bureau's files was prepared by Special Agent [redacted] on October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. This report was submitted to your office and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 20, 1952. A supplemental summary report was prepared by Special Agent [redacted] dated November 12, 1952, at San Francisco. This report was submitted to your office and the Immigration and Naturalization Service on November 26, 1952. (u)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has submitted numerous requests to this Bureau for specific information which data has been obtained and immediately referred to that Agency. At the present time we are in the process of contacting many sources who have furnished information set forth in the reports which have been submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. That Agency has requested that these sources be contacted as to their availability to testify in this case. Most of these sources have been contacted and the results submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. There remain at the present time thirteen sources to be contacted and as soon as these thirteen sources can be located and a determination made as to their availability to testify, the results will be made available immediately to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U) RECORDED-101

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1251.00.12
REASON-FCM II. 1-3.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 12-29-82

JUN 8 1953

FOR APPROVAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SLIP
DATE

Upon completion of the above-listed steps no further action is contemplated, except at specific request by your office or the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This case is receiving expeditious handling and will be completed in the immediate future.

2 - cc Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray
Criminal Division ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Letter to the field offices covering the remaining thirteen sources is being sent today. All sources must be contacted by January 15, and the results submitted to the Bureau. Two of these thirteen sources are United States Treasury and Central Intelligence Agency. Letters have been submitted to these Agencies.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

- 2 DEC 57 2:11 PM '57

REC'D-10 2:42 PM '57

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

December 24, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI (100-127090)

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re summary report of Special Agent
October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

A review of this report reflects that the following sources have not yet been contacted to ascertain their availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service:

STATIONERIES
AGENCIES
STATIONERIES
STATIONERIES

2cc - SAC, New York (100-69192)

2cc - SAC, Milwaukee

See Note on Yellow, page 82. 10

50 Jan 9 - 1953

Office of Naval Intelligence, 11th Naval District, San Diego, California. This informant has been indicated by letter to be in the Los Angeles Division.

100-127090

DEC 29 1952

437 : - 65:

27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET14

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127690-129

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont
FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-127090

DATE: December 23, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS:

[REDACTED]

PURPOSE:

To advise you of information being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the identity of sources who have furnished information to this Bureau concerning the subject.

Attachment

53 JAN 15 1953

RECORDED - 68 100-127090-130

EX-106

DEC 30 1952
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDVE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1258 JPO/1554
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

BACKGROUND:

b7c
By letter dated October 23, 1952, the Immigration and Naturalization Service requested the identity of several sources furnishing information set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, and the report of SA [redacted] dated April 5, 1951, at Los Angeles. The field is in the process of contacting all sources furnishing information set forth in the summary report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been furnished with the results of many of these contacts, and efforts are continuing to contact the remaining sources. (u)

DETAILS:

b7c
b7D
[redacted] of the summary report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, is identical with Source [redacted] who furnished information set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. By letter dated December 3, 1952, Los Angeles advised this source is [redacted] a former paid informant who currently resides in [redacted]. He is [redacted] years of age and was cancelled as an informant in 1949. Although he has indicated an unwillingness to testify, it has been learned that he has been contacted on a number of occasions by the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and has apparently been furnishing information to them. Los Angeles advised that in view of this fact, the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be advised of his identity. (u)

b7c
b7D
Source [redacted] of the report of SA [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, is [redacted] who was [redacted]. His services as an informant were discontinued in 1945 [redacted]

[redacted] will not be able to testify

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c
b7D
[redacted] information "that Chaplin had received a telegram from Gregory Irsky, representative of the Soviet Motion Picture Industry, telling Chaplin that he was held in high esteem by the people of the Soviet Union." Los Angeles further advised that it did not appear that [redacted] could legally testify regarding the contents of this telegram even if he could recall such at the present time. (U)

b1
[redacted]
(C)

b7c
b7D
[redacted] of the report of SA [redacted] dated April 5, 1951, is [redacted] who is a confidential source who resides at [redacted] Los Angeles advised by letter dated December 9, 1952, that this source has been interviewed by the Los Angeles Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a signed statement has been executed by him. Therefore, no reason exists for not disclosing his identity. However, it is pointed out that this source furnished information concerning an individual named Sidney Benson. In the summary report of October 14, 1952, there is no information set forth concerning Benson and his association with Chaplin because this association had been ascertained through physical surveillances. (U)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

b7c
b7D
(1) That [redacted] who is [redacted] and Source [redacted] mentioned above, be disclosed to the Immigration

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

b1C
b7D

and Naturalization Service and that [REDACTED]
who is [REDACTED] mentioned above, also be disclosed to the
Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

b1

[REDACTED] (C)

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be
forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

OK [Signature]

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

f.2
1.0

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service December 23, 1952
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell
Director, FBI Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

CHARLES FREDERICK CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY INDEX - C
FBI File 100-127090

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c - Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, and your letter dated October 23, 1952, your reference A-5653092 Temp. INVICOM. (u)

[redacted] of the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is identical with Source [redacted] who furnished information forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles. This source is [redacted] who is [redacted] years of age and resides presently at [redacted] Your Los Angeles Office is being advised of the identity of this individual. (u)

b7c
b7D
Source [redacted] of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 13, 1947, at Los Angeles, is unable to testify concerning the information previously furnished. It has been discovered that records from which information was originally furnished have been destroyed. (u)

b1
[redacted] (C)

[redacted] of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 5, 1951, is [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] (u)

NOTE ON YELLOW

b1
[redacted] (C)
b7c
b7D
[redacted] 100-127090-130

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127090-130
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/17/89 BY 1253 JJP/KEL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1253 JJP/KEL
REASON: FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-17-89

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: December 30, 1952

Card U.I.D.
1-26-53 Agul

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED			CARD PREPARED BY 1-26-53 Agul
ALIASES	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED			
	DATE 1-11-99 BY 12593 JPI/KEH			
NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____ COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____ MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____ TAB FOR HETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____ BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) Europe NOT RECORDED 10 JAN 6 1953 NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) GIVE RESIDENCE ADDRESS Europe - show former residence				

JAT

62 JAN 30 1953

b7c

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-131; 132

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *Handwritten initials*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090

DATE: December 30, 1952

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the status of the captioned case, that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is presently conducting an intensive investigation concerning Chaplin and that the FBI is not conducting any active investigation of Chaplin at this time. (U)

DETAILS:

As you are aware, INS is presently conducting an intensive investigation to determine if Chaplin is eligible to re-enter this country. The FBI is not conducting any active investigation at this time since his status as an alien and the determination of his eligibility to re-enter this country is of primary interest to and within the jurisdiction of INS. (U)

b1

[Large redacted block]

(c)

RECORDED-141

100-127090-133

JAN 5 1953

EX-127
CLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RSG
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/90

53 JAN 15 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

Upon the completion of the inquiries concerning the availability of the thirteen sources mentioned above we plan to take no further action in this matter unless specifically requested by the Attorney General or INS. It may be noted that the field has been instructed to complete these inquiries by January 15, 1953. (u)

ACTION:

None, this is submitted for your information. (u)

Memo for Attorney General dated 1/13 is attached.

of r
2

- 2 -

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

January 12, 1953

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

9505

Reference is made to your telephone call to me today requesting that you be furnished a summary memorandum on Charles Spencer Chaplin.

The records of this Bureau reflect that a complete summary memorandum concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin dated September 18, 1952, was forwarded to you on September 22, 1952.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/ECM

b7c 130
jar

JAN 12 4 02 PM '53
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI - DIRECTOR

RECORDED-147
100-127090-134
JAN 15 1953
AB
NPK

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Malone

MAILED 2
JAN 12 1953
COMM-FBI

61 JAN 15 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

DATE: January 9, 1953

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Wa.
SM - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Re summary report of SA [redacted] October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles and Bureau letter to Los Angeles, December 24, 1952. (u)

[redacted]

Re Los Angeles letter November 7, 1952, page 4, wherein it is stated that [redacted] is currently a [redacted] and would not return to the United States until about the middle of December. On January 5, 1953 [redacted] was telephonically contacted and she advised that [redacted] plans had been changed and that he did not return to the United States in December and is presently scheduled to return between the first and tenth of February, 1953. The Los Angeles Office will endeavor to contact him at that time. (u)

Relative to informant [redacted] mentioned in the report of Agent [redacted] who is identified as [redacted] Efforts to locate him to date have proved unsuccessful but investigation is continuing to locate him. (u)

RECORDED-141
INDEXED-141

100-127090-135

JAN 13 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JTP/KEH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 R, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

ALL FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1-12-53

Let INS 1/23/53
b7c

LA 100-15641

b7c Relative to informant ^{b7D} mentioned on page 109 of Agent [redacted] report, who is identified as the Office of Naval Intelligence at San Pedro, California. The Office of Naval Intelligence at Long Beach and at San Diego have thus far been unable to locate their file on this matter and the [redacted] the original informant has not been added. ONI at Long Beach is presently conducting a file review to endeavor to locate the original source of this information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JEP/KEH

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service January 27 1953
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Director, FBI Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI file 100-127090 -135
RECORDED - 44

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OUTGOING LETTER
DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEN
ON 1-11-79

b7c Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

b7D This is to advise you that [REDACTED] of referenced
report declines to testify in this matter. However,
if you consider the testimony of this witness impetative to
the success of this case, please notify this Bureau and the
informant will be recontacted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

b7D [REDACTED]
b7c [REDACTED]
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/4/89

COMM - FBI
JAN 28 1953
MAILED 20

COPIES DESTROYED

F170
102 FEB 3 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
January 8, 1953
Attention: Mr. Raymond
Director, FBI
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

Reference is made to summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14,
1952, at Los Angeles, which has been furnished to
your office. (U)

This is to advise you that [redacted] of
referenced report is unavailable to testify at the present
time. (U)

OUTGOING LETTER
DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEN
ON 11/11/79

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP OF
DATE 1/11/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JSP/KEN
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-83

NOTE ON YELLOW

b7D

[redacted]

RECORDED
JAN 12 1953
137

MAIL ROOM
JAN 21 1953

COMM - FBI
JAN 9 - 1953
MAILED 27
JAN 21 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FOIM, II, 1-7.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-7-83

January 7, 1953

9570

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

[REDACTED]

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912. He has maintained his residence in the United States since this time with the exception of two trips abroad. He has remained a citizen of Great Britain over this period of time and is presently traveling in Europe on British passport. He is currently married to Oona O'Neill Chaplin. He is the father of six children and is a well-known movie actor, director, and producer. (u)

In the late 1930's Chaplin was considered by the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, as "the equivalent of a member of the Party." (Louis Budenz, Page 87, Serial (u) 96, 100-127090)

In August, 1943, Chaplin attended a gathering of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship in Los Angeles. This gathering was for the purpose of meeting Mr. Mikhail Kalatozov, visiting envoy from the Soviet film industry. Chaplin introduced Kalatozov after making a speech in which he said, "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." Charles Chaplin

[REDACTED]

1cc - Foreign Service Desk

63 JAN 23 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX - 107

G.I.R. 9

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-269-1-12269

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
(IRS)
T26
USC
(C103)
b3
[REDACTED] (U)
Charles Chaplin was one of the original sponsors of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. (Daily Peoples World, April 15, 1943, as set forth page 96, Ser. 96, 100-127090) (U)

b3
[REDACTED] (U)
In 1941, Chaplin was one of the original sponsors and served on the National Committee of the Russian War Relief. (The Committee on Un-American Activities in California in 1949 report states that the Russian War Relief was one of the more important Communist Party front organizations.) (Daily Peoples World, September 25, 1941, Page 103, Serial 96, 100-127090) (U)

b1
[REDACTED] (U)
On November 25, 1942, Charles Chaplin was the principal speaker at a "Salute to our Russian Ally Rally" held in Chicago, Illinois. His speech was a glorification of Soviet Russia during which he said, "If we want to win this war, if we want to have the cooperation of Russia, let us stop this anti-Communist propaganda." (Page 113, Serial 96, 100-127090) (U)

b7D
In the March 13, 1944, issue of the Daily Peoples World, a west coast Communist newspaper, there is contained an article in which Chaplin was described as "a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917 and the first Hollywood star to come out for American Soviet friendship." (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : J. Edgar Hoover

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-127090~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PURPOSE:

To advise you that two sources "who decline to testify" are not being disclosed to INS at this time. (U)

BACKGROUND:

As you recall the field is contacting sources who furnished information contained in the summary report dated October 14, 1952, concerning their availability to testify for INS re Chaplin. Most of these sources have been contacted. At this date there remains ten sources yet to contact. (U)

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

Attachment

87c
815
80 JAN 22 1953

RECORDED-1
EX-107

100-127090-138

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY NSA ST/NSA
EXEMPT FROM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-84

RECOMMENDATION:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] *b1*
(C)

ACTION:

If you agree, the attached letters should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Los Angeles Office. (U)

[Signature]

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[Signature]
em

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-139

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
2 Avenue Gabriel
Paris 8, France

9501

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 8, 1953

To: Director, FBI (100-127090)

From: Legat, Paris [REDACTED] (C)

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka [REDACTED] (C)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-8-83

ReBulet to Department of State 10/8/52 and ourlet 11/6/52. (U)

FILED OFFICES
FBI
DATE

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (S)

La Tribune de Lucerne (Switzerland) of 1/1/53 reported that the subject and his family have decided to purchase a villa named Le Manoir de Ban in the vicinity of Lake Geneva, Switzerland. It was indicated that the subject would place his children in school at Corsier, Switzerland. The villa which the subject and his family will occupy used to be the property of one GRAYDON-MINOT, described as a former U. S. Ambassador. (U)

If any additional information concerning the subject's whereabouts and activities comes to the attention of the Paris office, the Bureau will be promptly advised. (U)

REC. 100-127090-140
JAN 21 1953
[REDACTED] (C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-85387)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
SM - C
(Office of Origin: Los Angeles)

DATE: 1/15/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

Re summary report of SA [redacted] 10/14/52, at LA; LA letter to Bureau 10/20/52; and Bulet to LA 12/24/52.

[redacted] in rerep, was contacted on 1/15/53. He advised that he had already been contacted by INS and had furnished them a statement. He further advised that he would be willing to testify in this case.

[redacted] in rerep, is no longer living in NYC. [redacted] advised on 1/14/53 that his current address was [redacted]. The LA Office has been advised by Air-Teletype.

[redacted] in rerep, was not contacted inasmuch as the Bureau has instructed that he be contacted on matters of extreme importance and only with Bureau instructions.

[redacted] in rerep, is presently under deportation proceedings in NYC.

INS advised that they do not have a current address in their file for [redacted]. They advised that contact with [redacted] is made through his attorney, [redacted].

In view of [redacted] status with INS it was deemed inadvisable to contact [redacted] through his attorney to ascertain if he would testify as a witness for INS in this case.

Due to the information set forth above, no further action will be taken in this matter by NY and [redacted] and [redacted] will not be contacted UACB. RUC.

2cc: Los Angeles (100-15641)

RECORDED-50

100-127090-141

21 JAN 19 1953

EPS

44-21452-4-53

FILE

WHOSE LITTLE MAN?

Charles Chaplin has made his position clear toward the country that gave him riches and prestige. Will he be allowed back?

By VICTOR LASKY

In 1912, a 23-year-old Englishman arrived in the United States with a theatrical troupe. For Charles Spencer Chaplin, it was a profoundly moving experience. Years later, he told an interviewer, "I shall never forget the extraordinary emotion I felt. . . I realized intuitively that I was going to achieve my destiny in America. . . I had so profound an inward assurance of this that I had to tell the others, with all the over-emphasis and conceit of callow youth. Raising my arm in salute to New York, I yelled, 'I give you fair warning, America! I'm coming to conquer you!'"

Chaplin not only conquered America, but in a sense he conquered the world. But the conquest has, in recent years, been tinged with more and more bitterness; though he is universally acclaimed as a genius—"the only genius produced by the art of the motion picture," according to no less an authority than George Bernard Shaw—he has made an inordinate number of enemies. The reason for this odd mixture of hysterical acclaim and widespread hatred of Chaplin is rather complicated. But basically, it can be summed up in Chaplin's own extreme megalomania, his total lack of interest in anything except himself—and his art. In a remarkably candid moment, he once put the matter quite clearly. He labeled himself a disciple of the French philosopher, Anatole France, who, said



Chaplin, "philosophically knows nothing of good or bad, much the same as myself. As for ideals, they are dangerous playthings, bays of rebels, and for the most part, false."

Had Chaplin stuck even to this rather cynical view of himself things would not have been so bad; after all, the public is almost accustomed to seeing its artistic geniuses misbehave, and in Hollywood's weird climate of opinion an occasional moral lapse is often a help at the box office. But to his studied disinterest in personal ethics, Chaplin added one especially unfortunate ingredient; he became a fellow-traveler of communism. At best, his pronouncements on politics are naïve; at worst, they seem extremely arrogant and vicious, and they have enraged a wide enough segment of American opinion to hurt Charlie where it hurts most—at the box office. Apparently, for this reason, Chaplin has had less to say on politics during recent years. It seems plain enough, however, that he has never really had a change of heart. When he arrived in London last September, again the focus of a bitter controversy, Chap-

lin was asked to make some comment on his present attitude toward Russia. He refused. "I am not in a position to make any sort of statement," he told a New York Herald Tribune reporter perfunctorily. "I won't be forced into any other position." When the reporter pointed out there was much interest in this question back home, Chaplin snapped: "I don't think it is the position of the Herald Tribune to take the side of the American government." Readers could and did infer that Chaplin does not side with the American government.

Chaplin, moreover, has never become an American citizen. Since he has paid huge amounts to the United States in the form of taxes, he considers himself a "paying guest." As a paying guest he reported for several years (for tax purposes) that a relative was his partner. The Treasury Department finally investigated and found no basis for the claim. Chaplin eventually had to pay a deficiency of \$1,174,000.

Why doesn't he become a citizen? "I'm an internationalist," he has stated. "I do not believe in nationalism because that makes for war." He wonders why he's being "persecuted" because he has retained his British citizenship. Other English actors have made films in Hollywood, people like Ronald Colman, Basil Rathbone, Herbert Marshall, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Stewart Granger, Cary Grant, and no one seems to be particularly interested whether they took out American citizenship papers. On the other hand, their deeds and words have not had an anti-American flavor.

Chaplin's other recent difficulty proceeded from the order, issued by the United States Attorney-General, to hold Chaplin for a hearing before allowing him to re-enter the United States. (He had gone to Europe on a long vacation, following completion of his newest film, *Lindbergh*.) The Attorney General did not say specifically what the Justice Department had in mind, remarking only that "the hearing will determine whether he is admissible under the laws of the United States." Under those laws, there are two possible grounds for refusing admission. A non-citizen of the U.S. may not enter if he has subversive political connections, or if he has been guilty of moral turpitude. Conceivably, a case might be made against Chaplin on either ground.

It seems likely enough, by now, that Chaplin has never been an actual member of the communist party, or, except for his front affiliations, connected with the communists in an organizational sense. It would be difficult even to imagine this supreme egoist submitting to the de-personalized, rigid discipline

(Continued on page 46)

which party members... to accept. Instead, Chap... his name and prestige to the communists. He was a sponsor of that intellectual monstrosity, the 1949 Waldorf Peace Conference, a sponsor of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, a sponsor of the People's Radio Foundation, a contributor to the communist magazines *New Mass* and *Soviet Russia Today*, and a speaker for the Artists Front to Win the War (a communist-run front cooked up during the war). It was in his speech for the latter organization that he really outdid himself. On his arrival in New York to deliver the speech he exclaimed: "Thank God for communism." But the speech itself is astounding enough to merit extensive quotation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "and I suppose to a few of you up in the gallery—Comrades: and I mean comrades. Any people who can fight as the Russian people are fighting now... it is a pleasure and a privilege to call them comrades. . . . I feel it a duty and an honor to say: I was a second front. . . . Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it was possible. . . . I am not a citizen. I don't need citizenship papers. I have never had patriotism in that sense for any country, for I am patriotic to humanity as a whole. I am a citizen of the world. . . . In my estimation, (Roosevelt) is one of the greatest presidents of the United States. . . . yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were some in this comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy. I am thankful for it. . . . For

some time communism has been... as a big bogeyman, and we are... of it. But who are these com... What are they? . . . They say they are a godless people. Yet any people who can fight and die as the Russians have been doing must have felt some God in their hearts, they must have a sense of eternity in their souls. . . . And then they say, what if communism spreads out all over the world? So what? I can live on \$25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it."

This incredible mishmash of fellow-traveling clichés, vintage 1942, created pandemonium in Carnegie Hall when it was delivered; the crowd cheered Charlie to the rafters. American in general, however, did not cheer him. His Carnegie Hall speech only served to confirm the suspicions about Chaplin's political development that many Americans had been nurturing for years; in a way, the speech was the beginning of his downfall, or at least the end of the unlimited admiration Americans have always held for him. There was a pathetic quality in the Chaplin prose conference after the speech.

"What's so terrible about putting myself out in front on a political subject?" he asked the reporters. "I'm not a communist. I have no political affiliations. I'm not a Republican or a Democrat. I'm a clown."

One would think that after Chaplin delivered his warlike call for a second front to aid Russia he would have done something to aid the war effort. But there's nothing on the record to show anything of the sort. Although he was

seen frequently at Hollywood night clubs, Chaplin never entertained the troops, or visited the war fronts, as do so many other entertainers. He never paid a visit to the Hollywood Canteen sponsored by the motion picture industry to give servicemen a good time. In 1942, he even refused to appear at the Scope Door Canteen in New York. Neither did he do anything for the British. This was an odd story: during World War I he was twice burned in effigy on the streets of London for refusing to return to his native land to entertain the troops. As far as can be determined, his sole money contribution during the war was to the American Red Cross; and this came after he refused to deliver a broadcast for the humanitarian organization. Chaplin attitude seemed to be that he was paying heavy taxes and why should he do anything else. He made it easy for the public to feel that he thought that the United States was a sort of public, if country club offering hospitality on service to all comers in return for money. After all, he was a "payin' guest." And, also, he insisted, his reasons of one of his early, short-term marriages, were his personal views of the American Army. But, to be fair, Chaplin did do something for the Russians. He recorded a salute to the Soviet armies which closed with the words "Russia, the future is yours!"

Chaplin's subsequent honey moon was clear, however, that his Carnegie Hall speech was more than just a great misunderstanding. In 1945, the comedian was one of several honored prisoners aboard a Soviet tanker in Long Beach harbor, California. The prison, involving the late John Garfield and the director, Lewis Allenstone, staged Soviet-made film depicting the distorted Bolshevik version of the American revolution. The party lasted nine hours. While leaving the ship with Garfield, he noticed press photographers and uniformed U.S. coastmen. "Oh," Chaplin said, kind enough for all to hear, "I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo." The offhand remark is interesting in light of what communists think of American security agents. The customs men were there as a matter of routine, insure that no dutiable articles were brought ashore except under proper circumstances. But, to Chaplin, this constituted the "American Gestapo" apparently, in his way of thinking, in force to "persecute" him.

The New York Daily News columnist, Ed Sullivan, published three questions to Chaplin, and requested if the comedian answer them publicly, that the American public could get



"Relax—the only talent."

AMERICAN LEXICON MAGAZINE

for itself where he stood. The questions were: (1) Why didn't he entertain American troops or visit our wounded in military hospitals during the war? (2) Does Chaplin prefer democracy as defined by Russian communism or democracy as it is defined in the United States? (3) For 30 years Chaplin had earned a lush living in the United States, abandoning his native land, England. Why hasn't Chaplin become an American citizen?

Chaplin never did answer the questions directly. But with a new film, *Monsieur Verdoux*, coming out, he evidently became apprehensive about the effect on the box office if he didn't say anything. So he called a press conference. He utilized it more to pose as a martyr to "witch hunters" than to answer simple questions. When he was asked whether he considered himself a fellow-traveler of communists, he wisecracked, "If you step off the curb with your left foot these days, they call you a communist. I belong to no political party and I have never voted in my life." (Ed Sullivan hadn't asked for Chaplin's voting record, and knew Chaplin was not a citizen.)

At another point at the press conference, Chaplin remarked he had given up the idea of making a film about Napoleon because he didn't like dictators. "Isn't Smith a dictator?" one tough reporter queried. "Is hasn't been settled what that word means," Chaplin replied. He also argued that anti-communism was a tactic more effectively employed by Hitler, and implied that in this country anti-communism was leading to madness, a theory better expressed in the pages of the *Daily Worker*. One reporter insisted on Chaplin that the anti-reds of today are, in the main, the same people who were anti-reds yesterday. But Chaplin did not argue the point. Throughout the conference—the only time in his life he has allowed a group of reporters to discuss politics with him—he retreated readily, but yielded on nothing. It was obvious that he hadn't changed his mind on the "progressive" nature of the Soviet dictatorship.

The following year, it was even more obvious. When Hanns Eisler, the composer and brother of Soviet agent Gerhart Eisler, was deported in 1949, Chaplin took a most unusual action. He sent a cable to Pablo Picasso, the French painter who is an avowed communist, which read as follows: "Can you head a committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings." Chaplin simultaneously told reporters that Hanns Eisler, a professed and active Bohemian,

was a friend of his, and that he was "very proud" of the fact. Hanns Eisler today is serving the cause of Stalin in Eastern Germany, where his half-jumping brother, Gerhart, is propaganda chief for the red regime.

Senator Harry Cain of Washington summarized the Eisler-Chaplin episode in these angry words: "Here is an alien, living in luxury for 30 years in this country, who urges a foreign communist to stage demonstrations against the Embassy of the United States in a foreign country, on behalf of none other than a notorious communist." This action, it was abundantly clear, was something more than stepping off the curb with your left foot. And that same year Chaplin, at a public gathering in Los Angeles, contributed \$100 to the red-run Progressive party, then led by Henry Wallace; he was also quoted enthusiastically about Wallace's "peace" ticket. Since 1948, even Wallace has broken with the Reds, but there is no indication that Chaplin—despite his professed respect for the former vice-president—has followed him.

In addition, Chaplin has in recent years either publicly spoken out for or signed statements in defense of Gerhart Eisler, Leon Josephson and Eugene Dennis, all of whom are open, avowed, and top-ranking communist functionaries—and, all of whom there

is little doubt, are privately very much amused at Chaplin's pathetic little forays into the field of political theory. And finally it should be noted that Chaplin, in 1949, was a sponsor of numerous pro-Soviet "peace" conferences, including the Waldorf gathering, which had about as much to do with peace as the communist invasion of Korea. Dozens of well-meaning American liberals who were sucked into endorsing the Waldorf Peace Conference withdrew before it started. It was just about the most thorough, exposed of all the red-front operations, and only the hopelessly deluded could expect any good to come of it. Chaplin, nevertheless, stuck with the conference all the way through. Moreover, he allowed his name to be used to launch a world-wide red gathering in Paris, at which speaker after speaker assailed the United States and eulogized the Soviet Union. This was the World Peace Conference, to which Chaplin cabled: "I am only too happy to join the legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world. . . . Letter follows." What the letter said was never made public. Two months later, Chaplin, along with such pro-Soviet worthies as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Linus Pauling, and Paul Robeson, was listed as a sponsor of an "American Continental Congress for Peace," to be held



"You don't need glasses... you need Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"



"Says he's got to save the Wildroot Cream-Oil because it's his hair's best friend!"



"If he's ashamed of having dandruff why doesn't he use Wildroot Cream-Oil hair tonic!"

YOUR HAIR'S BEST FRIEND



America's Favorite Hair Tonic!

in Mexico City, an entity which the United States State Department had this to say: "It appears that it will be another Moscow-directed conference. We fully expect that the activities will be devoted to providing an apology for the Moscow point of view."

For the communists, Chaplin has been a remarkable lucky find. He is their most important "catch" anywhere in the world, and is doubtless all the more valuable to them precisely because he is not an outright party member. When the comedian got into his persecution difficulties, the Soviet writer Olya Elzenburg, the composer Dmitri Shostakovich, the screen director Sergei Eisenstein, and many other Soviet citizens have paid him glowing tributes. When the comedian got into his immigration difficulties, the Moscow press shrieked in protest. The Moscow press accused the "fascists" of "persecuting" Chaplin. As did the Daily Worker here at home. The Worker, whose creed is to curse all millionaires, unless they are communists, charged that "the press ganged up on Chaplin because he was the first movie actor with a million dollars in the bank. To those who reach for their poison pen whenever they hear the word culture, this was going too far." The Worker has for years treated Chaplin with kid gloves. When Howard Rushmore, now an anti-red writer for the New York Journal-American, but once a writer on the Worker, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, he was asked whether the Communist paper had any policy regarding Chaplin. "He was," said Rushmore, "what we call in the newspaper business 'sacred cow' . . . someone that you always give favorable publicity to and a lot of it."

It might be interesting to note during the production of his last film, *Modern Times*, Chaplin had submitted the script, according to the Daily Worker, in one of its food profiles of the comedian, to the Moscow Cinema Board for approval. *Modern Times*, which satirized the capitalist machine age, showing the alleged horrors of workingmen's lives, is one of the few anti-Soviet films constantly on exhibition in the Soviet Union.

Chaplin has always viewed the film as a propaganda medium. Even his seemingly insensitive slapstick two-reelers were made with a view of defying authority. Years ago, he wrote why he "usually made the policeman a butt of his humor. 'Did you ever notice what occurred when a policeman happened to slip on a greasy street and created himself all up? If you remember correctly you know that everybody laughed. Why? Well the policeman and his club are visible authority. . . . Even good people have a sneaking dislike for a policeman. Everybody laughs when the man in blue takes a tumble.' Similarly, Chaplin caricatured the athlete. 'Vaseline,' he wrote, 'a bloated capitalist in donkey whiskers, light trousers, tight, frock coat, silk hat. . . . Even the most insensitive of us has some time or other conceived the grotesque idea of pulling these millionaire whiskers. . . . There may be some in the audience who will think it undignified and revolutionary to pull a millionaire's whiskers, but they will be a small minority.'

What makes Chaplin so adaptable to the communist press?

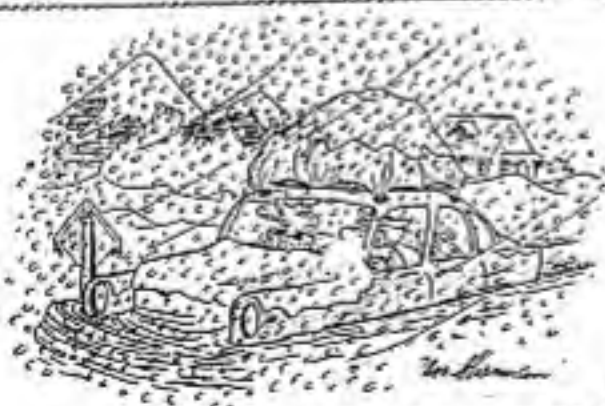
The answer again is a complicated one, indeed, the answer to virtually all questions about Chaplin tend to be complicated. Radicalism, of one kind or another, has always attracted him.

His first wife, Mildred Harris, committed after their divorce in 1920, that his socialistic theories had done much to wreck their marriage. "He brought his radical friends to the house and I didn't like them. I wouldn't eat with them. The trouble with Charlie's socialism was that he wanted to do the preaching and let me do the practicing. He talked a lot about how wrong it was to spend money on luxuries. That was why he wouldn't let me have a car. But he had a big machine himself. I had to take taxis, and then he found fault with the bill."

As the quotation seems to suggest, Chaplin's radicalism comes at least in part from the same source as his proverbial stinginess; both are rooted in the grinding poverty in which he lived as a young Cockney, after his father died. Chaplin was a "working man" from the time he was eight years old, and has had a kind of disdain, all his life, for the normal middle-class citizens who could attend school during their youthful years, instead of being forced to earn a living.

The educational problem was also important in his drift to the left. Chaplin had virtually no schooling. There is a story about him, at the age of eleven, being totally bewildered when a director thrust a script into his hand; he was still unable to read or write, and he was able to learn the part only by going over it repeatedly with his mother. When Chaplin began to have a little leisure, he became a fanatically intense reader; and like many men who had no formal schooling he sought out the "harder" reading he could find: philosophy, history, science, economics. The result has been tragic, in a way: his native intelligence, which is obviously great, has been diluted by the flood of half-understood ideas which have always cluttered up his head. He has always wanted to be an intellectual; his library is reputed to be one of the largest private collections in Hollywood. And the radical movements—particularly the communists—are precisely the groups which have always applauded as "intellectuals" just such "thinkers" as Chaplin.

As far back as 1921, Chaplin was sounding off to the press on problems of the day much in the manner of a university president. One interview that year, which can only seem funny in retrospect, had him proclaiming that "labor is not to be fooled with grand epigrams. The working class is becoming better educated all the time and is learning to face facts. Particularly now that he has not his drink to dull his senses (this was during Prohibition), the laboring man is thinking and capital must realize that this thinking must be met with thought and not pretty words."



"Can I help is if I'm the junior member at the office? I guess take my vacation when I can get it!"

AMERICAN UNION-SECURITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Of course, there must be work people, and there should be, for is noble. It is good for us. There must be an adjustment in this country before there can be any degree of contentment, and capital must realize that a little more of the profit must go to the workers. If capital wants to control the situation it must be on the level."

That same year, Chaplin took a trip to Europe. But, before he left, he granted a shipboard interview to reporters. "Mr. Chaplin," asked one reporter, "are you a Bolshevik?" Chaplin replied in his usual circuitous manner, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging

WALLY



(From December, 1931, N.Y.)

phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

These unusual words, he is recalled, were issued in 1921, at a time when Chaplin was thought of only as a good slapstick comedian; it had not occurred to anyone to regard him as an intellectual—to anyone but himself, that is.

To the poverty of his childhood, and his educational deficiencies, a third reason might be included for his flight into radicalism. Like a great many geniuses, Chaplin seems at times to have an utter lack of feeling for the people around him. His emotions appear to be drained off almost entirely into his art; and the result is a certain kind of arrogance toward his associates. In a thousand different ways, Chaplin is always telling them, perhaps unconsciously, to "go to hell." He has always been known in Hollywood as a man who treats his employees like dirt. Toward some, however, he has adopted a paternalism which includes keeping them on the payroll, even when their usefulness to him is over. His recurrent pronouncements about the sad shape of the motion picture industry, or even about industry generally, must be taken as another example. But his flirtations with the commies are perhaps the best example of all. What better way to tell all Americans to "go to hell."

In Hedda Hopper's new book, *From*



*there's no gin
like Gordon's*

34A PROOF • 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM GRAIN • GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD., LONDON, N. J.

CONFIDENTIAL

The American Legion Magazine • December, 1931 • 49

Under *My Kind*, there is a little story about Chaplin that goes back a dozen years. "At a special meeting in the 20th Century-Fox commissary to raise funds to arm one hundred thousand Jews in Palestine before we got into World War II, Charlie again showed his true stripe," reported the famed movie-land columnist. "The guest of honor was a little man from Palestine crying to win sympathy and raise funds for his cause. The British had refused to arm his people, so he was trying to stir up interest in the United States. During the fund-raising, which I sat through with a donation, Charlie was called upon. He got up in a white heat of hate and said, 'I am not a Jew; I am not a citizen of America; I am a citizen of the world. I will give nothing to this cause. I deplore the whole thing.'"

Chaplin's love for the "common man," or the "little fellow," about which he has spoken so much, seems to be a rather abstract thing. It is manifested either in his superb earlier movies featuring the tramp—the perfect embodiment of "the little fellow"—or in his politics, where the common man and the little fellows who came into direct contact with Chaplin are apt to have a rough time of it. As Jim Tully once put it, "Chaplin pities the poor in the parlors of the rich."

If the men with whom Chaplin comes into contact have a rough time, the women, most certainly, have one even rougher.

There is no need to go into the succession of scandals to which Chaplin has been unhappily linked. In his last and most shabby courtroom appearance, he was called a "reptile," a "venal," a "buccard," and—in the special session of rabid readers—"a master mechanic in the art of seduction." What

really shocked Hollywood in this case was the renewed evidence of the man's promiscuity. Hollywood was, after all, rather blasé about sex at this time. The shocker was Chaplin's cavalier attitude toward Miss Barry's civil rights.

What had happened was that Miss Barry, a rather hysterical young woman by all accounts, was told by a local judge to leave town for good, with a penalty of 90 days in jail if she returned to Beverly Hills. The judge was only doing what Chaplin suggested he do. Chaplin's interest in the case arising from the fact that Miss Barry, an ex-mistress of his, was becoming a nuisance. To facilitate her departure, a police officer slipped her a check which had been provided by him, and another officer accompanied her onto the train.

The notion that you can get rid of a girl by forcing her onto a train and denying her the right to return to your home town is an interesting one, and many an American male must have pondered its implications thoughtfully. Unfortunately for Chaplin, the notion is quite uncommercial. Miss Barry ultimately returned to Charlie's sound home in Beverly Hills. He immediately had her locked up, and only her good luck in getting hold of Hedda Hopper, and the columnist's capricious personal assistance, Florsdal Malt, got her out of prison. Actually, the subsequent trial, with its charges and counter-charges about the paternity of Miss Barry's baby, got most of the headlines. But the only significant feature of the whole sordid story—significant for what it shows about Charlie's application of his "little fellow" philosophy—was the civil rights issue.

Charlie, of course, is a great believer

in civil rights for communists and Jews. An interesting incident took place when he surrendered for fingerprinting during the Barry trial. Nervous and scowling, Chaplin flatly refused to have his pinkies inked for the benefit of press photographers. "I won't do it," he snarled. "I'll stand on my constitutional rights." "You mean," asked Florsdal Malt, "your constitutional rights as an alien?"

Coming on top of Chaplin's fellow-traveling, which was now pretty well known even in Hollywood, the Barry case made his name mud to huge sections of the film colony, whose leaders were wary of the embassies. Chaplin constantly brought the industry

How little Chaplin had learned from the dairy episode can be gauged from one of his remarks at the trial. He claimed he was the victim of "war hysteria," and that the case had been inflicted on him because of his Carnegie Hall speech advocating the second front. Although, even by the barnyard moral code his conduct with Miss Barry was deplorable, for he was not even generous with the girl who fathered his child, somehow, he worked it out in his dynamic brain that she was a fascist when she said that she couldn't live on a \$25 weekly remittance from him. And, the left-wing press howled about the "persecution" of Chaplin, much as it is doing today. John T. McManus, writing for the deceased P.M., said flatly that the comedian was a victim of "the fascist clique in America." And Chaplin believed that nonsense then, as he believes now he is being persecuted by the "monies of progress." With all his artistic insights, Chaplin is, apparently, doomed never to understand himself.

THE END

Fighters Aren't Hungry Any More!

(Continued from page 22)

"There's only one sport in which you can scientifically compare the caliber of competition today with that in years gone by," says the blond curly-head who was the first to win four National Collegiate Athletic Association ring titles. "That sport is track and field. Year after year, new records are made, proof of a steady advance in performance. Jim Thorpe's exploit in winning the decathlon in the Olympics is part of the legend which makes Americans regard him as a superman. Yet Bob Mathias of Stanford, winner of the Olympic decathlons in 1948 and 1952, made far more points each time than did Thorpe."

"Now, who's to deny that similar advances have been made in other sports? I think boxing and all the other forms of athletics have progressed along with track. The answer? Competition!

There's much more of it now than in the 'good old days.' Jim Jeffries had fewer than a dozen fights when he won the heavyweight championship. Could that be possible today even for such a terrific competitor as Jim must have been? Of course not! Boxing wasn't as lucrative in the olden days. The rewards weren't as great as now. Consequently the competition was easier. There were fewer athletes attracted to the game. And that goes, right up to Dempsey's time."

"I've seen pictures of Dempsey's fights with other stars of his era—but I'll take Joe Louis over him. Here's a pretty good measuring stick on these two champions—Dempsey defended his crown five times—Louis 13 times in the 12 years he held it! Before Joe came along, Jeffries had been the busiest

chump. He put his title on the line six times!"

Davey hastens to explain that he is not throwing mud at the great men of old. "Competition makes the athlete," he insists. "I'm not saying that the Thorpes and the Dempseys wouldn't stand up today. In the modern scrap of improved facilities and stepped-up competition, Thorpe doubtless would have pined better performances. And Dempsey, too, perhaps would have been a better fighter."

Each of the three experts is agreed that television is a vital factor which may give boxing its greatest all-time impetus.

"Television has not, as so many insist, hurt the game," declares La Barba. "True, thousands who have never been at a ringside are seeing fights for free

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

February 4, 1959

RECORDED - b
100-127090-141
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-187090

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JAP/KEM...
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-4-6

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent
[redacted], dated October 14, 1958, at Los Angeles. (U)

b7c
b7c
b7c
b7d
This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced report is
[redacted] in
New York City. [redacted] has advised that he has already given a
statement concerning Chaplin to a representative of your Service and
is willing to testify in this matter. (U)

[redacted] of referenced report is [redacted]
[redacted] who is presently under deportation proceedings in New
York City. In view of this status he is not being contacted by
this Bureau concerning his availability to testify concerning
Chaplin. Your New York Office has advised that it maintains
contact with [redacted] through his attorney, [redacted].
It is called to your attention
that this source is of unknown reliability. (U)

b1
Your attention is called to the fact that the subject has
reportedly decided to purchase a villa near Lake Geneva, Switzer-
land and has indicated that he would place his children in school
at Corsier, Switzerland. (U)

[redacted]

b7c
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 2/11/59
[redacted]

MAILED 5
53 FEB 18 1959
COMM. FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies), _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-142

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FB/HQ 100-127650-143

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NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 12, 1953

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

RECORDED - 28

100-127090-843
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

b7c Reference is made to summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is Federal Income Tax Returns of Charles Chaplin,
1416 N. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California, for the
years 1940-1947. These returns are in the custody of
the Secretary of Treasury, U. S. Government.

G.I.R. 3

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Subject is on the Security Index. He has been
abroad since September, 1952. Photostats of income tax
returns are not being sent as it is anticipated INS will
desire certified copies from Internal Revenue.

b7c [redacted] :jal jal
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/12/79

COMM - FBI
JAN 14 1953
MAILED 27

78 JAN 27 1953

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-2.

Top COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 16, 1953

URGENT
AHTEL

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES
CONFIDENTIAL

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER DASH C.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ HOOVER
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2cc - NEW YORK

2cc - MILWAUKEE

RECORDED - 28

JAN 19 1953
137

Ref: Bufile 100-127090

NOTE ON YELLOW: Subject an SI. ¹³⁰Planned letter set deadline of January 15 for all contacts to be made. Results of contacts to be furnished to IHS. (U)

NAME: _____
 DATE: _____

COMAN JUL 1953
SAN L 51-53
MAILED 27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(5) QF

DATE _____

78 JAN 27 1953

SENT VIA

PRIC

DATE _____

January 12, 1953

9503

12:23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS
MR. LADD

827
G.I.R.-6

The Attorney General called me today
and asked if I would have a summary on Charlie Chaplin
made up for him. I told the Attorney General I thought
we had sent him a summary around but that I would check
on this.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED - 28

100-127090-145
18 100

EX-130

JEH:mpd

SENT FROM B. G.	
TIME	9:40 PM
DATE	1-12-53
BY	976

78 JAN 27 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPF [redacted] (APLIN, Was.
 SM - C
 OO: Los Angeles

DATE: January 19, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re informant [redacted] in the summary report of SA [redacted]
 October 14, 1952, Los Angeles, who is [redacted]

Inquiries of the managers of the [redacted]

have proved negative concerning [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

cc: 2 - Houston

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

JAN 29 1953

JAN 28 1953

COPIES DESTROYED 1/9/59 R632

LA 100-15641

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

LUGOMIR LINHART, a known Communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian Film Industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished information that on the morning of September 25, 1946 LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN and that a man who [REDACTED] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c In the event [REDACTED] is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and whether he has any objections to the Bureau furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested that the Houston Office afford this matter expedite attention.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 19, 1953

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~message~~ message to: DIRECTOR, FBI

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SECURITY MATTER RASH C. OF MILWAUKEE

LET TO BUREAU DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN LAST. CASE CONSIDERED RUC HERE

ASIS ABOVE LETTER.

MURPHY

END

b7c
100-11954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

VIA AIR MAIL
R21

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b7c

G.I.R. 8

RECORDED - 106

100-127090 - 141
30 JAN 21 1953

100-127090

5-6

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

50 JAN 20 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-8956)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Was.
 SM - C
 (OO Los Angeles)

DATE: Jan 11, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1258 JTP/KEH

Re Los Angeles let to Bureau dated 1/19/53.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 cc - Los Angeles (100-15881)
 2 cc - Dallas

RECORDED - 28
 INDEXED - 28

100-127090-148

JAN 15 1953

3180

[REDACTED]

Molet to Director (100-127090)
Hofile 100-8366

b7c

b7D

b7c

b7D

b7c

b7D

b7c

b7c

b7c

LUBOMIR LINHART, a known Communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian Film Industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [redacted] was contacted by SA [redacted] and furnished information that on the morning of September 28, 1945, LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN, and a man who [redacted] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c

b7c

Molet to Director (100-127090)
Refile 100-8866

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c In the event [REDACTED] whereabouts is established in the Dallas territory and is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to INS, and whether he has any objections to the Bureau furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested the Dallas Office afford this matter expeditious attention.
-RUC-

RECEIVED FEB 5 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. J. *Chaplin*
FROM : F. J. *Saunders*
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-12709

DATE: January 27, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the re-... of additional contacts with sources who furnished information concerning subject as to their availability to testify for INS. (U)

DETAILS:

b1


RECOMMENDATION:

b1


Attachment

RECORDED - 9

100-127090-147
JAN 30 1953

75 FEB 5 - 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. BY 1259 JPL/ACH
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2.7
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 22, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - (C)

Re: 1-12-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN is presently
living in Switzerland. (U)

There are attached two news items, which appeared in the London
press for January 22, 1953, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his
wife arrived in London, England, from Geneva on January 21, 1953, on
a 10-day business trip. According to the press report, Subject CHAPLIN
will not be returning to the United States for at least another nine
months. (U)

- P -

67J

Enclosures

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KH
EXEMPT FROM EXTENSION
FEB 11 1962
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-89

G.I.R. 3

RECORDED-89

100-127090 152

F103
53 FEB 12 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hollywood will need me before I need it: Chaplin

By Daily Mail Reporter

MR. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, arriving with his wife in London last night from Geneva on a ten-day business trip, announced that he would not be returning to the United States for at least another five months.

He said he hoped to make a film here and to educate his children in Switzerland and leave in England. He added: "I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me before I need Hollywood."

His return, however, has to refer to America on a visit to see Mr. McGowan, the Attorney-General. He stated that if Mr. Chaplin returns, he will be welcomed as the "celebrity" of his re-entering the country.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;
[REDACTED] -C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

"DAILY MAIL"
JANUARY 22, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-127090-1
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR. CHAPLIN IN LONDON
Charles Chaplin arrived at London
Airport from Geneva yesterday. On
the report that the American
Legation of his film "Limelight," he
said: "Limelight has outlived its
purpose and the large
amounts of high pressure given
me since I arrived in going to film
the film before a hard rehearsal."

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;
[REDACTED] - (c)
(Bufile 100-127090)

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH"
JANUARY 22, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 12/10/53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: January 27, 1953

FROM : F. J. HAUGERUD

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau File 100-127090

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

DETAILS:

RECOMMENDATION:

That we advise INS of [redacted] refusing to testify.

ACTION:

EX. 117

RECORDED-1

100-127090-1

If you agree, the attached letter should be forwarded to

INS.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

Attachment

82 FEB 11 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 14, 1953

RLM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, Milwaukee (100-11954)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS.
SECURITY MATTER - CRebutal to Los Angeles December 24, 1952 and report of
dated October 14, 1952 at Los Angeles. (U)CLASS. BY 1259 JVP/KEV
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

RUC. (C)

cc -

ACSD (Registered Mail)

cc - Los Angeles (100-15641) (Registered Mail)

EXEMPTED FROM DECLASSIFICATION

Handwritten notes: "must be sent from [unclear] 1/15/53" and "let [unclear] 1/15/53".

RECORDED BY [unclear] 5/19/80 ORK/mib (390)

RECORDED - 100-127090-152
INDEXED - 1 JAN 20 1953

EX - 117

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [unclear]
DATE 4/12/79 [unclear]~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 28, 1953

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell

Assistant Commissioner

Investigations Division

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

100-127090-152

RECORDED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI File 100-127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference summary report of Special Agent
dated October 14, 1952. (U)

[REDACTED] (C)

However, if you consider the testimony of this
witness imperative to the success of this case, please
notify this Bureau and the informant will be recontacted. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED] (C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/15/54

COMM - FBI
JAN 29 1953
MAILED 27

62 FEB 11 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

- AIR COURIER

Date: January 12, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
Charlie Chaplin, alias
Israel Thornstein

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1250 JIP/KH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-12-83

Re: 11-21-52. (U)

Subject CHAPLIN has departed from the United Kingdom and is presently living in Switzerland. According to news dispatches, copies of which are attached, Subject has apparently rented a house overlooking Lake Geneva. (U)

ENT-3

31-

CPJ
Enclosures

RECORDED-33

100-127090-153
FEB 4 1953

EX-130

68 FEB 10 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

'CHAPLIN BUYS HOME'

Family to move in, say Swiss

Express Staff Reports: Geneva, Thursday

CHARLIE CHAPLIN is preparing to settle in Switzerland, says the Tribune de Lausanne today.

According to the newspaper, Mr. Chaplin is taking over the luxurious 13-roomed Manoir de Ban at Corsier, on the hills overlooking Lake Geneva. The price is a secret, but the property is valued at about £40,000.

Neither Mr. Chaplin nor his secretary, Mrs. Mary Corbett, would discuss the report tonight. The Tribune de Lausanne says that Mr. Chaplin, wife Oona, and their two children will move in within a few days.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka

21
[REDACTED] - (C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

DAILY EXPRESS
JANUARY 2, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

100-127090-152
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chaplin's house
Overlooking
Lake Geneva

LAUSANNE, Friday. — CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S summer home here today was the scene of a party given by the actor. The house, which was built by the actor, is a large, modern, white building, overlooking Lake Geneva. The house contains about 20 rooms and is surrounded by large grounds. — AP.

b1
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, aka
[REDACTED] (c)
(Bufile 100-127090)

EVENING STANDARD
JANUARY 2, 1953
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-127090-153
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: January 20, 1953

FROM *ELK* SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
SECURITY MATTER - C ON 1-11-78

Re LA letter dated 12-10-52 and Bufile dated 1-8-53 concerning [redacted] telephone No. [redacted]

██████████, who is informant ██████████ of the summary report of SA ██████████ dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles. (U)

██████████ was telephonically contacted on January 19, 1953, and stated that the Bureau has her permission to furnish her name to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (1)

██████████ stated that she no longer has the notes which she made concerning the people who attended the parties ██████████ in 1946. She said that about one year ago she turned these notes over to ██████████

He was telephonically contacted on January 14, 1953 and stated that he no longer has the notes which [redacted] turned over to him.

For the assistance of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the event they desire to contact [REDACTED] it is noted that she is employed [REDACTED]

REGISTERED
:clh
LA 100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED-52

JAN 27 1953

EX-119

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 2/12/74

Let INS
2/2/53

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1953

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced today that the Department of State has informed the Department of Justice that Charles S. Chaplin has surrendered his re-entry permit.

There has been outstanding since last fall an order that Chaplin be held for hearing should he seek to re-enter the United States. The hearing would determine whether, as an alien, he is eligible for admission to this country.

The re-entry permit, which does not guarantee an alien the right to return to the United States but serves merely as an identification document, was voluntarily surrendered by Chaplin to State Department authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, April 10. He made no comment at the time.

The re-entry permit has been airmailed to the Department of State.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KZ/H

58 APR 28 1953

100-127090
NOT RECORDED
18 APR 21 1953

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service February 2, 1953

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell
Director, FBI Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.

SECURITY MATTER - C

FBI file 100-127090-147

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 7
EX-130

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEN
ON 1-11-79

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is [redacted] telephone number [redacted]
[redacted] has advised that she no longer has the notes
which she made concerning information she has furnished
but is willing to be contacted by a representative of
your Service concerning Chaplin.

For the assistance of representatives of your
Service, who may wish to contact [redacted] it may be
noted that she is employed [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

Subject presently in Switzerland where he has
reportedly purchased a home and has entered his children
in school. The following sources remain to be referred
to INS: [redacted] presently in Europe, Expected back in
February. [redacted] unable to locate. [redacted] ONI presently
searching their files in attempt to locate source. [redacted]
CIA, Bureau awaiting a reply to Bulet 12/11/52.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 1/12/79

COMM - FBI
FEB - 1953
MAILED 27

FEB 4 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following ~~Teletype~~ message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

1-22-53

11:58 AM

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., SM - C. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE

TWO SEVEN ZERO NINE ZERO. REBU AIR-TEL JANUARY SIXTEEN LAST. FOLLOWING

INFORMANTS IN REPORT SA [REDACTED] DATED OCTOBER FOURTEEN FIFTYTWO

NOT YET CONTACTED; [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), WHO IS IN EUROPE

AND SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO US IN FEBRUARY (SEE LA LETTERS TO BUREAU

DATED NOVEMBER SEVEN FIFTYTWO AND JANUARY NINE FIFTYTWO); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), EFFORTS TO LOCATE NEGATIVE (SEE LA LETTER TO

BUREAU DATED JANUARY NINE LAST AND JANUARY NINETEEN LAST); [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ([REDACTED]), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ON CHAPLIN AND NO DOUBT HAS OBTAINED SAME INFO AS SET OUT

IN LA REPORT, AND INS KNOWS [REDACTED] WILL NOT TESTIFY AND THEREFORE

[REDACTED] HAS NO OBJECTION TO BUREAU FURNISHING HIS NAME TO INS OR TO

INS CONTACTING HIM; ONI, ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, SAN DIEGO, CALI-

FORNIA [REDACTED], IS PRESENTLY CONDUCTING INQUIRIES TO IDENTIFY

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

MAE

100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 10425 SPK

RECORDED - 78

20

JAN 20 1953

2-6

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

COPIES DESTROYED 1/10/60

PAGE TWO

AND LOCATE THEIR ORIGINAL INFORMANT (SEE LA LETTER DATED JANUARY

NINE LAST, [REDACTED], CARE OF [REDACTED],
[REDACTED]

TELEPHONE [REDACTED] WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
ON JANUARY TWENTYTWO LAST AND ADVISED HE HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE
BUREAU FURNISHING HIS NAME TO INS OR TO INS CONTACTING HIM RE CHAPLIN.

CARSON

b7c
b7D

~~EX-123~~

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 4, 1953

Attention: Mr. Raymond W. Hall
Director, FBI
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

100-127090-154
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-99 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

RECORDED - 78

EX-123
b7c

Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 13, 1952.

This is to advise you that [redacted] in referenced
report is [redacted] who has advised that he is
willing to be contacted by your Agency in connection
with information he has furnished concerning Chaplin.
His present address is c/o [redacted]
phone [redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted] in referenced report is [redacted]
[redacted] has advised that he will not testify but has no
objection to being contacted by your representatives
concerning any information he may be able to furnish
concerning Chaplin.

b7c
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
ON 1-11-99

YELLOW ONLY:

Subject presently in Switzerland where he has
either rented or purchased a home. The field has air
sources yet to contact so their availability to testify
can be referred to INS.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 4/21/79 [redacted]

MAILED 8
JUL 5 - 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

AKB
7813
6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT *WLB*
 FROM : F. J. BAUMGARTNER *BA*
 SUBJ: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, *ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN*
 SECURITY MATTER - C
 Bufile 100-127090

DATE: January 30, 1953

To advise you of two sources that are being identified to Immigration and Naturalization Service.

DETAILS:

*b7c
b7D* [redacted] who is [redacted] of summary report of Special Agent dated October 14, 1952, has advised he is willing to testify in this case. [redacted] stated that he has already furnished a statement to Immigration and Naturalization Service in this matter.

*b7c
b7D* By letter dated January 15, 1953, New York Office advised that [redacted] of the above report, is presently under deportation proceedings in New York City. Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York advised they have no current address for [redacted] and they maintain contact with him through his attorney, [redacted] New York deemed it inadvisable to contact [redacted] through his attorney to ascertain his availability to testify for Immigration and Naturalization Service. It may be noted that [redacted] described as of "unknown reliability," [redacted]

b7c [redacted] stated that Chaplin had given financial aid to an unknown person so this individual could leave the United States and that this person later became the number one Communist in Bulgaria. Also that Chaplin later met this person in Berlin where he was living in luxury as head of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Berlin.

RECOMMENDATION:

*b7c
b7D* That [redacted] be identified to Immigration and [redacted]

RECORDED - 51/100-127090-155

13 FEB 9 1953 *67c*

b7c Naturalization Service. In view of [REDACTED] present status concerning deportation it is not considered desirable to contact him through his attorney. Therefore, it is recommended his identity be disclosed to Immigration and Naturalization Service for whatever action they consider necessary.

ACTION:

If you agree, attached letter should be forwarded to Immigration and Naturalization Service.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

RS
~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER

Date: February 5, 1953
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache
London, England
Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;
[redacted] - (C)

(100-127090)

b1
[redacted] - (C)
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 259 JTP/KAM
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-89

b1
Reurlet 1-22-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his wife arrived
in London on 1-21-53. (U)

There is attached a news item which appeared in the London "Daily
Mail" for 2-2-53, advising that Subject CHAPLIN and his wife have now
returned to Switzerland. (U)

- P -

CFJ
Enclosure

RECORDED - 23

156
FEB 11 1953

EX-111

RE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS WIFE AND
LONDON AIRPORT FOR BIRMINGHAM

DAILY MAIL
London 2-2-53

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAMBERLAIN
[REDACTED] - (C)
(Bufile 100-127090)

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE
100-121392-156

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

1 B1HG 106-127792-159

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR TEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

2-2-53

DIRECTOR

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS. SECURITY MATTER DASH C. RE LOS ANGELES AIR

TEL DATED JANUARY TWENTY TWO, LAST. ONI, ELAV... TEL DISTRICT, ADVISES

THEY ARE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THEIR ORIGINAL INFORMANT WHO FURNISHED THE

INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO [REDACTED] IN REPORT OF [REDACTED]

DATED OCTOBER FOURTEEN, LAST. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO SEVEN ZERO NINE

2700.

CARSON

WJF
100-15641

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-77 BY 1259 JSP/KEW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 111

100-127090
100-127090-1585
FEB 20 1953
24

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ N Per _____

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 19, 1953

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

100-12165-15
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100 127090

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

b7c
Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 14, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

b7D
This is to advise you that [redacted] of referenced
report is another governmental agency which conducts
personnel and security-type investigations. This agency
has now advised that it is unable to identify its
original source that furnished information concerning
Chaplin, therefore, we are unable to disclose this
source to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 1/12/79

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Subject is on the Security Index. Presently
in Switzerland. He reportedly purchased a home and
entered children in school. His estate in Hollywood
has been put up for sale indicating he may intend to
remain abroad indefinitely. Three sources remain to
be referred to INS.

jal:gal

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Rm.
Holloman

67 FEB 26 1953
COMM - FBI
FEB 20 1953
MAILED 26

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: February 16, 1953

FROM : SAC, Dallas (100-9229)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(OO: Los Angeles)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

G.I.R.-6

Re Houston letter to Bureau dated 1/27/53.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

bjb

1 cc: Los Angeles 6
Memphis - 6-14-53-D
Mobile 6-1-53-13

RECORDED - 44

INDEXED - 44

100-127090-1057

68 MAR 5 1953

COPIES DESTROYED 1/16/79

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C

2/16/53

b7c

b7D

b7c

b7D

b7c

b7D

For the assistance of offices receiving copies of this letter in conducting an interview of [REDACTED] in the event he is located in their territory, it is noted that in September 1946, [REDACTED]

b7c

b7D

LINHART, a known communist and a director of the Czechoslovakian film industry, who was visiting in Hollywood. [REDACTED] was contacted by SA [REDACTED] and furnished information that on the morning of September 28, 1946, LINHART was scheduled to see CHARLES CHAPLIN and a man whom [REDACTED] believed was CHAPLIN contacted LINHART in LINHART's hotel room at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, where they spent approximately three hours together.

b7c

b7c

b7D

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C

2/16/53

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] Calif.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
In the event [REDACTED] whereabouts is established in any of the offices receiving a copy of this letter and he is interviewed, he should be asked whether or not he would be willing to assist the United States Government in furnishing the information he learned concerning CHAPLIN to Immigration & Naturalization Service, and whether he has any objection to the Bureau's furnishing his name to INS so that they might interview him concerning this matter.

In accordance with the Bureau's request in this matter, it is requested that the offices receiving copies of this letter afford this matter expeditious attention. -RUC-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COVER

Date: February 9, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(100-127090)

From: Legal Attache
London, England

[REDACTED] - (u) b1

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was;

[REDACTED] - (c)

Report SA [REDACTED] dated 2-9-53, at London, England,
captioned [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-10610) - (u) (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KPH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 1, 3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-9-83

RECORDED 25
100-127090-16
FEB 26 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~
CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following ~~TELETYPE~~ to:

FBI LOS ANGELES

3-10-53

DIRECTOR, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLAIN WAS. J. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE TWO
SEVEN ZERO NINE ZERO. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND IDENTIFIED AS INFORMANT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IN THE SUMMARY REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED OCTOBER
FOURTEEN NINETEEN FIFTY TWO AT LA, WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED MARCH
TEN AND ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO OBJECTIONS WHATSOEVER TO HAVING HIS NAME
REVEALED TO INS AND HE WOULD BE GLAD TO TALK TO INS REPRESENTATIVES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH CARSON

APR 100-15641

1242 1AS
3/14/53
KIRK/11/11/11

RECORDED-12

MAR 12 1953

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M

Per [Signature]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-129090-162

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

March 25, 1953

RECORDED-12

100-157010-162
Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

CHARLES STENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 GSP/KEH
ON 1-11-79

b7c
Reference is made to the summary report of
Special Agent [redacted] dated October 11, 1952,
at Los Angeles.

b7c
b7D
This is to advise you that [redacted] mentioned
in referenced report, is [redacted]
[redacted] has advised
that he will be glad to talk to a representative of
your Service concerning the subject.

b7D
[redacted] of referenced report is another government
agency which conducts personnel and security-type
investigations. That agency has now advised that it is
no longer in contact with the source that furnished
information concerning Chaplin, and his identity cannot
be revealed to your Service. That Agency further advised
that the information furnished by this source was of a
speculative character and subsequent investigation
produced no corroborating evidence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 GSP/KEH

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject, on the SI, presently living in
Switzerland where he has reportedly purchased a home
and placed his children in school. He has had his
furniture shipped from Hollywood and apparently is
planning to remain in Switzerland indefinitely. One
source remains to be referred to INS - [redacted] which we
still are unable to locate.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/1/53

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 APR 2 1953

COMM - FBI
MAR 26 1953
MAILED 27

APR 25 6 58 PM '53
7/13
Em

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204
(1-22-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE APR 7 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/24, 30/52; 3/19, 20, 23/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c jow
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

7/2 *b1*

photo-State-ric

AGENCY *6-14-59*
REQ. NO. *7-1-59*
REF. NO. *7-1-59*
BY *[REDACTED]*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED *[Signature]*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - New York (100-69192)(Info)(REG)
1 - San Francisco (100-29304)(REG)
4 - Los Angeles (100-15641)

100-127090-163

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JSP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-17-83

(C)

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

INFORMATION CONCERNING LECTURE
BY JOHN HOWARD LAMSON

100-127090-163

In December, 1952 informant *[REDACTED]* a reliable source, furnished information that on December 17, 1952, the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council presented JOHN HOWARD LAMSON in the sixth and final lecture of a series entitled, "Our National Culture". The subject of this particular lecture was THEODORE DREISER. During the course of the lecture LAMSON stated that he was intimately acquainted with DREISER who "became a Communist just before he died in December, 1947". He further stated that he, LAMSON, was chosen to give the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED COPY IN FILE	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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1 - New York (100-69192)(Info)(REG)		<i>RECORDED-45</i>
1 - San Francisco (100-29304)(REG)		<i>38 APR 13 1953</i>
4 - Los Angeles (100-15641)		<i>[Signature]</i>

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-15641

67D
eulogy at DRUISER's funeral. LAMSON further commented that CHARLIE CHAPLIN read one of DRUISER's poems at DRUISER's funeral ceremony. According to the informant, LAMSON, at this lecture, also mentioned CHAPLIN again in speaking of DRUISER's works when he remarked that CHAPLIN in his motion picture, "Monsieur Verdoux" had made a murderer the hero of his story. (U)

Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in December, 1952 advised that JOHN HOWARD LAMSON lectured under the auspices of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council on December 17, 1952, at Stanley Hall, 1057 North Stanley Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (U)

This informant stated that during the lecture LAMSON said that he had been intimately associated with THEODORE DRUISER and had worked with him in preparing his book, "The American Tragedy" for screen production, and that he had given the address at DRUISER's funeral. The informant stated that LAMSON remarked that CHARLIE CHAPLIN read a poem of DRUISER's at DRUISER's funeral. (U)

The above two informants did not recall that LAMSON made other references to CHARLIE CHAPLIN during the above-mentioned lecture. (U)

67D
Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in September, 1949 that JOHN HOWARD LAMSON is a definite Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry. (U)

67D
Informant [redacted] in February, 1951 furnished information that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time, and its policies parallel the Communist Party line on all important issues. (U)

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CHAPLIN'S RETURN
TO THE UNITED STATES

67D
The "Los Angeles Mirror" a daily newspaper, in its issue of December 8, 1952, contained an article regarding the subject in which it states that friends of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN feel the little British-born comic never will return to the United States, to which he already has been refused re-entry by the Attorney General until he "clears" himself. (U)

The article mentioned that CHAPLIN's wife, DONNA, had returned to Hollywood and that rumors concerning her visit indicated that she had closed out a \$5,000,000. bank account. (U)

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ENCLOSURE

LA 100-35641

The article also states that LOIS RUSIER, described as employee at CHAPLIN's studio on La Brea Avenue, said that the main purpose of Mrs. CHAPLIN's visit was to pick up some personal possessions needed for the winter. The article then quoted LOIS RUSIER as stating, "They intend to remain abroad . . . eight months at least", and also, "They expect to return in the spring, but Mr. CHAPLIN has clearly indicated that if there is any issue about America not wanting him he will remain in Europe". (U)

The "Sunday Graphic", a London newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1952, stated that CHARLIE CHAPLIN and his wife may settle in Switzerland, according to their correspondent, ROBERT ALLEN, and stated further that CHAPLIN and his wife were inspecting houses for sale near Geneva. (U)

The motion picture trade magazine, "Variety", in its issue of January 15, 1953, contains an article dated at Zurich on January 14, 1953, in which they state that CHARLIE CHAPLIN will never return to the United States according to sources in the know in Zurich. The article also states that these sources state that CHAPLIN's decision are not based on any fear of Communist charges that might be leveled against him by the Department of Justice, but springs from consideration of his wife and children as he prefers not to subject them to the "morals" muck-racking that he feels certain would be turned against him should he put up a fight for re-entry. (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles has advised that the "Los Angeles Examiner", a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 10, 1953, had an article by LOUELLA O. PARSONS announcing

LA 100-15641

that CHAPLIN's estate in Beverly Hills is being subdivided into eight lots and turned over to a real estate concern for disposal, and that one of these lots includes the house in which CHAPLIN formerly lived. According to this article, moving vans loaded the contents of his house for shipment to London, England. (U)

The same source advises that the "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 11, 1953, contained information that CHAPLIN's house was up for sale. (U)

- P -

LA 100-15643

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

By numerous letters the Los Angeles Office has advised the Bureau relative to the availability of all informants mentioned in the report of the writer dated October 14, 1952, with the exception of informant designated as [redacted] who is [redacted] who was [redacted]. Investigation has been conducted by the Los Angeles, the Boston and the Dallas Offices endeavoring to locate [redacted] without success. There are currently individuals to be interviewed by the Mobile and the Memphis Offices who might be able to furnish information concerning [redacted] present whereabouts. (u)

[REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED] b7C [REDACTED] (U)

[REDACTED] - (c) b1

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California, Will endeavor to ascertain more definite information regarding CHAPMAN's plans to either remain in Switzerland or to return to the United States. (U)

REFERENCE

Report of [REDACTED] dated October 14, 1952, at Los Angeles, b7c
California. (u)

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated November 12, 1952, at San Francisco, California. (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division

April 30, 1953

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEN
ON 1-11-79

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127000-163

mb

RECORDED-330

RECORDED

Reference is made to my letters to the Attorney General, copies to your office, dated October 20, 1952, and November 20, 1952, furnishing previous reports on this subject. (U)

b7c

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 7, 1953, at Los Angeles, which sets forth additional information concerning this subject. (U)

Two copies of this report are being transmitted to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service. (U)

For the information of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [redacted] of this report is [redacted]

b7c b7D

[redacted] has advised that he will not testify but has no objection to being contacted by your representatives concerning any information he may be able to furnish on Charles Chaplin. (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] mentioned in this report cannot be identified to your Service at this time. (U)

Enclosure

2 cc - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAY 5 - 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMM - FBI
APR 30 1953
MAILED 27

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/12/79

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-0-12993)

DATE: APR 6 1953

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORTING EXHIBITION
(3/25 to 4/2/53) IN MILWAUKEE OF
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S FILM ENTITLED
"LIMELIGHT"
SECURITY MATTER-C

G.I.R. 9-2

In connection with proposed Milwaukee exhibition from March 25 to April 2, 1953 of the CHARLES CHAPLIN'S film entitled "Limelight", at the Warner Theater, 212 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reference is made to United Press release regarding instant showing which appeared in various newspapers throughout the United States with the Milwaukee dateline of 3/3/53.

The Los Angeles Daily News on 3/3/53 is reported to have published the following article pertaining to instant film showing in Milwaukee under the caption "Chaplin Film Delay Plans Turned Down".

Milwaukee (U.P.)- "A Milwaukee movie theater today rejected a plea from the American Legion that the theater postpone the opening of Charlie Chaplin's new movie 'Limelight'. Al Kvool, Manager of the Warner Brothers Theater, said he had been asked by the Milwaukee County Council of the American Legion to delay the showing of the controversial Hollywood producers' newest motion picture.

Mr. Kvool said he told the Legion he did not believe 'any one group had the right to act as a censor for the American people.'

Mr. Chaplin, a British citizen is now in Europe and he can not re-enter this country until the Justice Department conducts investigation.

'Inasmuch as "Limelight" does not deal with a Communist subject, and inasmuch as Chaplin has not been convicted of anything we plan to have the showing,' Mr. Kvool said."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/ELW

cc: Registered
CC 2 Los Angeles (8 ENC)(Reg.)
2 New York (4 ENC)(Reg.)
2 Philadelphia (1 ENC)(Reg.)
2 San Francisco (2 ENC)(Reg.)
CC MI 100-10799
MI 100-11404

INDEXED - 149

APR 9 1953

INDEXED - 2

COPIES DESTROYED 1/15/79

VI 100-0-12999

Mr. AL KVOOL, Manager, Warner Brothers Management Corporation, 212 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised the Milwaukee FBI office on 3/24/53 that due to his public position in the showing of the CHARLIE CHAPLIN movie "Limelight", he has received many communications from all over the United States which he thought might be of interest to the FBI.

b7c
On 4/2/53 SA [redacted] contacted Mr. KVOOL at his office in reference to the afore mentioned letters. At this time, Mr. KVOOL stated that although he was a member of the American Legion, he was still of the opinion that no one group had the right to act as a censor for the American People. He then made available to the afore mentioned agent his entire files of instant letters, all of which were addressed to himself, some of which he thought might be from Communists or persons acting for Communist fronts. Mr. KVOOL said that instant letters were not to be returned to him as he had no further use for same.

b7c
These letters have been initialed and dated by SA [redacted] and are being forwarded to interested FBI offices throughout the country for their information, as follows:

The Los Angeles Office .

- b7c
1. Handwritten post card signed by [redacted] L.A. 42, Calif.
 2. Typewritten post card signed by [redacted], Los Angeles 26, Cal.
 3. Handwritten post card signed by [redacted] L.A. 42, Calif.
 4. Handwritten post card signed by [redacted], Los Angeles 64, Calif.
 5. Handwritten letter signed by [redacted], Glendale, Calif.
 6. Typewritten letter and envelope with newspaper clipping enclosed signed by [redacted], Los Angeles 35, Calif.
 7. Typewritten letter and envelope signed by [redacted] Hollywood 45, California.
 8. Typewritten letter with newspaper clipping attached signed by [redacted], Santa Monica, Calif.

MI 100-0-15999

The New York Office

- b7c
1. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Brooklyn 1, New York.
 2. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], New York 25, New York.
 3. Western Union wire from [REDACTED] [REDACTED], New York City.
 4. Typewritten letter on stationery bearing letterhead, "National Council on Freedom from Censorship, affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union", signed by CLIFFORD FORSTER, Executive Secretary, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

The Philadelphia Office

1. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

The San Francisco Office

- b7c
1. A handwritten letter with newspaper clipping attached signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], San Francisco, Calif.
 2. Handwritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], San Francisco, Calif.

The following communication will be retained by the Milwaukee office in the 1A envelopes of the 100-0 file for future reference:

- b7c
1. Handwritten post card signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Racine, Wisconsin.
 2. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Wausaton 10, Wisconsin.
 3. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 4. Two-page typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED], c/o The Eagle Publications, 2401 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.
 5. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Milwaukee 2, Wis.
 6. Typewritten letter bearing letterhead of the Wisconsin State Council of the American Veterans Committee, 606 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wis., signed LEONARD S. ZUBRENSKY, Chairman.

MI 100-0-12599

The Milwaukee office will place the following letters in the 1A envelopes of the case files believed identical with the of instant letters:

- b7c
1. Handwritten letter signed by [REDACTED], who is believed identical with the Subject of Milwaukee main file 100-10796.
 2. Handwritten letter signed by [REDACTED], one of whom is believed to be identical with the subject of Milwaukee file 100-11404.

Amongst the letters turned over to this office by Mr. KYOOL were the following communications protesting the exhibition of instant film and same will be retained in the 1A envelope of 100-0 for future reference:

1. Telegram from JOHN CHAPPLE, Editor, Ashland, Wisconsin Daily Press.
2. Typewritten letter from American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, Department headquarters, 812 East State St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, signed by ROBERT C. WILKE, Department Adjutant.
3. Typewritten letter signed by [REDACTED] West Allis 14, Wisconsin.

b7c

It is noted that no references were found in the indices of the Milwaukee Office on the following names:

b7c

[REDACTED]

The above is set out for the information of the Bureau and interested FBI offices and no further action in this matter will be taken in the Milwaukee Division unless advised to the contrary.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 4/15/53

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-996)

RECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
ON 1-11-79SUBJECT: CHARLES SPANCOFF CHAPLIN, was.,
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Los Angeles - Origin)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

Re Dallas memo to Bureau, 2/16/53.

b7c The Mobile City Directories for the years 1945-1946 and
current city and telephone directories do not reflect any
reference to [REDACTED]. Also no record of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was listed in the current city and telephone directories.

b7c Records of the Merchants Credit Association were checked
and found to contain no record identifiable with [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

b7c On 4/6/53, [REDACTED], Mobile, ad-
vised that she has operated a rooming house at [REDACTED] since
1946. She advised that she can definitely state that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has not resided at that address at least since
1946 inasmuch as [REDACTED] has kept nothing but male roomers at
that address. Inquiry in the neighborhood developed no information
concerning [REDACTED]

RUC.

b7c iwh
2 cc: Los Angeles

REGISTERED

RECORDED - 116

911 - CTRCONF

APR 16 1953

EX-130

APR 15 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. V. P. Keay *AK*
 FROM : John E. Foley *JE.F.*
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DATE: April 16 1953

Mr. Benjamin G. Habberton, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service advised Supervisor John E. Foley on April 14, 1953, that Charles Spencer Chaplin had turned in his re-entry permit. The full force of effect of this gesture was not known to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This makes it incumbent upon Chaplin to attempt to secure a new visa so that he might get back into the United States. Mr. Habberton advised that appropriate look-out notices have been placed to guard against Chaplin's re-entry.

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be routed to Mr. [redacted] for his information.

JEFO:dlg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEH

RECORDED - 150

65 APR 28 1953

100-127070-166
25 APR 23 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 20, 1953

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
 SECURITY MATTER - C
 OO: Los Angeles

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

Re reports of SA [redacted] dated 10/1/52 and 4/7/53 at Los Angeles in this case reflecting that subject is [redacted] residing with his family in Switzerland. The Los Angeles Evening Herald Express Newspaper in its issue of April 15, 1953 carried an article stating that the United States Department of Justice disclosed that the subject had surrendered his re-entry permit and to come back to the United States now he would have to seek a new return resident visa.

In view of the above it is suggested that the Bureau consider cancelling the Security Index card on Subject.

It is requested that the Washington Field Office contact either the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the United States Department of State and verify the report that CHAPLIN returned his re-entry permit.

REGISTERED

CC: 2 - Washington Field Office (REG.)

RECORDED-138

100-127090-167
 APR 24 1953

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

May 18, 1953

Director, FBI (100-127030)-167

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

Reurlet dated April 20, 1953.

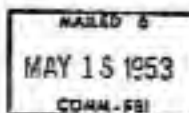
Your attention is called to SAC Letter 53-30 concerning Security Index subjects presently out of the United States. In this case, the Security Index card of the subject should be placed in the unavailable section until such time as it is definitely determined that he is not returning to the United States. When you definitely establish that the subject is not returning to this country, you may resubmit your recommendation to remove subject from the Security Index.

The remaining leads in this case should be handled expeditiously so that this matter may be closed.

YELLOW ONLY:

Subject on Security Index. Presently living in Switzerland; has returned his re-entry permit indicating that he will not return to this country. WFO to verify this fact with State Department.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gurnea _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sims _____
Miss Gandy _____



63 MAY 23 1953

SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)

April 30, 1953

Director, FBI (100-187090)

WILLIS SPENCER CHAPLIN
FUGITIVE MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Reference Dallas letter to the Bureau dated February 16, 1953, setting forth leads for Mobile and Memphis.

Recent news releases have given considerable publicity to the fact that subject has turned in his re-entry permit and made the statement that he does not desire to return to this country.

In view of these facts, the Bureau feels that further intensive investigation to locate [redacted] of summary report of SA [redacted] dated October 14, 1952, is not warranted. Therefore, if [redacted] is not located in either Mobile or Memphis, no further leads should be set out for other offices at this time.

Los Angeles should immediately complete the remaining investigation in this matter and submit recommendations concerning subject's status on the Security Index so that this investigation can be closed.

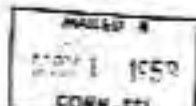
For the information of the Los Angeles Office, INS officials have stated that Chaplin's action in returning his re-entry permit may possibly be an effort on his part to give the impression he is not returning to the United States while actually he may attempt to return unnoticed by United States officials. They consider it possible that he may attempt to secure a visa so that he can re-enter this country undetected by United States authorities. In view of the above facts, if you receive any information indicating subject might possibly attempt this action, you should immediately advise the Bureau.

2 cc - Mobile

2 cc - Memphis

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED-52



MAY 4 1953
130

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)
FROM : SAC, Memphis (100-3059)
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Origin: Los Angeles

DATE: 4-24-53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEW

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 2-16-53.

b7c
b7D
[redacted] Dixie Greyhound Lines, 527
North Main, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that there was no record
of a [redacted] having been employed by this company in Memphis,
but that [redacted], [redacted] Memphis, was employed
as a driver.

b7c
b7D
[redacted] Memphis, Tennessee,
advised that he could not recall anyone by the name of [redacted],
ever having had occasion to give his address as in care of [redacted]
[redacted] at [redacted] Memphis. [redacted] stated this was a
former address of his in Memphis. [redacted] stated the only person
he could think of who might be identical with [redacted] was a
person he met about ten years ago in Jackson, Mississippi, who
later visited [redacted] in Memphis at the [redacted] address, however,
the time [redacted] was visited by this person was prior to October,
1946, which is the date of the application in which [redacted] gave
his address as [redacted], Memphis, Tenn.

RUC

b7c
b7D
cc: Los Angeles

RECORDED - 2

36 APR 27 1953

53 MAY 4 1953

112-111-1
N
112-111-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 5-13-53

TO :

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-19772)

SUBJECT :

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM-C
(OO-Los Angeles)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1522 JSP/KEM

MR. CARL G. BURROWS, Investigations Division, on 5-8-53 advised SE Central Office, INS, advised SE that subject surrendered his re-entry permit to the American Embassy in Switzerland and that it is now located in subject's file A-5653092 at the local office of INS in Los Angeles. RMG.

2- Los Angeles (100-15641) (RM)

RECORDED - 112

100-127090-170

MAY 14 1953

24

50 MAY 20 1953

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100 - 127090 - 171

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-127090)
FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (100-15641)
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - R

DATE: MAY 15, 1953

Card U.T.D.

UNAVAILABLE SECTION

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~DATE 1-11-79 BY 1759 JSP/KC!~~

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COMMUNIST SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) OUT OF THE COUNTRY

TAB FOR DETCOM TAB FOR COMSAB PAGE SEX

DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
1910	CHINA

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) Europe

MAJORITY OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List)

RESIDENCE ADDRESS Europe

: gbw

63 JUN 8 1953

420 0525-0000

27 MAR 20 1957

45

APR 24 06 PM '53
FBI STATISTICAL SECTION

HANDLED

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-172

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FBI/DOJ

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salzburg, Austria

ply, Please Refer to
No.

VIA ARMY COURIER

Date: June 2, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From: Salzburg Liaison Office

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

G.I.R.-6

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a transcript
of a letter received from Civil Censorship Group Austria, Vienna,
addressed to Gene Chaplin, believed to be the subject's wife,
by Leo Eisler.

Encl. (1)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JRP/KEN...
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2.3...
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2...
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1-11-88

DECLASSIFIED BY SPJTEK/RA/OW
ON 9/6/79

Declassified per
Army ltr 5/6/79
SPJTEK/RA/OW 9/5/79

INDEXED - 13

RECORDED 13

EX-127

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7/12/79

9 JUL 1 - 1953

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FBHQ 100-127090-173 encl.

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8, 25, 6/30; 7/2/53	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] 67C Jew
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was. Photo State-Union		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., furnished information that subject surrendered his reentry permit to the American Embassy in Switzerland, and that the permit is now in the subject's file at the local Immigration and Naturalization Service Office, Los Angeles, California. Informant [Redacted] of known reliability, received information in May, 1953 that GERNAROT VISLER and HANS EISLER who are living in East Germany visited the subject in Switzerland. Another informant stated that the Hollywood Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions intends to start an international campaign in defense of CHAPLIN which will urge his return to the United States and a nation-wide presentation of the subject's film, "Limelight".			
DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEM c - ON 1-11-79			
DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA			
<p>The "Los Angeles Herald and Express", a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 15, 1953, stated in an article that CHARLES CHAPLIN has forever abandoned the country that made him famous and declared he would never return to the United States. The article stated that this was announced in Washington, D.C., and that rather than merely ignore his reentry permit CHAPLIN made an appointment with the United States Consul in Geneva, Switzerland, and tossed the permit on Vice Consul KENNETH S. GALEY's desk and stated, "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America".</p> <p>On May 8, 1953, Mr. CARL G. BURGESS, Investigations Division, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C., advised Special Employee [Redacted] that the subject had surrendered his re-entry permit to the American Embassy in Switzerland, and that the</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 6 - Bureau (100-370947) 1 - New York (100-69192)(Info)(RCD) 3 - Los Angeles (100-15641)		100-115-7070-177 37 JUL 17 1953 RECORDED-80 INDEXED-80 EX-1	

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to your agency and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

COPIES DESTROYED **11/1/79**

RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AT [Redacted]

FILE NO.

DATE **4/11/79**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **1-11-79** BY **1259 JJP/KEM**

LA 100-15641

re-entry permit is now located in the subject's file at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles.

87D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in May, 1953, received information from a source close to Dr. FEUTCHANKER, Pacific Palisades, California, that FEUTCHANKER had received a letter from OONA CHAPLIN, wife of the subject, from Switzerland, and that OONA CHAPLIN mentioned that she admired the Swiss Government, and further mentioned that GERHART EISLER and HANNS EISLER recently visited the CHAPLINS in Switzerland, and that HANNS and GERHART EISLER were living in Eastern Germany. Informant [redacted] also learned from a source close to Dr. FEUTCHANKER that FEUTCHANKER remarked that GERHART EISLER was now back in the good graces of the Communist officials in Eastern Germany, and that FEUTCHANKER corresponded regularly with GERHART EISLER and CHARLES CHAPLIN.

67D Regarding HANNS EISLER it is noted that the Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 12, 1948, had ordered that he voluntarily depart from the United States in lieu of deportation, and that HANNS EISLER did depart from the United States via Pan American Airlines on March 26, 1948, and thereafter was reported to be living in East Germany.

87D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, in 1946 furnished information that GERHART EISLER was in the United States as a Comintern Agent.

Informant [redacted] previously mentioned, in August, 1952 advised that he was personally acquainted with LEON FEUTCHANKER, and that FEUTCHANKER claimed to be a Leftist, but it is believed by the informant that he is a top man in the Communist circle. This informant stated that it is common knowledge in Hollywood that FEUTCHANKER is posing as a Leftist, but according to his books, plays and articles, he stands for and believes the same principles as the Communists. The informant stated that he had learned that FEUTCHANKER on one occasion stated that he, FEUTCHANKER, had visited STALIN in Russia, and he and STALIN had a long talk together.

It is noted that additional information concerning HANNS EISLER, GERHART EISLER and LEON FEUTCHANKER has been set out in previous reports in this case.

87D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information that on May 20, 1953, at a membership meeting of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (ASP) JOHN HOWARD LAUSON outlined a program for future activity of the ASP, and LAUSON stated that included

100-15641

in the activity planned by the ASP was an international campaign in defense of the subject which will urge the return of CHAPLIN to the United States and will urge a nation-wide presentation of CHAPLIN's film, "Limelight". According to the informant, LAMSON said this campaign will be launched by writing to "important people" throughout the world in an effort to obtain from them letters and endorsements of CHAPLIN which will then be printed in a form of a brochure.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in February, 1951 that the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council which is the Southern California chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions was the most important Communist-controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time and its policies parallel the Communist Party line on all important issues. Membership in the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, however, does not of itself indicate Communist Party membership on the part of any particular member.

b7D Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished information in September, 1949 that JOHN HOWARD LAMSON is a dominant Communist figure in the Hollywood motion picture industry.

In view of the fact that CHAPLIN has given up his re-entry permit and has stated that he does not intend to return to the United States, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter, and this case is being closed.

- C -

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FBIHQ 100-127090-174, p. 4

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III
Criminal Division

cc - Belmont

August 4, 1953

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
FBI File 100-127090 - 174

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

RECORDED - 90

Reference is made to my letter dated April 30, 1953,
furnishing you a previous report on this subject.

b7c

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the
report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 10, 1953,
which completes our investigation of this subject.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JJP/KEN
ON 1-11-79

2 cc - The Commissioner (Enclosure)
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

Note on Yellow:

Subject on the Security Index, unavailable section.
Presently residing in Switzerland.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

1111

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 4/11/79

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMM - FBI
AUG 1 1953
MAILED 25

53 AUG 13 1953

REC'D DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
AUG 10 1953
REC'D - 101 254.2 DEPT OF JUSTICE

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[handwritten notes]

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090) DATE: 8/12/53
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-19771)
SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was.
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

Security Index Card Checked

Re WFO letter to Bureau 5/13/53 which reflected that CHAPLIN had on 5/8/53 surrendered his re-entry permit to the American Embassy at Switzerland.

CHAPLIN is maintained on the Security Index of the Los Angeles Office, and, in view of his apparent intent to remain abroad and not to take issue with the decision to bar his re-entry to the U.S. by the Justice Department, it is felt that SI cards should be cancelled.

RRD:
VMD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-84 BY 1259 JTP/KEW

RECORDED-37

100-127090-175
AUG 12 1953

52 SEP 11 1953

cc detached
filed advised
9-8-53 JMD

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIRTEL

Transmit the following ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ message to:

FBI, LOS ANGELES

3/25/54

DIRECTOR, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEM
ON 1-11-79

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CHARLES CHAPLIN, SM DASH C. ON MARCH TWENTYFOUR, FIFTYFOUR,

[REDACTED] ADVISED DR. LI. FEUCHTWANGER

(SM DASH C, LA ONE HUNDRED DASH SIX ONE THREE THREE) STATED

THAT CHARLES CHAPLIN, FORMER HOLLYWOOD MOVIE ACTOR AND PRODUCER

WHO IS NOW LIVING IN SWITZERLAND, FREQUENTLY VISITS GERHART

EISLER (BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE TWO FIVE TWO ZERO EIGHT,

IS DASH B.) FEUCHTWANGER ALSO STATED THAT HE, FEUCHTWANGER,

RECENTLY SENT A WINE TO OONA CHAPLIN, WIFE OF CHARLES CHAPLIN,

CONGRATULATING HER ON BECOMING AN ENGLISH CITIZEN. FEUCHTWANGER

ALSO SAID JERRY EPSTEIN, FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE CIRCLE

THEATERS, EIGHT ZERO ZERO NORTH EL CENTRO, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.,

WAS PRESENTLY LIVING WITH CHAPLIN IN SWITZERLAND AND ASSISTING

HIM IN WRITING MOVIE SCENARIOS. LA FILES REFLECT THAT UNDER

CASE ENTITLED CIRCLE THEATER, EIGHT ZERO ZERO NORTH EL CENTRO,

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., IS DASH C, LA ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE TWO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEM

cc: LA 100-15641
LA 100-61333
LA 100-32935

AIR MAIL

58 APR 19 1954

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Sent M

Per

Mr. Belmont

PAGE TWO

NINE THREE FIVE, THE CIRCLE THEATER IS DESCRIBED AS "CONSIDERED
A PROGRESSIVE GROUP BY THE LOCAL CP." FILE FURTHER REFLECTS
THAT IN NINETEEN FIFTYONE ^{Two} TO COHARTS OF JERRY EPSTEIN WHO
FORMED, OPERATED, AND MANAGED THE CIRCLE THEATER WERE CHARLES
CHAPLIN, SR., AND MRS. GOMA CHAPLIN.

MALONE

TY INFORMATION -

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KEW
ON 1-11-79

August 26, 1953

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DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEW

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11/1/79

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889, in London, England. He entered the United States at New York City for permanent residence on October 12, 1912. He has maintained his residence in the United States since that time with the exception of two trips abroad. He has remained a citizen of Great Britain over this period of time and has been traveling in Europe with his wife and four children on a British passport since September, 1952. The Chaplins reportedly leased or purchased a home in the vicinity of Lake Geneva, Switzerland, during the early part of 1953.

Since September, 1952, this Bureau has made inquiries concerning Chaplin's activities with a view to precluding his re-entry into the United States. On April 15, 1953, the Attorney General of the United States issued a press release announcing that Chaplin had surrendered his United States re-entry permit to the United States authorities in Geneva, Switzerland. This press release also referred to an order of the Attorney General which had been outstanding since last fall that Chaplin be held for a hearing by Immigration authorities concerning charges of Communist affiliations and moral turpitude should he seek to re-enter the United States. (100-187090-137, 153)

In August, 1952, a reliable informant advised that Chaplin was a member at large of the Communist Party from 1935 through 1941. According to the informant, the leaders of the Party decided that Chaplin would serve the Party better by not being an open member of the Communist Party. () on 10-8-52; 100-187090-96)

On October 19, 1952, an individual who has been described as a dominant Communist in the Hollywood Motion Picture Industry lectured before the California Labor School at

BRD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Original to
cc - Foreign Liaison Desk (detached)
cc - Internal Security (Mr.) (detached)

RECORDED - 7
INDEXED - 7

58 SEP 8 1953

DO NOT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

organization designated as Communist by the Attorney General of the United States. This lecturer stated that he and Chaplin were regular visitors and confidants of Theodore Dreiser, an American novelist who died on December 28, 1945, during the last years of his life, and the two of them helped clarify Mr. Dreiser's thoughts and influenced him to apply for membership in the Communist Party. (b7D) [REDACTED] 100-127090-106, 163)

According to a reliable informant, members of the Communist Party in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were contacted in March, 1953, and instructed to attend the movie, "Limelight," starring Charles Chaplin, so as to assure good attendance at the showing of the film and thus counteract any unfavorable publicity in the press concerning Chaplin's Communist sympathies. (b7D) [REDACTED] 100-3-36-765, p. 17)

In May, 1953, a reliable source advised that Gerhardt Eisler, well-known Soviet agent, and his brother Hanna Eisler, had recently visited the Chaplins in Switzerland. The source stated that the Eislers were living in Eastern Germany and that Gerhardt Eisler was at that time reportedly back in the good graces of the Communist officials in Eastern Germany. It is noted that the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service on February 13, 1949, ordered the voluntary departure from the United States, in lieu of deportation, of Hanna Eisler, a Vienna-born former Hollywood composer and acknowledged former Communist. (b7D) [REDACTED] 100-127090-174)

A reliable source advised that at a meeting held in May, 1953, the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field, in outlining its program for future activity planned to initiate an international campaign in defense of Chaplin. This campaign would urge his return to the United States and would urge a nationwide presentation of Chaplin's film, "Limelight." According to the source, the campaign was to be launched by writing to "important people" throughout the world in an effort to obtain from them letters and endorsements of Chaplin which would then be printed in a form of a brochure. (b7D) [REDACTED] 100-127090-174)

The foregoing information is the result of a file review only and should not be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use and should not be disseminated.

(NOTE: The review of the files on Charles Chaplin was limited to main security files and references since January, 1953. Information previously furnished [REDACTED] on February 6, 1952, stated in substance that ~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~ Chaplin had been "the equivalent of a member of the Communist Party" and had rendered financial aid to the Communist Party, USA, and its front organizations. 100-368599-1)

b7c

April 20th, 1955

Mr. J. Edgar H.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to confidentially report an incident occurring this date.

[REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

b7c

The picture was titled "Yankee

Business".

Unquestionably this picture was produced with Charlie Chaplain money, or money provided by his associates. His son, Charlie Chaplain, Jr. is one of the two top stars in the film.

It is very obvious to the writer that this film, in its original German dialogue, is very definite communist propaganda. Briefly, it tells the story of an American soldier who saved a German girl's life by procuring penicillin for her during the war years when the drug was not to be had in her German village. The 600 villagers all became hero worshipers of the young American.

After the war the young American, accompanied by a buddy, returns to the village and attempts to "take over". They attempt to change the villagers to the American way of life. They open a modern American-type drug store, displaying sexy advertising posters for various products. . . feature pin ball machines. . . worthless reducing crackers, etc.

The picture portrays the proper methods the villagers could use to get rid of the American high powered business tactics and freeze out "those U. S. citizens". The version [REDACTED] unquestionably had two extra scenes added at the conclusion for the purpose of giving the story a quick switch in an

NAL
ACR 25
4-24-55

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 30 / 100 121070-178

INDEXED-30

EX-115 MAY 4 1955

APR 22 1955

(4) P. 1

b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

page two

attempt to justify the propaganda and allow it to end more pleasingly to the American viewer.

The production of this film cost considerable money, even in Europe. [redacted] told by [redacted] that it was made in Germany.

The fact that he is very anxious to get as widespread distribution as possible and in order to achieve this is willing to place the film with us or any other American distributor at practically our own terms, or to sell it to us for practically nothing, further implies to the writer that it is purely communist propaganda well disguised.

Naturally we rejected the offers made us to distribute it and we feel it our duty to notify you of the subject, knowing you may or may not be informed regarding it.

[redacted]

b7c

b7c

★
★
★
[redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED - 30
INDEXED - 30

100-127075-178

April 25, 1955 **ELR-8**

EX-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KSH

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of April 20, 1955, has been received.

I certainly appreciate the interest which prompted you to write, and I was glad to have the benefit of your observations concerning this film.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE
30

b7c

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

COMM - FBI
APR 27 1955
MAILED 31

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Quinn
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

"taken-Business" not identifiable in Exiles. A clipping from the Washington Post and Times Herald, April 24, 1955, attached, reflects that Chaplin's sons have a part in a film called Columbus Discovers Krchinkel. Furthermore, this clipping reflects that Chaplin plans to film a new picture in Switzerland.

MAY 11 1955-336

0 I for
- Michale

Vigners

TED

He's a King in New Film Scenarist Chaplin Uses Acid Pen Against U. S.

By Eugene Condo

Mr. Condo is a former European correspondent now working in Washington.

FROM HIS "golden exile" in a beautiful mansion on the shores of Lake Geneva comes word that Charlie Chaplin has completed the scenario of a new picture. It will be filmed shortly by a Swiss studio.

The news has just been circulated by the Iron Curtain press and radio, whose correspondents seem to have better access to Chaplin than do Western newspapermen.

The same sources revealed that Chaplin's sons, Charles, Jr., and Sidney, recently finished shooting a picture of their own in a German studio. Like their father's script, the boys' film is said to be violently anti-American.

CHARLES, SR.'s scenario stars him as the ruler of a mythical European kingdom. He is a humane, liberal and progressive monarch who aspires to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and thereby to raise the living standards of his people. But at every turn he is thwarted by a conspiracy of ministers and other royal politicians who are all American agents.

Finally the war-monger ministers provoke a revolution which overthrows the steady king, so gives the agents, and he is driven into exile. This permits the introduction of atomic sex interest, for the deposed monarch meets a beautiful woman who bathes him and restores his self-confidence.

She convinces him that his bliss for the peaceful use of

atomic energy were good ones, and that there is a country where they would be welcomed—a land where everything is possible, even for a deposed king. That country is the United States, and she soon has him aboard a ship bound for the New World.

IT MAY COME as no surprise that the exile finds the United States to be just the opposite of what the lovely lady has painted it. The former king is witchhunted for his humanitarian ideas even more than he was in his own country. He sees reactionary America for a single susceptible Europe.

That's the comedian's new movie as summarized by the Iron Curtain press and radio. If it is somewhat short on scenery, that might be blamed on transmission difficulties.

Chaplin's picture has not yet been titled. The son filmed by his sons in Germany is called, "Columbus Discovered Krah-winkel."

The Chaplin boys play the roles of the GIs who decide to settle in Germany after they are mustered out of the American Army of Occupation. They go into business with a former German army major, who is also a former Nazi, and more or less take over a peaceful Bavarian village called Krahwinkel.

Soon the town is dotted with dubious establishments featuring "strange automatic machines" which dispense food, drink and music. Having paved the way with juke boxes and side-shells, the trio then spend a string of "whisky fountain" presumably complete down to the brass rail, and soon ruins the populace,



Charlie Chaplin (right) being greeted by Director Roberto Rossellini on his arrival at Rome in 1952 for the premiere of his last film, "Limelight."

with alcoholism. Thus the three former soldiers take over the town under the protection of American occupation authorities.

And commentators predict that this film will be highly successful behind the Iron Curtain.

REVERTING to Chaplin, Sr., there are two more bits of news about him from the Austrian Communist newspaper Österreichische Freiheit. It reports that the comedian has created a "Chaplin Award" with the 1954 "International Peace Prize" given him by the Moscow-sponsored World Peace Council. The winner of the Chaplin Award will be decided by a contest

among artists, writers, poets, etc., "who are willing to serve the cause of peace and friendship among nations."

The newspaper also reveals that Chaplin and the World Peace Council will jointly sponsor the erection of a statue of the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the Austrian woman pacifist who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. Her selection as the heroine of a new Communist "peace" campaign might be ascribed to the fact that her pacifism was aimed entirely against imperial and capitalist governments, inasmuch as she died in 1914, several years before Soviet imperialism began making strides.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
Washington, D. C.
April 24, 1955

100-1-7070-176

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-127090)

DATE: 6/13/56

J.F.M.
J.F.M.
SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-15641)SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN
SECURITY MATTER-CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

For the information of the Bureau, a news item which is quoted as follows, appears in the "Rambling Reporter" column by MIKE CONNOLLY, in the Monday, 6/11/56, issue of the "Hollywood Reporter", a motion picture industry trade publication:

"FBI grabbed off a print of the British Newsreel in which CHARLES CHAPLIN excoriates the U.S."

There is no information concerning this action available to this Office, and no local inquiry will be initiated, UACB.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

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RECORDED - 47

100-127090-180

JUN 18 1956

52 JUN 22 1956

ESTIMANCE SECTION

Tamm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 1, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/H

Communists are expert at exploiting an issue. They are expert at creating an issue where none exists. At the moment, American communists appear to be right in the middle of such a creative endeavor.

"A King in New York"

Subject of this apparent campaign to create an issue for communist exploitation is Charles Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," which had its world premiere in London, September 11, 1957. Chaplin, famous for his comedy portrayals in motion pictures, returned to his native England in September, 1952. Aware that any attempt to re-enter this country would mean an appearance before an immigration hearing based on charges of communist affiliation and moral turpitude, Chaplin surrendered his re-entry permit to United States authorities in Geneva, Switzerland, in April, 1953. He has continued to reside in Europe. Chaplin's activities in the communist movement while he was in the United States are well-documented in Bureau files. (100-127090-176; Daily Worker, 9/16/57, p. 8)

Celluloid Invective

Chaplin's new film, for which he was writer, director, and actor, was made abroad with the aid of British technicians. It has been criticized as "a brutal satire on the American way of life." London film critics have described it as a satirical attack on American security procedures, including FBI "persecutions," the Rosenberg case, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and immigration regulations. (Daily Worker, 9/17/57, p. 6; Time, 9/23/57, p. 48)

Alleged Boycott

London's Daily Worker alleged that the film faced a boycott in Britain, because British movie distributors feared economic or political reprisals from American interests if they exhibited a film that indicts "witchhunting," defends the

beh
(10)
1 - Section tickler
1 - [redacted]
1 - M. A. Jones

1 - A. P. Gunsser
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Nichols

60 OCT 11 1957

Memorandum to L. V. Boardman
Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin
Central Research Matter

right of people to be communists, and laughs at many other "unpleasant" facts of life in the United States. (Daily Worker, 9/19/57, p. 6)

American Communist Reaction

The first stirrings of what may be the communist creation of a new propaganda issue in this country appear in recent issues of the Daily Worker and its weekend edition, The Worker. Since September 16, 1957, these communist publications have published seven articles on Chaplin's new movie, most of them selected excerpts from London newspapers praising Chaplin and his latest flicker. On September 19, 1957, a Daily Worker article, pointedly, took its lead paragraph from the London Daily Worker film critic who said that the movie "may not get a fair crack of the whip on the big cinema circuits... unless film-goers start kicking up a fuss and demand to see it." (Daily Worker, 9/19/57, p. 6; 9/16/57, p. 6; 9/17/57, p. 6; 9/18/57, p. 6; 9/24/57, p. 6; 9/25/57, p. 6; The Worker, 9/29/57, p. 10)

New Issue to Exploit

Devotion of so much Daily Worker space to Chaplin's new movie and the pointed reference to English comrades being urged to "start kicking up a fuss and demand" to see the movie suggest that American communists are creating a new issue for propaganda exploitation. If so, the comrades have this to gain from a campaign for importation of the Chaplin film:

- (1) The State Department could be put on the spot. Either a move by State to prevent importation of the film or a hands-off policy could subject it to criticism. Any criticism of State would inure to communist benefit as a discrediting of the United States Government.
- (2) A successful campaign would provide wide, effective distribution in this country of the malicious communist propaganda the movie contains.
- (3) An unsuccessful campaign to import the film would, nevertheless, be beneficial to communists. It would provide an issue of freedom of expression around which communists could attract a sizable following with the rallying cry "suppression."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 7, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/KCH

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN
STORY CONCERNING IN
SATURDAY EVENING POST

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Cloyton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

For record purposes, while talking with [REDACTED]

December 28, 1957, on another matter, Wick learned that the Saturday Evening Post may publish a three-part story on Chaplin.

[REDACTED] said that Jimmy O'Donnell has recently been in Paris, has talked to Chaplin, his secretary and his 11 year old son. [REDACTED] said O'Donnell has written a story which the Saturday Evening Post may run in three parts.

[REDACTED] said it appears that Chaplin now feels quite repentant, wants to return to the United States, believes he never will be able to do so, he is dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11 year old son is somewhat of a prodigy, resents the treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America.

[REDACTED] said he was merely passing this on for our information.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

(4)

INDEXED - 65

100-127270-172
JAN 14 1958

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69 JAN 10 1958

100-127090-184

mail in
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UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-127090-184

Pg. 19



The aging Chaplin of today: A transformation with "various and sundry" graces.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S Stormy Exile

Photo: Columbia, opposite the frontmost main

The Saturday
Evening
POST
PUBLISHED BY THE NY
Post Office



alive, is now a stuffed shirt who has destroyed the peace of a dreamy little Swiss village. A Post editor reports from the scene of the fray.

By JAM'S P. O'DONELL

ART ONE

VERY, SWITZERLAND.

It takes real genius for a man to become an exile from a land in which he always insisted he never belonged. But Charles Sennet Chaplin is that rare kind of oddball genius, and the land is the United States. Today, as sixty-eight-year-old Charlie—the pet name he enjoys in Europe—walks the boulevards, he is hailed by many as America's most prominent exile, the multimillionaire D.P. from Beverly Hills. It is a role that only a Chaplin could dream up, and only a Chaplin can play.

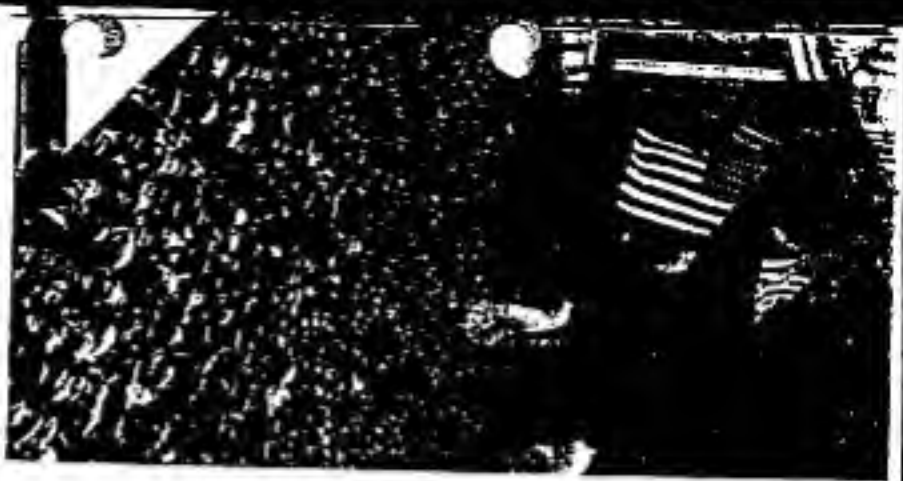
The story of why the comedian is an exile in Europe is a tangled one, but the details are fascinating and we will get along to them later in this series. After he embarked for Europe, the Department of

Exile from America for the Chaplins—
here with two of their children—
began in 1952 when they disembarked
in Chaplin's native England.





Charlie the parson (holding hat) clowning with Douglas Fairbanks (holding Charlie) on Wall Liberty Bonds in 1917. How he sneers at the U.S.A.



How Charlie produced A. Kline, from his exile here in Scotland, is a lot better than the



Charlie with wife, Gena, and five of their six children full except the baby. "I don't like children," Charlie says, "I don't like them." The seven other children of the two girls.

Chaplin takes off after the Statue of Liberty with a blunderbuss. When the smoke clears, the old gal is still there, and off Chaplin has to an aching shoulder—and the worst artistic flop of his career.

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in London in 1889, the same year that Thomas Alva Edison was perfecting an invention called the "Kinetoscope camera." Because Chaplin's genius lay in the arena, universal art of pantomime, and because the silent film projected his image into every movie house in every country in the world, his has been the unique honor of having made more human beings laugh than any other actor who ever lived. He became the first man in the world who was, literally, world-famous, and in his own lifetime. He himself once put it this way: "I am quite well known in Tibetan languages, where the name of Jesus Christ has never been heard." That's Charlie for you.

This fierce global adulation of Chaplin the actor clearly spun the head of Chaplin the man. His fairly turbulent years in America ended in 1915 on bitter and bombastic notes of mutual good riddance, in retrospect a sad show from any point of view. Charlie said the "Invisible Government" of America—whatever that means—was cramping his style. Most Americans, including millions who have enjoyed his films, and still do, felt the little fish he had grown was big for trousers that were once too big for him. The unrelucting Chaplin fade-out was the classic one, Charlie head-down with his long trail of beads—nostalgic. Or rather, and for the present anyway, in Switzerland. From the *Mamie de Ban*, the



Chaplin hams it up all day every day. At a party on his last birthday he remarked, "When you get to be 80, you don't want to eat a birthday cake, you want to eat your dinner."

The exile at his home, in Vevey, Switzerland, 31st March, 1967, and threat of legal action have turned the lion's head in a direction which may make him more again.

exile—was the temple in 1955, high on the vineyard hill overlooking Lake Geneva. Charlie Chaplin can look down through the bushes on the cherry-blossom road from Vevey. This is one of the superb natural beauty spots of Europe. Across the lake to France looms the Alps of Savoy. At the water's edge is the castle. Byron made famous in his *Poems of Childhood*; and the lakefront highway is the road Napoleon took on his march into Italy. Lysander, in his still-unpacked trench from Hollywood, Charlie has his Napoleon uniform, and with French voices he imitates somebody to do that.

(Continued on Page 54)



Charlie Chaplin's Stormy Exile

(Continued from Page 21)

Napoleon film and "wring the neck of the official legend."

It is a curious footnote to cinema history that the Chaplin Napoleon was the movie Charlie put aside in the late 1930's to make *The Great Dictator*. Chaplin's original Napoleon Churchill had even cost a wonderful gag-audience scene—Bo—er, off, naked in the bathtub, out-dips his haughty field marshals by splashing water all over them. In the Chaplin version, it is not Napoleon but his double who is seen to St. Helena. The true Napoleon, living quietly in Paris, becomes a pacifist, conceals a perfect scheme for world peace and is about to spring a trap of his to redeem the world. At the critical moment, news of his double's death comes in, which ruins the plan. In the last scene, walking along the Seine as his own "father" are brought back to rest in the Invalides, the true Napoleon, now a tramp whom nobody recognizes, makes a great curtain speech: "The news of my death is killing me."

When he first arrived in Vevey, at the beginning of 1933, Chaplin had half-baked notions of rebuilding the Napoleon. Then, in that most curious and exhilarating way that story ideas take up in the smelly of his soul, it was Vevey itself, plus his row with Arner that supplied Chaplin the plot he used. Vevey was once famous as a playground for European, crony and emigrant illegal aliens. And the King of Comedy had brought to it, to the delight of local bourgeois, a postscript of his former adventures. The international beach at the

Loud laughter, Chaplin's peppy satires as the United States do a good deal for the anti-American propagandists over here. The "British Chaplin" always sends a letter through his European club of writers. One very hot day the comedian invited a score of guests to his Vevey villa for cocktails. Host Chaplin, helping the waiter, announced everyone would soon enjoy a special treat, the "American national drink." A few minutes later, up came Charlie and the waiter, with long cool drinks for the eager guests. "The waiter" roared Charlie. Sometimes the man who was the world's most wonderful clown can play the painful little joke. "America's most famous ruler" has become a familiar picture caption in the press on this side of the Atlantic. Charlie

and Greta, as they make the grand tour of international café society, from the French Riviera to London's West End, from Marrakech in Morocco to the Italian Isle of Ischia to the Bay of Naples, looky get trip taking in the beach-scenery swimmers of competing celebrity couples—the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Leopold of Belgium and Princess Lilian, Kaiser and Princess Grace, and Ali Khan and Barbara, Charlie, who a well the times come along, can get plenty of laughs on the cruise. All he needs to draw a crowd are two forks and two restaurant rolls, and a report on his "Red Diner" from The Guild Bushy every body in the stakes. Charlie now has a new bit of restaurant pastiche. He swims like a fish, and his belly, to order casual.

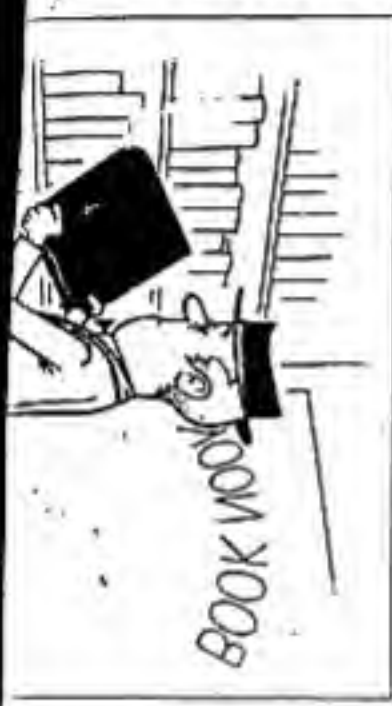
In preparing this report on Charlie Chaplin's exile in Europe, following in the footsteps of the folk comedian back and forth across the continent, it seems unwork-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

this reporter what a hilarious scenario scene it is in Chaplin himself. The madcap story of how Chaplin made the film—written in Switzerland, cast and filmed in London, cut and scored in Paris—is a four-year running joke. The elaborate stereotypes furnish hundreds of mirth. For any corresponding Hollywood producer seeking a grand script with a European backdrop, "The Chaplin Abroad" has everything.

There are several one-act scenes in the great slapstick tradition, all with their own twist: Charlie Buys a Villa... Charlie Leaves the Service in an Airplane... Donny's Southie Cousins at Charlie's... Charlie's World Peace Prize... Charlie's Experiences at the Queen of Spain... The Geneva Conference of Charlie and Chou... The London Conference of Charlie and Kew... Charlie Shows the Swiss How to Build a Town... Charlie Shows the Swiss How to Build a Swimming Pool.

Then there is a serial, still running. Charlie Chaplin vs. William Tell. Charlie Chaplin is currently having a trouble with his Swiss neighbors because the noise from a nearby rifle range, where Swiss civilian subjects practice for their national defense, annoys him. The Swiss, politically, have told him to go bug his head. Chaplin is taking to his roommen of neighboring communities from using the Vevey range. In one of his latest silent pictures, *The Circus*, Charlie and another clown did a performance William Tell act. The old clown and Charlie keep taking their out of the crowd, and a character. Then



just to take rubberneck looks at the house where Charlie lives with his fourth wife, Dora O'Neill. Charlie, daughter of the great playwright Eugene O'Neill, and their children.

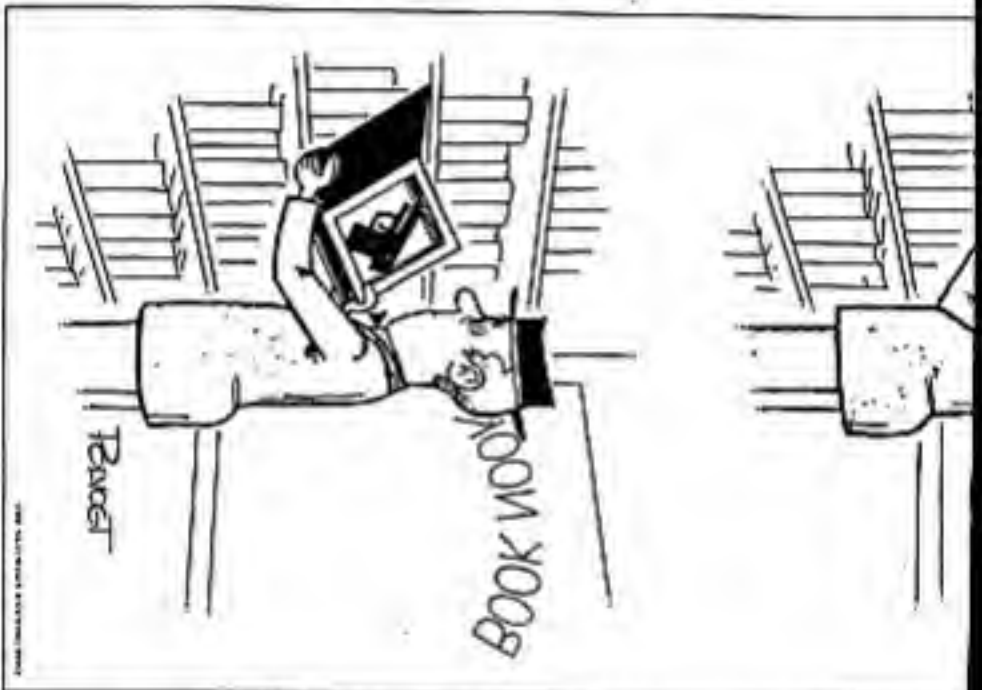
One evening, when exile Charlie was dining at the Three Crowns, he thumbed through the golden guest book and noted the names of famous royal exiles—Madame Ludovic of Bavaria, Elizabeth Empress of Austria, Alfonso and Eugenia of Spain, Egypt's Farouk. An idea was born. Charlie as a King in New York was first conceived as Charlie King Igor Shadlov, late of Exeter, arriving in Venice.

Charlie's first months in Venice were happy ones. He was even received in state by the local dignitaries. But, for reasons we shall come to later, a distinct cooling of his taken place between Charlie and the good Swiss citizens of Venice. Switzer-land began to bore Charlie. Some days, brooding up there in his Santa Barbara garden, Charlie goes restless. It's a long way from Beverly Hills, and for Charlie there is no road back. On his sixty-eighth birthday, last April, Charlie even got so lonely he invited the press in, a bare sign he was about to release another picture. The Charlie kids had been packed away.

Came on the Cde of Astor, and his caudal young wife Dora had baked him a cake. When he was handed the cake knife, the great pandemonium did one of his pieces of business for the photogra-pher.

"At my age, you don't want to eat a cake; you just want to cut your throat," Charlie saved his best gag, however, for the reporter who spotted the sheet of telegram been whisked on the table and asked, "Mr. Charlie, do many of those cables come from behind the Iron Cur-tain?"

Charlie, who never misses a cue line, put on his muggy, wistful smile and countered, "You mean from America?"



on his oxygen. Today, thirty years later, the big apple is right on his own head, and some starwars Swans are squeezing off and aiming low, and no allowance for wind-age. The Swans civilian soldiers, who have been singularly successful in defending the rugged terrain of their homeland, intend to win this suit—even if they lose Charlie as a homeleader in the process.

Other readers may trace themselves in this point—everybody out of step but Charlie. It's a familiar theme since Shoul-der Arms. That he had several monkey-ies on his shoulder we all remember from The Circus. And connoisseurs of old Charlie films, going way back to The Immortal, have always been perplexed by the furious, and hidden privilege he turned against the Statue of Liberty.

To a younger generation, who may ask what's eating Charlie Chaplin or how and why he left the U.S.A., the answer is that it is a very old story, a confusing story, and, like most spot funds, it has been go-ing on so long that no one knows, today, precisely when and how it began.

Even the day that Charlie Chaplin and the United States came to the parting of the ways, September 17, 1952, in New York harbor, the fade-out scene was played without a prepared script and the plot was chaotic. Many observers felt the actor got a most inadequate burn's rush. Many more, including members of our various patriotic societies, hinted it was the most wholesome good-evidence since the day we lost Benedict Arnold, in the same direction. There remain much mystery and confusion as to what was going on behind the scenes.

Chaplin had announced that he and his family were leaving on a long vacation trip to Europe. The re-entry permit as Charlie's British passport was valid for one year. On the sun deck of the Queen Elizabeth, as she was about to weigh anchor, stood Dora, the four Chaplin children, and her four Chaplin boys.

Continued on Page 103

(Continued from Page 85) more have been born since that day). Some fifty reporters were pursuing Chaplin—"Where is Charlie?" Oona knew, but Oona wasn't talking. Charlie was below, whiplashed from one first-class cabin to another, successfully evading the legal entanglements of a process server. (One Miss Kravetz, of Chicago, had a claim against United Artists for \$13,000, and Charlie was still a United Artists director.) It is a shame that this most hectic of Charlie's sustained chase scenes was never recorded on celluloid.

The Chaplins were two days at sea before the then Attorney General of the United States, James F. McNulty, issued a subpoenaed statement that he had instructed the Immigration authorities to hold Chaplin for a hearing to determine whether he would be allowed to re-enter the country. What were the charges? That, hinted the Attorney General, would be up to Mr. Chaplin. McNulty then went on to add, "If reasons about Mr. Chaplin are true, he is, in my judgment, an untidy character.... He has been publicly charged with being a member of the Communist Party, with grave moral charges and with making statements that would indicate a leaning, according to the usual standards of decency, toward a country whose hospitality has enriched him." In Europe the reaction to this bold statement was a spontaneous uproar in Chaplin's favor. It looked as though the comedian was being roughed up—dirty, like the way it looked then.

The prestige of the United States Government did suffer over here in Europe at this point. The Attorney General was the chief law-enforcement officer of the United States. Europeans took the view that whenever charged, he related to prefer against Chaplin, he had had agency of time (and) before the actor called Chaplin had been treated as the "Kiddie States."

It came the charge that he was the father, out of wedlock, of a now-famous star. There are several new things in what the FBI calls a new life. But for Chaplin the nightmare of a second Joan Barry scandal, the paternity case in which he was convicted by a Los Angeles jury of being the father of the unnamed girl's baby, must have been torturing.

This is Chaplin's grand-dad's version, and if true, it would explain a lot. Both those who insist that Chaplin had decided to leave the United States forever and those who believe he was persuaded into it now see the curious incident known as "Oona's Strange Birth" shortly after they landed in Europe. Charlie sent his wife high sailing back by plane, across an ocean and a continent, to his bank in Los Angeles. This perfectly fine to travel on her own American passport. Oona arrived on a Friday afternoon, just before the bank was closing for the weekend. There was a mad search for the letter of authority Charlie had left with the bank. This found, Oona accepted the contents of the sub-deposits: her clean cash, stocks and bonds, an estimated \$4,000,000 worth—and she ended them into her velvet. After selling certain other properties and converting the proceeds into a cashier's check, Oona hurried back to Europe. Obviously, since the treasure trove was in a rather neat little bundle, pack-up timer and all, Charlie was holding his best. But it is even more obvious that had Chaplin definitely known he was leaving Hollywood forever, he would have taken his valuables with him.

There is a variant version of Oona's departure. One of these persistent stories that crop up so often in the war-time Chaplin spy-story. It goes back to the summer of 1943, when Charlie came to the

public personality—except himself. This already got his coat his earlier friends, along with such diverse people as Lord Beaverbrook, Bernard Shaw, Lady Astor, William Randolph Hearst, King Albert of the Belgians. His skin include Patsy Berg at the grave of Rudolph Valentino, The Tontine, The Gorda Girl, and The Woman With a French Lover. Now he added a new plot of residence, Ross Truman Laurence's building. New York friends named accounting Chaplin that if some of this spy-story leaked down in Washington, it might cause trouble. According to one published version, the Attorney General did hear of this slanging take-off in the First Lady, and decided to show the book at the little fellow, former President Henry S. Truman, in a letter to this writer, said that this story "was once to me."

When Chaplin had a private, it is sure to crop up in his next picture. For four years, from his home in Switzerland, he kept saying that he was engaged to getting the wife of McCarthyism the best news. Such a claim, twiddled as Chaplin might have headed it all his best, would have been a stretch too. Instead, his A King in New York is a realistic satire of the much of anything, really. Chaplin's King, New Standard of European, a Balkan boarding house, it drives from his room because he wants to convert atomic power to peaceful purposes. The film goes off to a fair start as he flies into New York, starts giving a speech boasting freedom, and is interrupted as he talks. There is some funny business as the King gets caught in the swirling doors of American bureaucracy. But when Charlie, at King, questions the Un-American Activities Committee, all he can think of is the old Koytore gang of getting his finger caught in the fire hose and then giving the others a lesson.

Picture Chaplin produced on a shooting budget of \$1,400,000 and knew in advance would never run in the U.S.A. The real reason American audiences will not see A King is not censorship, as Chaplin has been hinting for European box-office purposes, but a private quarrel between Chaplin and the Internal Revenue Service. If Chaplin made money on any picture in the United States, the tax collectors would immediately grab it, because of the whole-sale clearing they say he has done in the past.

When Chaplin really becomes a bore is when he uses his picture and his carefully planned publicity to keep alive the legend of Chaplin as a victim of American with burning, though most of this is as phony as a seven-dollar bill. Chaplin amuses and because many Europeans—from the sidewalks in the nation, like does Charlie do it? Charlie arrived in Europe when a kind of sniping and sniping anti-Americanism, born fashionable among the elite, had percolated down to the man in the street. Already a symbol, through his pictures, of the Jew fellow's struggle against the tyranny of authority, Charlie was a natural in the role of persecuted artist being pursued by a fat-footed Uncle Sam, the Koytore Cop.

His initial reception, in September, 1952, was fantastic. The moment, the Queen Elizabeth touched anchor, briefly, at Cherbourg in France, plaudits of acclamations clamored aboard. Charlie, who usually pauses before the press, conducted himself with great aplomb. It must be some mistake, he said, and he and his family immediately returned to the United States. He threw out a teasing aside about his next picture. "The story of a P.P. in New

Department of Justice that had given Charlie a valid re-entry permit. Whether "solutions" about Mr. Chaplin are true, "who should know better than the Attorney General?" Chaplin, on his arrival in Europe, would have received a warm welcome anyway, as he did in 1921 and 1931. This time, because of Mr. Justice's statement, it was tumultuous. Charlie was welcomed right into the role of political martyr the moment he hit Europe.

What provoked Mr. Justice's action? I have made inquiries at the Department of Justice and I have asked Chaplin his version. Naturally, the versions differ. On the basis of available evidence, one has to conclude that there are certain things in life that can happen only to Charlie Chaplin. The Department of Justice presumably was preparing to move against Chaplin and intended to wait until he returned to the country. But the plan apparently leaked, and being McGovern made his announcement. Chaplin seemed convinced—wrongly—that the American Government, under special orders from President Truman, was out to throw the boom on him.

Since he arrived here in Europe in 1952, Chaplin has added to the general confusion. A born mythmaker, he has given several public versions of his troubles—the premiere of bankers on Hollywood, McCarthyism, Fascists in Washington, the American Legion, now this, now that, et cetera. In private, however, Chaplin recently told one of his closest friends in London the following land tale: Charlie says that in Hollywood, in the middle of 1933, he was visited by agents of the FBI—they could have been in connection with the granting of the re-entry permit. Several old and rather sticky matters in the dossier were gone over. Suddenly—according to Chaplin—

Chaplin is a notorious after-dinner lumped with clumsy political satire, a mimic, capable of riotous ribbing of any probably sensitive matter.



The Perfect Squelch

A schoolmaster who came to the United States from England in 1890 under the Fulbright program was assigned to a high school in Chicago. Most of the students there gave full attention to his lectures, especially when he was discussing the unusual problems of his small country. One girl, however, made it plain that she found him dull. The teacher therefore was pleasantly surprised when she asked a question.

"If more than fifty per cent of the Danish people live below sea level, as you said," she asked pretty, "then how do you bury the dead?"

A liter in the teacher's experience ran around the class. The girl leaped—until the teacher replied, "In their leading suit, of course."

Harold Berlin

travels home, not as a tourist, but as a man. First Street reporters swarmed about Charlie. He was ready to step gingerly about what soon became a triumphal procession.

Charlie was coming back to Bilgely, the country he had left behind for what looked like forever in 1912. He had never been wildly popular in his native land. Too many people knew him too well. Though a British subject, he had never served in any military capacity in either of two world wars. Once on an earlier visit he had stood up the Prime Minister on a luncheon date. And several of his Hollywood cracks—"I never earned more than three quid a week when I worked in England"—had drilled back. But now all was forgiven. When he reached London, the King and Queen of the cockneys in their mother-of-pearl button costumes led the state dance that escorted London-born Charlie and his wife, Oona, through cheering throngs in his hotel. So great were the crowds before the Savoy that evening that the police had to throw out special guards along the Strand. Long after midnight, warblings were playing on his hotel windows. Jovial Londoners sang for it's a jolly good fellow, plus an old pub favorite from World War I days:

The moon shined bright on Charlie

Charlie,

When he was a soldier

For the war of battle

And his little happy snuggly

They were married

Before we said 'I do

To the band leader.

Someone at Bilgely once remarked that the key to Charlie's character is a certain "nostalgia for the slums." When in London, usually in the evening, he slips out the

(Continued on Page 67)

**"GOOD FOR
NEW CARS
TOO!"**



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COOLING SYSTEM PREVENTS
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Only \$199

to the extent that the company is not a party to the dispute, the court will not consider the dispute as a matter of public policy.

Company - Contact

(Continued from Page 61) back door of his hotel. Then he walked across Waterloo Bridge to the ill-used location last of his own poverty-stricken, Dickensian club-house—across the Thames to Kensington and Lambeth, the Elephant and Castle Pub, Baker's Hall, where he saw his first magic-theatre shows, like *Herbert's Dying-Phantoms*. These dark scenes of South London have become landmarks to the world because they often inspired men for Chagall pictures. (The Killy, and are depicted on his memory, Kensington Oval, which threw up at Limekiln, was the notorious urinating spot where Chagall, the duck, met the beautiful actress, Betty Kelly, the first great flame in his life, and 'I, once that got away.

If Chagall's popular reception was fickle and generous, it was to be justified in print and ceremony by the official blizzard in exile. The premiere of *Limekiln* was due in a fortnight, and when the word came from Buckingham Palace that Queen Elizabeth would be present, there was real need among the knowing in the Establishment, who scorned the bad-faiths of high society—that this meant a royal reception, and a national front with Chaim Chagall against his wicked American detractors. There were a few euphemisms raised in the right places, however, that the next day the Palace announced that not the Queen, but Princess Margaret, would attend.

The gala premiere was at the Queen Theatre, in Leicester Square. More than 200 bobbers were needed to hold back a crowd of some 10,000 B.A.C. enthralled wingtips. Princess Margaret arrived with Lady Pamela Mountbatten, daughter of First Sea Lord Earl Mountbatten, Ruffo Boyers and Bonifays, passed out supporters London society, the Marquess of Milford Haven, the Duke of Athol, Lord Lindsay, Viscount Essex, Lord

Waldrop, pointed to his subconscious to remind them that he already had the largest of Hamner awarded to him on a roster sent by Artistic Herald. There was a quick headle, and then it was pointed to Charlie. "Ah, but this time you are promoted to Officer in the Legion," it was a crackle of immensity, Charlie and Oona were police-officers in the Blue Hound. There was a faintest but intensely golden confidence.

The president of the French Republic attended the official gala for the Chaplains at the Comédie-Française. To the delight of everybody present, with the possible exception of Occam, the play recounted in Chaplain's letter was Molière's *Don Juan*. There came the banquet given by the French Society of Authors and Composers, presided over by André Malraux, Minister of National Education. The play of the Fifth stage and women gathered as before to pay tribute. Carlo, the poet, president of the society, outlined the poets as "people" which "trained" the famous event of Latin recitals: "Only two criteria exist in history are his equal, Christ

Nobby Spoon

By Lawrence E. Spill

¹⁷ When looking upon a building in a strange city, we often find it difficult to find our way out.

Other Relevant Issues

Future Possible Inclinations

Very respectfully yours,

don't squander all help

Let's not miss this opportunity.

It's all in a day's work.

1

10

1

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... Then every year in Paris.

... and Napoleon. His glory shines like that of Joan of Arc, Louis XIV and Clemenceau. — There was a slightly polished look on the face of the Minister of National Education.

From Sweden, another country heard from the creak. Old Lagerblad, pronounced that Chaplin he awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1932. At this point, nothing would have been surprising. Charlie's victory tour of Europe commenced with a speech in Rome, married only by some rope ladders, tossed by a few ignoble Roman. Once again, a gall president of L'Espresso at the Santa Theresa, and this time a head of state. President of the Italian Republic Einaudi, attended.

Templeton was the word for Charlie. Of all the stars in an amazing career, this nearly-decade tour of Europe was his most remarkable conquest. The little fellow had gained his personal triumph against the great dignity of the United States Government. He had won, hands down, precisely because he was the little fellow.

Just as on that memorable afternoon in Shoulder Arms, when he captured the show of movement, Charlie could say, "I surrounded them." Political officers, in our embassies reported back to Washington that we were taking a prestige death-blow.

Ironically, it was Chaplin's character, victory over the Department of Justice that now set him up for a terrible parallel, and at the hands of the edicts within in the Chaplin repository of persecuting departments, the Internal Revenue Service. The XVI Amendment (Income Tax) was passed in 1913, one year before Chaplin for the big money, and ever since he has regarded

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 7/8/59

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: June 29, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GH*SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR
NAME CHECK REQUEST - STATE DEPARTMENTDeLoach
McGuire
W.C. SullivanTolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Name check on Charles Chaplin was received from State Department. John Becht, Branch Chief, Office of Security, Department of State, advised on 6-29-59 Chaplin has not applied for a visa to visit the U.S.; however, name check submitted in anticipation that Chaplin will request a visa in near future.

Chaplin, born 4-16-39 in London, England; entered U.S. for permanent residence 10-12-12; remained citizen of Great Britain, and has remained abroad with his wife and children on British passport since 9-52. On 4-15-53 the Attorney General of the U.S. issued press release announcing Chaplin had surrendered his U.S. re-entry permit to U.S. authorities in Geneva, Switzerland. This press release also referred to an order of the Attorney General, which had been outstanding since previous fall, that Chaplin be held for a hearing by Immigration authorities concerning charges of communist affiliations and moral turpitude should he seek to re-enter the U.S.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has conducted extensive investigation on Chaplin in this regard. Results of Bureau's Security Matter - C investigation (100-127090), which includes results of White Slave Traffic investigation (31-68496), previously furnished Attorney General and INS. Chaplin was acquitted in White Slave Traffic case which also involved paternity of child born to Joan Berry which received considerable publicity in early 1940's. 10-14-52 Security Matter - C summary report furnished State Department 1-6-53. This report includes information concerning White Slave Traffic investigation. State Department not in possession of 11-12-52 supplementary summary report, 4-7-53 and 7-10-53 Security Matter - C reports which are already in possession of Attorney General and INS.

bx It is interesting to note Bufiles reveal [redacted] on 12-28-57 advised R. E. Wick, Crime Records Division, that it appears Chaplin now feels quite repentant, wants to return to the U.S., believes he never will be able to do so, he is

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

REC-18

JUL 9 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/MSH

67 JUL 10 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11-year-old son is somewhat of a prodigy - its treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America.

ACTION:

State being referred to data previously furnished by the FBI; being furnished photostats of 11-12-52, 4-7-53 and 7-10-53 Security Matter - C reports; and being referred to INS for additional information concerning Charles Spencer Chaplin.

Wm

A

*Right. Let that State
handle information.
Also prepare concise
summary on Chaplin
for me. ✓*

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *air* **CONFIDENTIAL** DATE: July 2, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *hmv*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The following is set forth pursuant to Director's note on my memorandum of 6-29-59 advising of State Department name check request on Chaplin in anticipation of Chaplin's request for visa to visit U.S. The Director noted, "Right. See that State has all information. Also prepare concise summary on Chaplin for me. H." (U)

State has been furnished all information re Chaplin. The Attorney General (AG) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) also in possession of all information re Chaplin. (U)

BACKGROUND:

Charles Spencer Chaplin born 4-16-89 in London, England, and first came to U.S. in 1910 with vaudeville act. He entered U.S. for permanent residence on 10-12-12 and resided in U.S. until 9-52 when he departed with wife and children. The Chaplins reportedly leased or purchased home in vicinity of Lake Geneva, Switzerland, during early part of 1953. Chaplin has been married four times, Mildred Harris in London, England; Lita Gray (2 children born of this marriage); Paulette Goddard, movie actress; and present wife, Oona O'Neill, daughter of famous playwright Eugene O'Neill (6 children born of this marriage). He has never become citizen of U.S. (U)

INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVING CHAPLIN:

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1259 JSP/KGB
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 1-11-89

A White Slave Traffic Act investigation concerning Chaplin was instituted by Los Angeles Office on 8-17-43 based on allegations Chaplin induced one Joan Berry to travel from Los Angeles, California, to New York City and return in October, 1942, for immoral purposes. Investigation resulted in indictment of Chaplin, but at trial in Los Angeles, he was acquitted on 4-4-44. (U)

On 2-10-44 Chaplin and other individuals were indicted by Federal Grand Jury for allegedly conspiring to violate the civil liberties of Joan Berry. However, on 5-15-44 Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor dismissed charges against Chaplin when he was advised by U.S. Attorney Charles Cerr that Cerr received written instructions from Department of Justice to dismiss charges. (31-68496) (U)

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

67C-156/471 67-JUL-10-1959

CONFIDENTIAL

100-127490-186
JUL 9 1959

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A security-type investigation was conducted concerning Chaplin by Los Angeles Office on 9-9-46. Investigation developed information concerning Chaplin's contacts with Soviet officials, his activities in connection with communist front groups, and his association with persons known to be sympathetic to communism. On 12-29-49 the Department was advised, pursuant to its request, that from review of Bufiles it had been determined there were no leads available to use in trial who could offer testimony that Chaplin was or had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) or that he had contributed funds to C.P. (U) (100-127090)

b1

[REDACTED]

As early as 1923, Chaplin received favorable mention in "Pravda," official organ of the CP in Russia. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with communist activities since that time, but no proof has been developed to reflect actual membership in or contributions to CP. His associates have included known CP members, including Egon Erwin Kisch, Czechoslovakian national and member of Czechoslovakian and German communist parties; Lion Feuchtwanger, a refugee; John Howard Lawson and Theodore and Helen Dreiser, CP members in Los Angeles area; Clifford Odets, long-time CP member; and Gerhardt Eisler, well-known Soviet agent, and Hans Eisler, former Hollywood composer and acknowledged communist who was ordered by INS on 2-12-48 to voluntarily depart from U.S. in lieu of deportation. Chaplin was active in defense of Hans Eisler during deportation proceedings against Eisler in 1948. Information received in May, 1953, that Gerhardt Eisler, then living in East Germany, visited the Chaplins in Switzerland. (100-127090-31) (U) (C)

AFFILIATIONS WITH CITED ORGANIZATIONS:

Chaplin has been affiliated with or contributed to at least 16 cited organizations, including the Abraham Lincoln School, American Russian Institute of Southern California, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee, National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, People's Radio Foundation, United American Spanish Aid Committee, cited by AG; American Continental Congress for Peace, Artists Front to Win the War, Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Labor Conference for Peace, "New Masses," Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, the American Committee to Save Refugees, World Peace Congress, cited by congressional committees; and the Exiled Writers Committee, "Salute," cited by California Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

MISCELLANEOUS:

On 4-15-53 AG issued press release announcing Chaplin had surrendered his re-entry permit to American Embassy in Geneva, Switzerland. The "Los Angeles Herald and Express" in issue of 4-15-53 quoted Chaplin when giving up his re-entry permit as stating, "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America." (U)

b7c [redacted] on 12-28-57 advised R. E. Wick, Crime Records Division, that it appears Chaplin now feels repentant, wants to return to U.S., believes he never will be able to do so, he is dissatisfied abroad, etc. Chaplin's 11-year-old son is somewhat of a prodigy, resents treatment he is receiving, seems to have his "feet on the ground" and is also desirous of coming to America. (U)

INS has conducted extensive investigation on Chaplin in order to exclude Chaplin if he attempts to re-enter U.S. Bufiles reveal (100-127090-82) INS hopes to make a case against Chaplin sufficient to exclude him under provisions of Immigration and Nationality Act (Public Law 44, 82nd Congress) effective 12-24-52. INS expressed view that under this law INS hopes to exclude Chaplin on moral grounds. It desires to prove Chaplin conspired to cause one of his girl friends to abort. If Chaplin attempts to re-enter U.S., INS could place Chaplin under oath and if he denies charge, and if INS is able to establish the charge, Chaplin will be committing perjury. On the basis of charge alone, Chaplin would be mandatorily excludable under Immigration and Nationality Act. On other hand, if he admits charge, Chaplin will likewise be mandatorily excludable under Immigration and Nationality Act. (U)

ACTION: For information. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. ROSEN

DATE: July 12, 1962

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTORALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JSP/Ken

Pursuant to the Director's request of 7-11-62, there is attached a concise summary memorandum of information in Bureau files dated 7-2-59 concerning Chaplin. This memorandum contains background information, investigations involving Chaplin, contacts with Soviet officials, affiliations with numerous cited organizations, and miscellaneous information relating to him.

Subsequent to July 2, 1959, Bureau files reveal that the 10-1-59 issue of "Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion, mentioned in part that Chaplin who for many years "has given consistent support to the communist cause" was ordered barred from this country by the Attorney General in 1952 because of his "unsavory character" and statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." The article continued that in a National Executive Committee resolution adopted in 1952 the Legion stated that Chaplin "has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism" and his "views of personal morality have resulted in public censure." The article continued that Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," has never been shown in the United States. The film is reportedly a "vicious attack on the American constitutional form of government, particularly in the savagery of its assault of Congress." (100-418228-39)

In a report entitled "Communists in the Motion Picture Industry" dated April, 1960, prepared by the Public Relations Department, Hearst Magazines, Chaplin is indicated as being one among many signers of a brief amici curiae presented in October, 1949, to the Supreme Court on behalf of the "Hollywood Ten." (100-138754-1172)

The "Los Angeles Mirror," in an article of 8-31-60 entitled "Chaplin Is No Red, Says Clifford Odets," mentioned that Charles Chaplin has found another defendant in the playwright Clifford Odets who, according to the article, is one of the great individualists of our time. Odets, a long-time member of the Communist Party, stated "Charlie is not a communist at all. He is an anarchist - the only real anarchist I've ever met - he believes in no government at all."

53 AUG 6 1962
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. [redacted] EX-113
12 JUL 26 1962

ENCLOSURE
Newsclippings

NAME [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

His attitude is - the less government, the better. He'd be tossed out of Russia in two weeks if he ever got in there." According to the article, Odets described Chaplin as a "kind and generous man to whom money means nothing but to whom personal liberty means everything." (100-127090-A)

On 2-3-61 a New York informant furnished a copy of a report prepared by Martin Young, a committee leader, for the national meeting of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (cited by the Attorney General) which was held in New York on January 14 and 15, 1961, in which he urged the American people to "raise their voices and demand the return to our shores of that great world esteemed artist and humanitarian, Charles Chaplin, and Cedric Belfrage, editor of the National Guardian, and John Williamson, and many others unjustly exiled." (100-7046-3127)

"The New York Times" of 6-28-62 contained an article which revealed that Chaplin on 6-27-62 had been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford University, England. The article also reported that Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, received honorary Doctor of Law degrees at the same ceremony.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

Wans- ✓

Prepare a plain
paper summary
of public
source data
on Chaplin

7/12

Chaplin Outshines Rusk at Oxford



Secretary of State Rusk, left, and Eugene Black, president of World Bank, stand in academic procession at Oxford, where they were given honorary degrees. Left hats are worn by those receiving the Doctorate of Civil Law.

Charlie Chaplin in procession. He received Doctor of Letters degree as he wore the usual mortarboard.

By SEYMOUR K. KING
Special to The New York Times
OXFORD, England, June 27 —Dean Rusk and Eugene B. Black walked today with Charlie Chaplin in an academic procession that wound through the streets of Oxford to the University, where all three received honorary degrees.

The United States Secretary of State and the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, attired in soft velvet scholastic gowns and red robes, went largely unnoticed as they paced solemn-

Both Get Degrees, but Crowd Gives Actor Top Billing

ly along a few steps ahead of Mr. Chaplin.

Smiling broadly and nodding his stiff black mortarboard, the white-haired comedian acknowledged the applause of the large crowd and the shouts of "Good old Charlie!"

Mr. Rusk, a Rhodes scholar who was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree by the univer-

sity in 1934, and Mr. Black were made honorary Doctors of Civil Law. Mr. Chaplin received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

In Mr. Rusk's citation, read by A. N. Bryan-Brown, the Public Orator, the Secretary of State was described as a man most loyal to his colleagues and a strong bulwark of justice and freedom.

Mr. Black was said by the Orator to be a servant of man, kind and comparable to the late

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The New York Times
New York, New York
June 26, 1962
Page 1

100-1-1000-101

Rusk, Charlie Chaplin Win Oxford Degrees

LONDON, June 27 (UPI)—U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, cited as "a strong bulwark of justice and freedom," and British comedian Charlie Chaplin, who is barred from entering the United States, received honorary degrees today at Oxford University.

The two men chatted jocularly, downed the traditional peaches and champagne served at a party before the ceremony and then marched in a procession to Oxford town hall. Afterward they sat opposite each other at a special luncheon.

Chaplin, often accused of Communist leanings and a recipient of the Soviet Lenin Peace Prize, said later that there was "no bitterness" between him and Rusk.

The American secretary, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford 27 years ago, was awarded a doctor of civil law degree and was praised for "his journey, labors, wisdom and determination." Then he left for Portugal on the final stop of his five-nation tour of Europe.

Chaplin was described as "a man who sympathizes with the underdog" in the citation that accompanied his honorary doctor of letters award.

The 73-year-old comedian said he and Rusk met in a "completely friendly fashion."

"There was no bitterness between us, no bitterness at all," he said. "Bitterness is a very hard thing to keep up."

Chaplin's exclusion resulted from a paternity suit filed by his protegee, Joan Barry. In 1952, while on a grueling tour, he learned his re-

entry permit had been lifted by the United States. Since he had remained a British citizen during his years in America, this meant he could not return.

At a pre-ceremony party, called cocktail, Rusk and Chaplin were brought together for the first time since they arrived at Oxford yesterday. They shook hands and exchanged toasts. Neither would say later exactly what they talked about.

After chatting several minutes they joined in the procession with other honorwinners—including World Bank President Eugene R. Black, violinist Yehudi Menuhin, artist Graham Sutherland, and Helen Cox, former Harvard University lecturer.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
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Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

The Washington Post and Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
June 28, 1962
Page A-12

100 100 100

CHAPLIN PLANNING 2 MORE COMEDIES

He Asserts at Oxford That
He Is Not Hostile to U. S.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
OXFORD, England, June 28.—Charlie Chaplin, now an honorary Doctor of Letters from Oxford University, said today that he planned two more films. One will be a comedy, with his son Sydney, and the other a parody on historical spectacles. The comedian explained the films will be Mr. Chaplin's last since 1907.

The last film Mr. Chaplin made was "A King in New York," in which he ridiculed many aspects of American life, from television commercials to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The film was not shown in the United States, at Mr. Chaplin's request.

Mr. Chaplin, 33 years old, spoke of his plans before flying home to Switzerland, where his wife, Oona, daughter of the late Eugene O'Neill, the dramatist, is expecting their eighth child. He said he was also busy on his autobiography.

He said he was just finishing the script of his comedy. "It's something I've had in mind for many years," he added. "It has been half-written for the last ten years."

Burlesque Planned

"It's not slapstick burlesque. I have some very funny business which I've been keeping and cooking up."

Speaking of his past "difficulties" with America, Mr. Chaplin said:

"I have no bitter feeling about America now," he said. "It is not a thing one can carry over from my best friends—my Americans. I like them. They

concerned every word in my mouth." "Writing a book," he said, "is like developing a photograph, and they come out very well. What happened to me—I can't remember as without the country for that. There are many admirable things about America and about their system too. I have no ill feeling. I carry no hate. My only enemy is time."

Under Frequent Attack

Mr. Chaplin frequently has been attacked in the United States as a supporter of Left-wing movements. He says he has never been a Communist.

In 1952, after he and his family had left the United States for Europe, the Attorney General's office announced that he could not return until he had satisfied the immigration department that he was a fit person. Later he paid \$125,000 to settle claims that he owed \$750,000 in back taxes and interest.

Today Mr. Chaplin was vehement in his attack on the clear suspicion I think the scientists are now bringing. He even said the politicians," he said. "They have peddled this frankenstein and placed it in the hands of blind rats men. It is outrageous yet we stand by it—that goes for the whole of the world."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

New York Times
New York, New York
June 29, 1962
Page 3.

Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld.

"Endowed as he is with the finest shrewdness, benevolence and authority, he has acted in many parts of the world as a new and most useful kind of ambassador," the citation declared of Mr. Black.

The degrees were conferred this year in the cramped chamber of the Oxford Town Hall instead of in the Sheldonian Theatre, which is undergoing repairs.

Audience Cheers Chaplin

The audience broke into loud applause as Mr. Chaplin stepped forward to receive his degree.

His citation, in which he was addressed as "Carlson Spencer Chaplin," opened with a line from the Latin poet Juvenal: "The hardest blow that poverty can deal is that the poor are laughed at."

"But our guest, having endured poverty as a boy, got himself laughed at on purpose and most successfully," the citation said.

It continued: "In all his films you will find the humor and the generosity of a man who sympathizes with the underdog."

At the conclusion of the citation, the comedian was hailed as "a twentieth-century Romaine." Romaine was a Roman actor who was born a slave and later achieved great popularity for his grace and de-

grace on the stage, especially in comic roles.

Mr. Chaplin has frequently been a center of controversy, first in a paternity suit and then as a supporter of Left-wing movements. He repeatedly said that he was not and never had been a Communist. Instead, he described himself as a "peace monger."

In the fall of 1952, while Mr. Chaplin was on the way to Europe with his fourth wife, the former Constance O'Neill, and their children, the Attorney General's office announced that the comedian could not return to the United States until he satisfied the Immigration Service that he was a fit person.

Mr. Chaplin and his family settled in Switzerland in relative seclusion. In 1953, it was announced that he had paid \$425,000 to the United States to settle claims that he owed \$700,000 in back taxes and interest.

Nashville Gave Degree

In other presentations, Tishell Memorial, the violinist, was made an honorary Doctor of Music.

Honorary degrees of Doctors of Letters also were conferred on Graham Sutherland, the painter; Helen Mead Cann, a historian and lecturer at Harvard University; and George Ostrogorsky, director of the Byzantine Institute at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Dr. Frederic Bartlett, a Cambridge University psychologist and specialist in the study of memory, was made an honorary Doctor of Science.

Mr. Runk had interrupted his series of diplomatic conferences in European capitals to come to Oxford. He left later for talks in Lisbon, Portugal.



DEAN BUSH

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

EUGENE BLACK

... Among recipients of honorary doctorates at England's Oxford University

Re-enter the 'Little Tramp'

It has been ten years since the United States Government decided that Charles Spencer Chaplin, a native of Britain who had lived long in this country without becoming a citizen, could not be readmitted after a trip abroad until he had satisfied the Department of Justice that he was "fit." Mr. Chaplin retired to Switzerland. Last week he was in Britain to receive, in company with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, an honorary degree from Oxford University.

The photographs that show him in the academic procession will not remind any old-timer of the supreme comedian who appeared in "The Gold Rush," "Shoulder Arms" or "The Kid." But the little tramp lives, and will live until the last of the films that show him in action have turned to dust. His thoughts may go back, as many other thoughts will do, to the days when the boy from the London slums had a big house above Beverly Hills and ruled a mimic world that included Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks the Elder, and Harold Lloyd.

The creator of the little tramp was a moody man, moving between elation and profound depression, deeply sympathetic to the extremes of the poor. In his unhappy later years the Communists tried to use him for their purposes, as they did other gifted men. He insisted that he never had belonged and never would belong to the humorous fraternity of the Left.

And now those of us who never saw him in the flesh, but did see him gratefully on celluloid, look at the aging figure coming up to take his Oxford honor; and what we see is the little tramp with the toothbrush mustache, the battered hat tipped disarmingly over one eye, the shoes that never fitted, and the cane twisted with such disarming deftness. We see him walking into the mist as he walked out of so many of his pictures. We do not believe the Republic would be in danger if the present Administration lifted the ban that was imposed in 1952 and if yesterday's unforgotten little tramp were allowed to amble down the gangplank of a steamer or a plane in an American port.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. DeLoach	_____
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Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The New York Times !!
New York, New York
July 3, 1962
Page 28

ENCLOSURE 100-1-76-1-187

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. Rosen *R* DATE: 7/14/62

FROM : G. H. Scatterday *GHS*

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
FORMER HOLLYWOOD ACTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-11-79 BY 1259 JJP/KEN

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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By memo dated 7/12/62 there was furnished a summary memorandum of information in Bufiles concerning Chaplin. Mr. Tolson asked that a summary of public source data be prepared on Chaplin.

There is attached a memorandum relating to Chaplin which sets forth data secured from public sources. It is noted that the information up to and including September, 1947, has previously been reported and approved by the Director, Mr. Tolson, and other officials. The memorandum contains data not only prior to 1947 but information received by the Bureau subsequent thereto.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson *Hand R*
- 1 - Mr. Belmont *John*
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Name Check Section
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

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100-1-71-188

10 JUL 26 1962

CC MR. TOLSON

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Photo Encl. Legat Bern
 OCT 10 1963
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 BY: *WJW-JK*

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
 - 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Name Check Section
 - 1 - Mr. *[redacted]* *b7c*
- July 14, 1962

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
 Also known as: Charlie Chaplin
 and Charley Chaplin

CLASS. & EXT. BY *1259 JYP/ken*
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
 DATE OF REVIEW *2/14/82*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED UNLESS SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Both of his parents were in the theatrical profession. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London and was married the second time to Lita Grey. His third wife was Paulette Goddard, from whom he was divorced in 1942. He married his fourth and present wife Oona O'Neill in June, 1943. Chaplin has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age at which time he was employed in Vaudeville and the legitimate playhouses. He came to the United States initially in 1910. His screen debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. Shortly thereafter, he became a producer and constructed his own motion picture studios in Hollywood, California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is one of the founders of the United Artists Corporation.

EVIDENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ASSOCIATION WITH KNOWN COMMUNISTS

On February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 30, 1923, stated that "Pravda," official Soviet newspaper, printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "Pravda" gave a great boost to "Communist Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party. (61-20-67)

On August 6, 1942, it was claimed that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." It was alleged that on a list of communist members who were in this group of intellectuals the name of Charlie Chaplin appeared. (100-3-45)

ENCLOSURE

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as saying he was not concerned with the spread of communism after the war as he could live on \$25,000 a year. (61-6211-210, pg 2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

An article in "The Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication in January, 1956, of December 21, 1942, by Sender Garlin, said the simplest way to compile the "Honor Roll of 1942" would be to list those individuals attacked by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. On this list would be the name of Charlie Chaplin and others. The article then attacks Pegler for his attacks on Charlie Chaplin.

(100-49101-A)

The "Los Angeles Times" of March 23, 1945, said that Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of America was to be the guest of honor at a dinner on March 24, 1945, at the home of Dalton Trumbo, alleged Communist Party member, in Beverly Hills, California. David Hanna in his column in the "Los Angeles Daily News," referring to this party, said that Chaplin had been invited to attend.

(39-915-2545, page 15)

An article in the "Washington Post," Washington, D.C., for March 27, 1947, by Mary Spargo, reported the testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature. The article pointed out that Tenney had named Chaplin as one of those giving aid to the communists.

(61-7582-A)

Chaplin is reportedly a close contact of Herbert Joseph Biberman, 3259 Veranda Drive, Hollywood, California, a motion picture director allegedly active in intellectual communist circles.

(100-203581-3702, page 469)

"The Worker" (the Sunday edition of "The Daily Worker") for June 8, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" (generally regarded as the Communist Party daily news organ) for June 4, 1947, carried articles saying that Chaplin was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent."

(100-15877-A)

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CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

An article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," on July 5, 1947, carried an article entitled, "Proceed with the Witch Hunt." This article points out the results of a press conference held by Chaplin on the occasion of the release of his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux." One of the questions asked of Chaplin was, "Mr. Chaplin, are you a communist sympathizer?" He answered, "I am not a communist." The next question was, "Are you a communist sympathizer?" The answer was, "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by communist sympathizer. During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer." Chaplin was asked, "Are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" His answer was, "Yes, and I am very proud of that fact." He was then asked, "Are you aware that his brother, Gerhardt Eisler, is a communist agent?" To this he replied, "I know nothing about his brother. I know nothing about whether he is a communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler were a communist?" His reply to this query was, "No." He was then asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference."

The "Los Angeles Herald-Express" of December 10, 1948, shows a picture of Herbert Biberman, a film director and one of the "Unfriendly" witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee, holding a check for \$200 donated by Chaplin during a rally at which Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, spoke.

In December, 1952, the American Legion magazine contained an article concerning Chaplin. This article indicated that several years after Chaplin's arrival in the United States, he told an interviewer "I shall never forget the extraordinary emotion I felt...I realized intuitively that I was going to achieve my destiny in America...I had so profound an inward assurance of this that I had to tell the others, with all the over-emphasis and conceit of callow youth. Raising my arm in salute to New York, I yelled, 'I give you fair warning, America! I'm coming to conquer you!'" This article continues

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

that Chaplin not only conquered America, but in a sense, he conquered the world. Further, his conquest has been tinged with more and more bitterness and he has made an inordinate number of enemies. This article continued that Chaplin once labeled himself a disciple of the French philosopher Anatole France, who, said Chaplin, "philosophically knows nothing of good or bad much the same as myself. As for ideals, they are dangerous things, barren of results, and for the most part, false." The article continued that had Chaplin stuck, even to this rather cynical view of himself, things would not have been so bad, because the public is accustomed to seeing its artistic geniuses misbehave and in Hollywood's weird climate of opinion and occasional moral lapse is often a help at the box office. The article stated as a result of Chaplin's disinterest in personal ethics, he became a fellow traveler of communism.

- 4 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

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EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN (U)

John Leech, an alleged Communist Party member, in testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected \$500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee. (100-127- (U)

Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charlie Chaplin who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross...." (100-127090-13, page 10) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

On April 10, 1940, it was rumored in Hollywood, that Zina Voynow, over the signature of Charlie Chaplin, had sent telegrams giving Chaplin's permission to use some of his films for the Charles Chaplin Festival in Moscow, Russia. One telegram went to Ivan Bolshakov, Committee on Cinema, Moscow, Russia, and the other went to Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia. In the telegrams he urged the exchange of cultural achievements between the two countries. In the telegram to Harriman, he said, "...I consider it necessary to support every move which cements friendship of the two nations...." (100-203581-3416, pg. 50, 51) (U)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED]

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

b1
[REDACTED]
(C)

David Platt in "The Worker" of March 5, 1944, said that Chaplin had been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. The article said that Chaplin was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship and that the Fascist press had been bounding him for this ever since. (U)

b1
[REDACTED]
(C)

On May 28, 1946, the "Los Angeles Examiner" reported the results of the party given by Constantin Simonov aboard a Russian ship. Chaplin's photograph was in the paper and the account which appeared underneath the photograph referred to an alleged remark made by Chaplin wherein he referred to the United States Customs officials as the "American Gestapo." While aboard the Russian ship, a Russian propaganda film extolling the virtues of the Soviet system and berating the capitalist system was shown. (U)

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS (U)

"The Daily Worker" of April 6, 1943, announced the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, to promote better understanding between the United States and the USSR, which was considered essential to winning the war. It identified Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the new organization. (U)

"The Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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7, 1943. (U)

According to "The Peoples World," west coast newspaper of the Communist Party, on October 23, 1943, Chaplin was on the motion picture committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The "Los Angeles Times" of November 11, 1943, carried an article saying that a celebration of the American-Soviet relations was to be held at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. Chaplin was reportedly scheduled to be present.

The "California Jewish Voice" of November 16, 1943, said that the Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship held a rally at the Shrine Auditorium on November 16, 1943. At this rally, Chaplin reportedly made a \$250 contribution.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PROSOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

On April 22, 1943, Chaplin was observed in attendance at the Filmarte Theater, 1228 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, California, at a showing of the Russian-made picture, "Baltic Deputy," sponsored by the American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

A news release of the Overseas News Agency on May 1, 1944, at Moscow, said that a tribute to Charles Chaplin as a "Militant Humanist" who "worships love and puts up a one-man fight against life," was paid in Moscow that day at a meeting of the Soviet Cultural Organization dedicated to the screen star. The meeting was sponsored by Voks, a society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries. The feature of the meeting was a speech by Solomon Michoels, noted Russian actor. Michoels, who met Chaplin while he was in this country, said his courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture, "The Great Dictator," was great.

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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AFFILIATIONS WITH THE ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

It has been alleged that the Artists Front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the reported purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942, with Chaplin as the honorary chairman of this organization. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening. He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades, Yes, I mean comrades. When one sees the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrade." He added, "The columnists and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Timoshenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here..." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder...and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves...They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in "The New York Times" of October 17, 1942, page 16, and "PM" on the same date. (100-153338-4 pages 1,6)

"The Daily Worker" of July 23, 1942, said that 60,000 people urged a second front at a rally in Madison Square Garden. During this rally a speech by Chaplin was telephoned from Hollywood. During his speech he said, "The fate of the Allied Nations is in the hands of the Communists." He then strongly urged the opening of a second front. (100-97-5-A)

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

In an article in the publication, "Challenge - The Voice of Youth," published July 5, 1947, there is set forth the results of an interview by the press with Chaplin. During this interview Chaplin, in answer to a question on his war record, said that he had made many speeches calling for a second front. He said, "I spoke what was in my heart and in my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone. General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people it turned out were of the same opinion."

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

It has been alleged that Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee. (100-7061-A)

"The Daily Worker" of October 19, 1942, said that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would hold a dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October 27, 1942, as the first major public function based on Vice President Wallace's speech, "The Century of the Common Man." The purpose was to raise funds for the rescue from the Vichy concentration camps, the anti-Fascist unionists, and political refugees. Chaplin was listed as a sponsor of the affair. (100-7061-A)

On November 25, 1942, it was rumored that the "All Chicago Committee to Salute our Russian Ally" staged a program in tribute to the Soviet people on the ninth anniversary of American-Soviet relations at 220 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Chaplin was introduced and spoke. He criticized the anti-Communist propaganda. He said, "We are no longer shocked by Russian purges. They liquidated the Quislings and Lavalis, and it was too bad that Norway, Hungary, and other countries didn't do the same. The stigma against Russia is being dissolved like mist in the sun. They say they are Godless people. I think they must have eternity in their souls to fight as they are fighting. Anyone who dies for an ideal must have a little religion... Russia is fighting for Communism and let's face it. They like the system." With reference to his own politics he said, "They ask me what I want. I want a change and don't want the old rugged individualism...rugged for a few, ragged for many." (100-3-14-1170 page 40)

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

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A small circular distributed by the American-Russian Cultural Association, Incorporated, reflects that in November, 1944, Chaplin was a "Board of Honorary Advisors."

"The Morning Freiheit" (a Jewish language paper reportedly Communist controlled) for August 25, 1945, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Square Garden on August 29, 1945, sponsored by the New York CIO and Chaplin, ~~and others.~~

(100-8754-24 page 4)

A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. ~~100-8754~~ (100-71076011, page 17)

CHAPLIN AND JOAN BERRY

Chaplin's activities with one Joan Berry in 1943 and 1944, was the subject of considerable talk in Hollywood. It was reported that Chaplin authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for the transportation of Joan Berry and her mother to New York, leaving Los Angeles, California, on October 2, 1942, via the Santa Fe Railway. He left for New York himself on October 12, 1942. Chaplin took Berry to dinner in New York several times following his appearance in New York, on October 16, 1942, at the Artists Front to Win the War Rally.

Thereafter, Berry returned to the Waldorf Astoria apartment of Chaplin, where the alleged immoral acts took place. The following day Chaplin gave Berry \$300 to return to Los Angeles, California. She left for Los Angeles on October 28, 1942. Between the time she returned to Los Angeles and January, 1943, she allegedly had numerous trysts with Chaplin. On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles returned a true bill of indictment against Chaplin, charging him with violation of the Mann Act in two counts. The first count charged him with transporting Berry to New York, and the second count charged him with transporting her from New York to Los Angeles. He was tried in Los Angeles, the trial commencing on March 21, 1944, and ending April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted. (31-68496-172, Ser. 238)

On February 10, 1944, a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three indictments against Chaplin charging him and others with violations of Title 18, Section 51, 52 and 58, United States Code, for conspiring to violate the

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Charles Spencer Chaplin

civil liberties of Joan Berry. The indictments were based on the activities of the subjects subsequent to the arrest of Berry on January 1, 1943, by the Beverly Hills Police Department through the person of Claude R. Marple. after, Robert Arden, admittedly acting for Chaplin, appeared before Captain W. W. White of the Beverly Hills Police Department with the request that Judge Charles J. Griffen send Berry out of California. On January 2, 1943, Berry was sentenced to 90 days by Griffen. The sentence was suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. Judge Griffen had been advised by Arden that Chaplin would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Thereafter, on January 5, 1943, Captain White escorted Berry to the train. Berry returned to California in April, 1943, and visited Chaplin's home on May 7, 1943, allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him. At that time Tim Durant, close friend of Chaplin, reportedly called the Beverly Hills Police Department and had her rearrested. The following day Judge Griffen sentenced Berry to thirty days in jail. On May 11, 1943, Durant, working in the interests of Chaplin, reportedly had one Minna Wallis obtain the services of Judge Cecil D. Holland and was instrumental in getting Berry out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of the state.

On May 15, 1944, Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor dismissed the charges against Chaplin.

On June 3, 1943, a suit was filed in the State Court in Los Angeles by Gertrude E. Berry, mother of Joan Berry, on behalf of Joan Berry's unborn child, seeking to obtain money from Chaplin for the support of this child. The child was born on December 23, 1943.

Joseph Scott, a Los Angeles Attorney represented Joan Berry in her paternity suit against Chaplin.

Mike Gold in his column, "Change the World," in "The Daily Worker" of January 19, 1945, said that the paternity suit against Chaplin by Joan Berry was a part of a campaign of character assassination started by the Hearst, McCormick, and Fascist Press of America when Chaplin produced "The Great Dictator," which lampooned Hitler and Mussolini.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION REGARDING CHAPLIN'S DEPARTURE FROM
THE UNITED STATES AND HIS LIVING ABROAD

"Variety," a theatrical trade paper, in its issue of September 20, 1950, contained an article in which it was stated that Chaplin was planning to film the greater part of his picture "Limelight" in England, but that his plans hinged on his securing a United States State Department guarantee that he could return to this country. This permission was necessary inasmuch as Chaplin had never become a United States citizen. "Variety," for September 27, 1950, indicated that Chaplin was attempting to seek a re-entry permit before leaving the United States.

Chaplin left the United States September 17, 1952, on what was planned as a six-months world tour with his wife and children.

"The Daily Worker" of April 21, 1953, contained an article dated London, April 20, in which it mentioned that Chaplin had given up his residence in the United States and told a press conference that he had taken that step because the "yellow press" and "powerful reactionary groups" in the United States have singled out and persecuted liberal individuals there.

In February, 1954, Chaplin's wife announced in London that she had surrendered her American citizenship and had become a British subject. It is noted that two days following Chaplin's departure from the United States the Attorney General of the United States ordered Chaplin's re-entry barred pending a hearing as to whether he held political views inimical to the United States, and whether he was guilty of "grave moral charges" that would make him unfit to return to the United States.

The "Los Angeles Herald and Express" in its issue of April 15, 1953, mentioned in an article that Chaplin had forever abandoned the country that had made him famous and declared that he would never return to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

The article also mentioned that it had been announced in Washington, D.C., that rather than merely ignore his re-entry permit, Chaplin made an appointment with the United States Consul in Geneva, Switzerland, and tossed the permit on the Vice-Consul's desk and stated "I have no further use for it. I'm never returning to America."

According to the "Daily Mail," a London, England, newspaper of January 22, 1953, Chaplin stated "I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me before I need Hollywood."

The "Daily Express," a London, England, newspaper of January 2, 1953, reported that Chaplin had purchased a home overlooking Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECENT INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAPLIN

The "New York Herald Tribune" of December 30, 1958, reported that Chaplin had paid the United States Government \$425,000 to settle the \$700,000 he owed in back taxes and interest. The article continued "that the out-of-court settlement ended a five-year-old struggle between the Federal tax collectors and the comedian who left the United States in 1952 after a forty-two-year Hollywood career."

The October 1, 1959, issue of "Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion, mentioned in part that Chaplin who for many years "has given consistent support to the communist cause" was ordered barred from this country by the Attorney General in 1952 because of his "unsavory character" and statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." The article continued that in a National Executive Committee resolution adopted in 1952 the Legion stated that Chaplin "has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism" and his "views of personal morality have resulted in public censure." The article continued that Chaplin's latest film, "A King in New York," has never been shown in the United States. The film is reportedly a "vicious attack on the American constitutional form of government, particularly in the savagery of its assault of Congress."

The "Los Angeles Mirror," in an article of August 31, 1960, entitled "Chaplin Is No Red, Says Clifford Odets," mentioned that Charles Chaplin has found another defendant in the playwright Clifford Odets who, according to the article, is one of the great individualists of our time. Odets, a long-time member of the Communist Party, stated "Charlie is not a communist at all. He is an anarchist - the only real anarchist I've ever met - he believes in no government at all."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Spencer Chaplin

In an article appearing in a news letter entitled "Vagabonding with Vanderbilt" dated June 20, 1962, it was indicated that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had visited Chaplin in Switzerland and Chaplin had advised him that he had just sold his autobiography to an English publisher for over a quarter million dollars. The news letter mentioned that Simon & Schuster will bring it out in the United States and that it will not be syndicated first by any magazine.

"The New York Times" of June 28, 1962, contained an article which revealed that Chaplin on June 27, 1962, had been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford University, England. The article also reported that Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, received honorary Doctor of Law degrees at the same ceremony.

"The New York Times" in an editorial dated July 2, 1962, mentioned that it had been ten years since the United States Government decided that Chaplin could not be readmitted to the United States after a trip abroad until he had satisfied the Department of Justice that he was "fit." The article continues by briefly outlining Chaplin's career as an actor while in the United States and mentioned that they did not believe the Republic would be in danger "if the present administration lifted the ban that was imposed in 1952 and if yesterday's forgotten little tramp were allowed to amble down the gangplank of a steamer or a plane in an American port."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 8/6/62

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont

1 - Sullivan

1 - [redacted] b7c

TO : MR. BELMONT *for* DATE: July 24, 1962

FROM : W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

SUBJECT: HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On July 24, 1962, in accordance with the Director's instructions, public source material concerning Chaplin was furnished to Judge McGranery. He was most appreciative of the Director's assistance in this matter. [redacted]

McGranery told the Liaison Agent that in discussing this case with an editorial writer of "The New York Times" the writer had alleged that McGranery as Attorney General had blocked Chaplin's return to the U. S. McGranery said this simply is not true; that he had insisted that Chaplin be subject to the same hearing procedures as anyone else and should not be given preferential treatment because of his wealth and notoriety. McGranery said there are many industrious, hard-working people seeking entry into the U.S. who could make more of a contribution than could Chaplin with his background. [redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

V. 5 [redacted]
-17c-7

b7c (4) [redacted] hmm

[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

REC-32

EX-108

10 JUL 31 1962

2 - AUG 2 1962

396

189

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/5/63

FROM : Legat, Bern [REDACTED] (C)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR.
[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1258 JSP/MEW
IN ACCORDANCE WITH
FEDERAL REGISTER
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9-5-83

The 9/6/63 issue of the English language newspaper "Weekly Tribune", published in Geneva, Switzerland, contained an item indicating that CHAPLIN continues to reside at Manoir des Bains, Vevey, Switzerland, with his wife and children. (U)

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern

mls

REC-54

100-127090-190

6 SEP 26 1963

22 10 11 27 VII 63

DO NOT WRITE ON
REC-54

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-54

100-127090-110

Legal Attache, Bern

(C) b1

9/13/63

b7c

1 - Mr.

Director, FBI

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. - Summary -

(C)

B-7C R 4-28-25 or 6-28-25

GER. SWITZ

Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr. was reportedly born either on 4/28/25 or 6/28/25 to the well-known comedian and film producer, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Sr., who has been residing in Switzerland for a number of years. Subject's mother was Lita Grey. Chaplin's birth date is probably 4/28/25 as his brother, Sidney Chaplin, was born 3/30/26 to Charles Spencer Chaplin, Sr., and Lita Grey. (U)

The only information concerning captioned individual in Bureau files of a pertinent nature is that Chaplin and his brother, according to an article in the 4/24/55 issue of the "Washington Post and Times - Herald," had produced a picture in Germany entitled "Columbus Discovered Krahwinkel" which was said to be violently anti-American. (U)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JJP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-13-83

MAILED 10
SEP 16 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SEP 26 1963

RECEIVED

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/20/63

FROM : ~~Special Agent in Charge~~ [redacted] - (c) b1SUBJECT: CHANGED
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, SR.
[redacted] - (c)

The title in this case is changed to indicate the true name of subject. (u)

ReBulet 9/13/63. (u)

From the contents of reBulet it is obvious that the article in the newspaper actually refers to the comedian and film producer CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, SR. (u)

- 3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bern

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 JRP/KEH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9-20-83

EX-103

100-127070-191
25 SEP 24 1965

EX-103

- A Check of Bureau Files reveals
() No record re
() No pertinent data re
() No identifiable data re
() No additional data re

OCT 8 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

206 23 11 22 11 23

Habitat Check

November 21, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th NW
Washington, D.C.

Sire:

I am researching the circumstances surrounding Charles
(Charlie) Spencer Chaplin's decision to leave the United
States, and the subsequent denial of reentry by the U.S.
government.

I would appreciate correspondence relating to me any
unclassified information concerning not only the role of the
F.B.I. in this case, but also the Mann Act (white-slave-traffic
Act of 1910) and Charlie Chaplin's paternity suit in California.

If your files contain nothing on any aspect mentioned,
I would be grateful for an address to which to write to receive
such information.

Any additional information would also be appreciated.
My address is given below.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KCH

Thank you

84 NOV 24 1964

EIGHT

100-12709-1

REC-114

NOV 24 1964

W. J. ...
S. ...

b7c

b7c

November 27, 1964

REC-100-127090-192

NOV 27 1 11 PM '64
FBI
RECEIVED ROOM

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 21st has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

You may wish to direct an inquiry in this regard to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 119 D Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20536.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

b7c

MAILED 4
NOV 27 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent and [REDACTED] are not identifiable in Bufiles.

b7c

inf (3)
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-13-79 BY 1259 JSP/STH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

66 DEC 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

BAH
63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/27/65

FROM : Legat, Buenos Aires

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (c) b1

CLASSIFIED AND
EXEMPTED BY 1258
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9-27-85

On 7/20/65 and during subsequent contacts in August, 1965
ROBERT E. ARDEN, [REDACTED]

advised that he is presently negotiating with a German publisher concerning a book he has written regarding the captioned individual. ARDEN said that he was previously associated with CHAPLIN several years ago in the production of one of the latter's pictures, and that as a result of this association CHAPLIN owes him \$17,500.00, which he refuses to pay. ARDEN said that the book he is planning to publish will disclose many details of CHAPLIN's private life, and that he is publishing it in Germany rather than the U. S. because of the libel laws prevailing in the U. S. would make its publication there unwise.

ARDEN stated that at one time he had cooperated with the Bureau in furnishing information concerning CHAPLIN. He said that he remains ready to furnish any additional information desired by the Bureau regarding CHAPLIN, although all pertinent data in his possession has already been made available.

It is noted that at the present time ARDEN is visiting in New York, but expects to return to Argentina, [REDACTED]

The Bureau is requested to advise whether or not it desired this office to attempt to obtain further data concerning this matter and whether or not ARDEN has, in fact, cooperated with the Bureau in the past.

- 3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
- 1 - Buenos Aires

gmg

REC-12 100-127070-193

OCT 1 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV CONTROL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Legat, Buenos Aires [redacted] - (C) b1

10/11/65

Director, FBI (100-127090) - 173

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259 JIP/KEN
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-11-85

Reference is made to your letter dated 9/27/65, concerning Charles Chaplin.

For your information the subject who is the well-known comedian and film producer, has been residing in Switzerland for a number of years. He is a British subject and left the United States in 1952, and has been barred from re-entering this country. In view of this information, the Bureau deems it unnecessary to pursue this matter further and it will not be necessary for you to obtain further data concerning Chaplin from Robert E. Arden.

Bureau files contain several references to Arden and he apparently was a codefendant with Chaplin during the Chaplin-Joan Barry trial during the 1940's. Charges were later dismissed against Arden. There is no indication in the Bureau files regarding any cooperation by Arden with the Bureau regarding Chaplin.

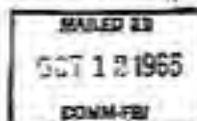
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE:

Arden has written a book regarding Chaplin and advised Legat he remains ready to furnish any additional information desired by the Bureau regarding Chaplin although all pertinent data in his possession has already been made available. Legat requested to be advised whether he should obtain further data regarding Chaplin from Arden and whether Arden has cooperated with the Bureau in the past.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

spg/alt
(6) alt



19 OCT 12 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 OCT 19 1965

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 2/24/67

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these page(s):

FBIHQ 100-127090-NR 2/3/67; 2/3/67;
2/3/67; 3/6/67

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *BY*

DATE: 9-25-67

FROM : M. A. Jones *✓*

SUBJECT: *b7c* [REDACTED]

REQUEST FOR BUREAU ASSISTANCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-29-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b7c Captioned individual, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Bureau on Friday, September 22, 1967, and spoke with SA [REDACTED] of the Crime Research Section.

b7c [REDACTED] He stated that he was a foe of communism and that during one of his trips to Czechoslovakia he realized that Charlie Chaplin, the former Hollywood star who has been refused readmittance into the United States, is quite a hero overseas. [REDACTED] indicated that he had talked to Senator Dirksen's Office in Illinois and the American Security Council in Chicago concerning Chaplin. He stated that he definitely feels that legislation should be enacted to prohibit Chaplin's films from being shown in the United States or any publicity given to Chaplin in United States periodicals. He stated that Chaplin receives royalties from this type of publicity and uses these finances to further his subversive ideals.

b7c [REDACTED] indicated that he was contacting the Bureau in an effort to have the Bureau furnish information from its files concerning Chaplin to the Senate Internal Security Committee and to also strongly urge the Committee to recommend legislation concerning Chaplin.

b7c The confidential nature of the Bureau's files was explained to [REDACTED] and also the Bureau's long standing policy of not injecting itself into legislative matters. He indicated that he fully understood and would probably contact the Department of Justice along these lines.

b7c In closing, [REDACTED] requested that Mr. Hoover be advised that he, [REDACTED] has a most sincere admiration for Mr. Hoover.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

b7c mac/jar (7)

EX 101

100-127090-195
REC-66

30 SEP 27 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

b7c
M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: [REDACTED]

and that Mr. Hoover has definitely been a credit to the United States and an individual who warrants the thanks and gratitude of every true American. He said he hopes Mr. Hoover lives for many, many years to come and will continue to serve as the head of the FBI for several more years.

b7c [REDACTED] was thanked for his comments concerning Mr. Hoover.

b7c Bufiles indicate [REDACTED]

b7c
RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

TEB [initials]
L. [initials]
D.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 1/20/72

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1971

TELETYPE

STATE 969

URGENT 3-8-71

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT BERN NO. 826

TRANSMITTED IN CODE
PARAPHRASE IF DISSEMINATED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, INFO CONCERNING.

AMBASSADOR DAVIS, BERN, ON MARCH FIVE LAST SENT CABLE TO U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL; DIRECTOR, USIA, AND UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE IRWIN, NOTING BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY MAY INVITE CHAPLIN TO NEW YORK MAY TWO NEXT FOR AWARD.

AMBASSADOR RECOMMENDED SWIFT WAIVING OF CHAPLIN'S INELIGIBILITY TO AVOID UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY FOR U. S. FOR INFO.

RECEIVED 9:34AM JTJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEN

REC-66 100-127090-196

ST-113

APR 14 1971

CC: 1178
APR 22 1971

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 3/4/71; 1/26/72;
2/4/72; 3/3/72

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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b7c
[REDACTED]
Jan. 26, 1972

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 JSP/KEH

Dear Sir;

I've read where Charlie Chaplin is to return to the United States to receive some type of award from the American motion picture industry.

This Communist bastard turned his back on this land of ours and took millions of dollars out of this country when he went to live in Switzerland.

He has still not answered for some of the crimes he committed while he was living in these United States.

As a red-blooded American, I want you to make every effort to keep this son-of-a-bitch out of our country.

Thanking you in advance, I remain.

Yours truly,
[REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED]

ONE

REC-100-127080-1

16 FEB 4 1972

ack. mhl
2-3-72
[REDACTED]
b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

February 3, 1972

REC-100-127090-197

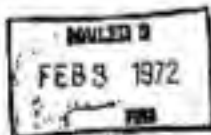
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-12-79 BY 1259 J37/KEN

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of January 26th has been received and the concern prompting you to furnish me your views is understandable. Since your comments may be of interest to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, I am referring copies of your communication and my reply to him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles show prior cordial correspondence with [REDACTED] last outgoing dated 9-9-71. He has previously written concerning Dick Gregory and Angela Davis. Copies of the incoming and reply being sent to Immigration and Naturalization Service by form referral. (25-529087).

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, Esq. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Blackburn _____
Mr. Malone _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

amw (4)

57 FEB 10 1972

ST 1020H

RECEIVED

1/11/72

1/11/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/8/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: LEGAT, BERN [REDACTED] - (C) b1

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN [REDACTED] - (C) No [REDACTED] b7c

ReSERcab 3/8/71. (U)

The Consular Section, Bern, has informed that
 CHAPLIN has been issued a visitor's visa for the U.S.
 He intends to leave Switzerland for the U.S. on 4/3/72. (U)

For information (U)

CLASSIFIED AND
 EXTENDED BY 125A
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR
 DECLASSIFICATION 3-8-92

EX-105

REC-6

100-127090-198

MAR 13 1972

3 - Bureau
 (1 - Foreign Liaison)
 1 - Bern
 rah

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Sent _____

Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 100-127090-NR, 3/21/82

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

Date 3/8/78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BOSTON [163-NEW] (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; THEFT OF BODY OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN
 FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRK/wel
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3-8-98

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] b7c
 [redacted] is a respectable businessman [redacted] b7c
 [redacted] advised that [redacted] whose last name was not
 given, is considered to be one of the strongest psychics
 in the area.

3/1/79
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRK/wel
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/08

5-19-80 DRK/wel

REC-7

ST-103 [63-44511-2] [redacted]

Bureau (Encs. 1)
 Boston
 [redacted]
 (1)

4 MAR 10 1978

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

MAY 3 1978

Approved: [signature]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

March 8, 1978

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THEFT OF
BODY OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN,
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

On March 7, 1978, [redacted] telephonically contacted the FBI in Portland, Maine, and advised that he had been in contact with a psychic whose first name is [redacted] however, he would not reveal her last name because she did not desire any publicity in this matter. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had advised that she had envisioned the body of Charlie Chaplin in a basement of a home in Germany. She stated that the body was stolen by two men and one woman. She stated that one of the men was named Shloeman or Shloemann, however, she did not receive a very good vision of this person and could not describe him further. She stated that the second male involved was named Richter and his last name was either Hiemann or Hieburter, and this person is the one who is supposed to have masterminded the theft of the body. The third party, the female involved, is Gretchen, who is Richter's wife. [redacted] envisioned the address to be 2708 Bittenburg or Bittenburg, Düren, Germany. [redacted] also stated there would be no ransom demand made for the body, that the reason for the theft of the body has something to do with the war and something to do with hatred of Americans. She further stated that Richter was the type of person who would be suspect in this matter and stated the house involved is in the older section of town where the houses are close together and is surrounded by a fence. She stated that Chaplin's body is in the cellar of this residence.

87C
3908 DEK/mel
5-19-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-80 BY [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DATE 5-19-80



ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

3/8/79
REV. BY 233/2/5/19dw
FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/98

163-44511-2 (X) U
[redacted] 76-6 (X) U

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (

DATE: 3/23/78

FROM : Legal Attache, Bonn

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; THEFT OF BODY
OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Reference: Bureau R/S, 3/13/78 and Boston LHM, 3/8/78.

Dissemination, as outlined below, was made on dates indicated.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

one copies of referenced LHM.

☐ Pertinent information from

3/9/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2338 Buj/ghu
REASON - F.R. 1.1.1.3
DATE OF REVIEW 3/23/08

b1

REC-13
DE-21
EX-35
ST-1

20 MAR 5 1978

③ - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)

MAY

3 1978

5-19-80

DRK/hel

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 3 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 31-68496

PART 1 OF 3

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1943

HOLLYWOOD

By HEDD HOPPER

It took Olsen and Johnson of "McNaggy" to bring back showmanship to the billion dollar movie industry. They're doing "Crash House." We'll all be crazy by the time they finish, but we'll have had fun. . . . They started off the picture by giving themselves a welcoming parade on Hollywood Boulevard. First came Mackenzie

It was smart of Paulette Goddard to go into hiding and escape annoying questions over the Chaplin case. Now that the Chaplin business has ebbed down to a slow boil, I thought you might be interested in this letter from an important Chicago man.

"Chaplin should keep constantly in mind that he is not a citizen, merely a guest, and should conduct himself as a guest. Up to this point at expense he had a right to become a citizen. But I doubt that he could now become one. I'm sure the laws of our country include moral turpitude as good and sufficient grounds for the deportation of an alien, and that Chaplin can now be sent back to his native land, wherein his proper place in social circles would be quickly recognized. He's merely a man who has appealed to public fancy and has been amply rewarded. Poor old Fatty Arbuckle was crucified for much less. Will we treat our own worse than we do a guest who does not like or honor us? For myself, I don't desire his approval of our country as a place to live, but at least his kindly the right to go up and down the land advising all and sundry in matters for which he has neither been trained nor sufficiently well versed to talk intelligently. I doubt if his native England would put up with an American guest in that country daring to be so bold."

1
9X

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Important

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.

Alvear Palace Hotel
Buenos Aires

Washington, D.C.

RECORDED

INDEXED

131-68496-X

25 JUN 29 1943

55 JUL 9 1943

Los Angeles, California
June 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED]
the following information obtained in which I believe you will be interested.

A few days before CHAPLIN was married he telephonically communicated with [REDACTED] who was formerly associated with CHAPLIN [REDACTED] and advised [REDACTED] at that time that he contemplated marrying OMA O'NEILL. Because of the unfavorable publicity received by ROBERT ARDEN, an intimate of CHAPLIN'S and a local radio commentator concerning whom the Bureau has previously been advised inasmuch as attempts were made to obtain citizenship for him by a special Act in Congress, CHAPLIN did not desire to advise ARDEN of his present plans nor did he desire one of his associates, TIM DURANT, to know of his contemplated marriage because of unfavorable publicity that might result, inasmuch as it is a known fact that DURANT lives with a colored girl named KATHRYN DURHAM, a part-time actress. [REDACTED] volunteered to be of any assistance to CHAPLIN in his plan because of his long-time friendship [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He assisted CHAPLIN in making preliminary arrangements for the marriage, including reservations with friends in Santa Barbara. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The 'Los Angeles Times' has carried a story to the effect that the OPA was investigating the source of CHAPLIN'S gasoline for this trip.

With reference to JOAN BARRY, [REDACTED] advised that JEAN PAUL GETTY, wealthy oil man of this city, and A. C. BLUMENTHAL, wealthy member of the international set living between Los Angeles and Mexico, lived with JOAN BARRY in Mexico City for a time and, in addition, she has been passed around freely to various motion picture actors in Hollywood prior to and subsequent to her affair with CHAPLIN. [REDACTED] advised CHAPLIN was also interested in her because he thought she might have a future in pictures, and he did go so far as to purchase a story and write a script for her; however, TIM DURANT allegedly determined that she was a

158-411-10110
158-411-10110

AUG 6 1943

Memorandum for the Director

- 2 -

June 24, 1943

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

"screwball" and endeavored to get rid of her. Because of her promiscuous association with others in Hollywood, CHAPLIN is reportedly of the definite opinion that the child is not his.

With reference to OONA O'NEILL, [redacted] advises that CHAPLIN has known her since last December, but the story given out to the public has stated that they have been going with each other since last fall. There is a current rumor in Hollywood that this girl is also pregnant; however, [redacted] states this is absolutely untrue. The informant states CHAPLIN married O'NEILL because CHAPLIN'S servants had been blackmailing him, they being able to do this because she has been living with CHAPLIN at his home for sometime, and although his attorney advised him not to marry her, because of the blackmail situation and because of his predicament with BARRY he decided to get out from under one of the situations by marrying O'NEILL. It appears that several thousand dollars has been demanded of CHAPLIN by a maid, and he was afraid to go to the police about it in view of the publicity.

[redacted] describes the O'NEILL girl as being a quiet sort of person who would enjoy reading and listening to CHAPLIN discuss his philosophy of life, as he likes to think of himself as exceptionally well read and intellectual, and for a couple of years PAULETTE GODDARD had been content to sit around and listen to him.

[redacted] frankly admitted he is very antagonistic toward ROBERT ARDEN and has pointed out to CHAPLIN how undesirable it is for him to have any further association with this person. After the elopement ARDEN ran an ad in 'Variety' which was to the effect that he was left holding an empty bag by his good friend.

With reference to CHAPLIN being Communistically inclined, [redacted] personally does not believe this to be the case, explaining that CHAPLIN still believes he is a great actor and a great public figure and should know much about everything, and in some manner he became interested in the Second Front movement and went overboard in advocating it, all without knowing anything about Communism or having any desire to see it furthered in this country. The informant recalled one conversation with CHAPLIN and WALTER FRANK, the latter having received some publicity in the press sometime ago after having been beaten

Memorandum for the Director

- 3 -

June 24, 1943

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7c
b7D

up in South America because of his Communistic utterances. FRANK made the statement that the capitalistic system must go, and CHAPLIN agreed, and then followed a long discourse on what figures would run the Government and be the important people in this country after that happened. [REDACTED] is presently unable to explain why CHAPLIN has never become an American citizen. He commented on the fact that recently CHAPLIN purchased \$100,000 worth of war bonds. [REDACTED] for his own information and for the confidential information of the Bureau, will in the near future have further conversations with CHAPLIN about Communism and assures us he will make available all information that he obtains.

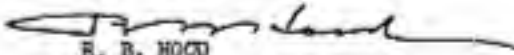
b7c
b7D

Realizing the unfavorable publicity CHAPLIN has received, [REDACTED] and others intend to launch a publicity program for the purpose of bettering his public reputation. He states that LOU COSTELLO, the comedian, is a fond admirer of CHAPLIN, and [REDACTED] will suggest to COSTELLO that the latter take the "angel" booth at the Hollywood Canteen and then have CHAPLIN accompany him and be willing to give his autograph to soldiers, and thereafter CHAPLIN will take a booth in his own name. [REDACTED] is endeavoring to have CHAPLIN release some of his early films for showing in Army camps. [REDACTED] pointed out the impossibility of CHAPLIN actually making appearances in the Army camps as he is not at all clever and could not possibly be funny under such circumstances, and it would seriously affect his standing as an actor.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] As additional information is received from [REDACTED] it will be promptly furnished you.

Respectfully submitted,


E. B. HOOD
SAC

RBH:ESF

RFC:RE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

AUGUST 20, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES CHAPLIN; JOAN BERRY, VICTIM; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT. SUITEL
DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

laon _____
A. Tamm _____
rre _____
lley _____
vlin _____
ld _____
shola _____
sen _____
ley _____
raed _____
rbo _____
sden _____
Quira _____
mford _____
per _____
San Tamm _____
ase _____
andy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 21 1943

AUG 27 1943 TELETYPE

sent to case
8-21-43
2-17 P.M.
RECORDED
31-68496-1
30 AUG 28 1943
SE
CHECKED AND SENT

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LRP:DC

August 17, 1943

Call: 11:50 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN;
JOAN BARRY, VICTIM -
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SAC Hood phoned and stated he had talked to the Director and was starting an investigation today of the above case. He stated that some time ago Chaplin took victim Barry to New York. There are no further details but he thought the Bureau should know of his discussion with the Director.

Respectfully,

L. H. Pennington



SEP 2 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen R _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED

31-641-2
31 AUG 1943

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:HM

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

August 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. Tamm

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
JOAN BERRY - VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

BACKGROUND

Special Agent in Charge Hood by telephone on August 17, 1943, advised that after discussing this case with the Director he was initiating an investigation. At this time only brief information was available that Chaplin had transported Joan Berry to New York at an indefinite date in the past.

Joan Berry is the girl who is presently suing Chaplin on the basis that he is the father of her child which will be born sometime during September of this year. There has been considerable newspaper publicity given to this matter.

We have received a memorandum written by Special Agent in Charge Hood to the Director under date of August 14, 1943, setting out that information had been obtained from the United States Commissioner at Los Angeles to the effect that [redacted] had learned that Chaplin made a social trip to New York on an unknown date and after arrival there entertained considerably at the Waldorf Astoria. After arrival he wired to Joan Berry in Los Angeles and sent her funds to come on to New York. She proceeded to New York and attended various parties with Chaplin and it is alleged that he made her available to other individuals for immoral purposes.

The Director placed a notation on the above mentioned memorandum as follows: "Shouldn't we run this down? If a White Slave violation we ought to go after it vigorously."

FOR DEFENSE



Los Angeles is contemplating an interview with Joan Berry after the child is born.

COPIES DESTROYED
168 JUL 20 1965

1943

131-684-16-3
40 AUG 28 1943

b7D [REDACTED]

Edward Channey, Chaplin's butler, is allegedly friendly with Joan Berry and is reported to have affirmed in conversation with Berry on August 20, 1943, the fact that Chaplin is actually the father of the unborn child. Channey is also alleged to have made statements involving attorneys Loyd Wright and Jerry Giesler in fixing witnesses.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION

The potential White Slave Traffic Act violation centers in Chaplin's trip to New York sometime in October of 1942, from Los Angeles when he addressed a Russian War Relief gathering in Carnegie Hall at which time he advocated a second front in Europe. The allegations are as before stated that at Chaplin's request Berry came from Los Angeles to New York and engaged in immoral activities there at his suggestion.

Los Angeles has advised that exact details and dates of this trip will be available from informants early in the week of August 30, 1943, at which time appropriate leads will be set out for coverage in the New York Field Division to substantiate the allegations.

The Los Angeles Field Division has been ordered to expedite this investigation. I shall follow this matter closely and shall keep you advised of developments as they occur.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

A. Rosen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-160

RFC:RH

ROUTINE
August 27, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, NEW YORK

Transmit the following message to:

1-2
2-3
CHARLES CHAPLIN; JOAN BENNET, VICTIM; MIA. REFERENCE TELETYPE FROM LOS ANGELES TO YOUR OFFICE, AUGUST TWENTYFIVE, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION AND SUBMISSION OF REPORT.

HOOVER

as
RECORDED 31-68476-4
1 1 1
211 AUG 28 1943

Sent to Code
6:50 P.

COPIES SENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SENT VIA _____

1-07 8 M Per *[Signature]*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFCH:EH
CALL: 2:15 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN;
JOAN BERRY, Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

During a telephone conversation with SAC Hood on another matter, he informed that the New York Office had been requested by teletype on August 25, 1943, to conduct investigation there dealing with ramifications of the transportation of Berry to New York by Chaplin in October, 1942.

I requested SAC Hood to keep the Bureau advised by teletype of any developments in this case and in the event further investigation was requested of auxiliary offices, to see that the Bureau was furnished a copy of the wire on a conference basis.

I requested SAC Hood to submit a letter to the Bureau today, to your attention, setting out the complete details available to date. The New York Office has been instructed by teletype to expedite the investigation and the submission of a report.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright
R. F. Cartwright



RECORDED

31-68416-51

CONFIDENTIAL
F.B.I. TELETYPEALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

MASH L6 LOSA

DIRECTOR

JAFE.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, JOAN BERRY, VICTIM, WSTA. REURTEL THIS DATE,
 INVESTIGATION TO DATE BEING CONFINED TO ASSEMBLING MATERIAL AVAIL-
 ABLE [REDACTED] YOU WILL RECALL

[REDACTED] SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN IN BEHALF OF BERRY'S UNBORN
 CHILD IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR INASMUCH AS BERRY CLAIMS CHAPLIN IS
 THE FATHER OF THIS CHILD. CHAPLIN DENIED SAME AND DETERMINATION
 OF PATERNITY BY BLOOD TEST TO BE MADE WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER
 BIRTH OF THIS CHILD. SAID BIRTH EXPECTED IN ABOUT ONE MONTH.
 BECAUSE OF BERRY'S PRESENT CONDITION, IT IS NOT CONTEMPLATED THAT
 SHE WILL BE INTERVIEWED OR APPRISED OF BUREAU'S INTEREST UNTIL
 AFTER SHE RECOVERS. [REDACTED] REFLECTS
 THAT LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY WAS INFLUENCED BY CHAPLIN ATTORNEYS
 AND OR FRIENDS TO DROP PROSECUTION CHARGES AGAINST CHAPLIN FOR
 TWO ABORTIONS HE HAD PERFORMED ON BERRY. EDWARD CHANNEY, CHAPLIN'S
 PRESENT BUTLER, IS FRIENDLY WITH BERRY AND IN CONVERSATION WITH HER
 LAST NIGHT REAFFIRMED [REDACTED] THAT CHAPLIN IS THE FATHER OF
 BERRY'S CHILD. CHANNEY ALSO INVOLVED TWO PROMINENT LOCAL ATTOR-
 NEYS, NAMELY, LOYD WRIGHT AND JERRY GIESLER, IN WITNESS FIXING.
 FEDERAL ANGLE TO BE DEVELOPED IS A TRIP CHAPLIN INDUCED BERRY
 TO MAKE FROM L.A. TO NEW YORK AND RETURN IN ABOUT OCTOBER, FORTY-
 TWO, WHEN HE ADDRESSED A GATHERING IN CARNEGIE HALL, AT WHICH TIME
 HE ADVOCATED A SECOND FRONT. THE FOREPART OF NEXT WEEK, EXACT
 DATES OF THIS TRIP WITH OTHER RELEVANT DETAILS WILL HAVE BEEN
 OBTAINED BY THIS OFFICE [REDACTED] AT THAT TIME THE NEW YORK
 OFFICE WILL BE REQUESTED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE DISCREET INQUIRY,
 THAT CITY, TO SUBSTANTIATE THOSE FACTS. [REDACTED]

RECEIVED

9:50 PM ENT

ACK

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (RCC)
 DATE: 5-18-80 BY: [REDACTED]



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 6, 1943

AR:JSF
Rec'd: 12:02 p.m.
Typed: 5:55 p.m.
31-

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
JOAN BERRY, Victim
White Slave Traffic Act

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

b7c
I talked with Agent [redacted] of New York who advised that he understands Getty who formerly owned the Pierre Hotel has since sold out his rights. [redacted] said they have had very discreet inquiries and that no one would be prompted to think that we are interested in either Charlie Chaplin or Joan Berry. Our Agents verified the fact that Joan Berry and her mother resided at the Pierre Hotel and that Charlie Chaplin at the same time was at the Waldorf-Astoria. No inquiries were made to find out if they were together in either of these hotels, and no inquiry along this line will be made until Los Angeles has an opportunity to actually interview Joan Berry.

b7c
[redacted] said he believes Los Angeles has only talked to the attorneys and when they are able to talk to Joan Berry they can get additional facts, based upon which, if we are ready to open it up, we can then make further inquiries.

Respectfully,

R

A. Rosen



52 SEP 15 1943

RECORDED 31-68/91-7
EX-18
30 SEP 1 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CLASSIFIED BY 2333 DATE 5-19-88
BY 2333 DATE 5-19-88
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-9-89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF 100-443874
DATE 3-9-89

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON FROM LOS ANGELES 15, NEW YORK FROM LOS ANGELES 2, 38 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC
BERG.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, JOAN BERRY, JOAN BARRY, VICTIM, WSTA. REFERENCE MY CONVERSATION WITH MR. CARTWRIGHT AT THE BUREAU AUGUST TWENTY SIX. DIRECTOR PERSONALLY FURNISHED WITH WRITTEN SUMMARY INVESTIGATION THROUGH AUGUST TWENTY SIX. NYC REQUESTED SAME DATE TO MAKE DISCREET INQUIRY AT WALDORF ASTORIA AND PIERRE HOTELS WHERE CHAPLIN AND BERRY RESPECTIVELY STAYED IN OCTOBER, FORTY ONE. BERRY SPENT ONE NIGHT WITH CHAPLIN AT THE WALDORF. BACKGROUND ON BERRY WHO ATTENDED SCHOOLS IN NYC ALSO FURNISHED FOR DISCREET INQUIRY. INFORMATION RECEIVED YESTERDAY THAT CHARLIE SCHWARTZ WHOSE RESIDENCE APPARENTLY STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, TELEPHONE FOUR ONE FIVE FOUR NAUGHT, IS WORKING IN CHAPLIN'S BEHALF. HE RECENTLY TRIED TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT BERRY'S ACTIVITIES AT THE PIERRE HOTEL LAST OCTOBER BUT MET WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. FOR YOUR INFORMATION ALEXANDER KORDA IS TO HAVE LUNCH WITH SCHWARTZ AT THE ST. REGIS HOTEL ON MONDAY NEXT IN CONNECTION WITH THE POSSIBLE SALE OF UNITED ARTIST STOCK. ROBERT ARDEN, LOCAL NEWS COMMENTATOR AN ALIEN, REPORTEDLY SOON TO GO TO NYC AND WILL ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ABOUT BERRY AT THE PIERRE. BELIEVED THAT CHAPLIN ENDEAVORING TO SHOW THAT BERRY INTIMATE WITH JEAN PAUL GETTY FORMERLY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PIERRE AND WELL KNOWN TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE. IS POSITIVE THAT HE WAS IN NEW YORK AT SAME TIME.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS REFLECT THAT EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN BUTLER APPARENTLY NO LONGER CONFIDING IN BERRY. AT LEAST FOR APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS HE HAS BEEN OUT OF THE CHAPLIN HOME AND ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONFINED TO SOME HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM HEREABOUTS. THIS CONFINEMENT ALLEGEDLY DUE TO A NERVOUS DISORDER AND TODAY LEARNED THAT HE IS TO BE OPERATED ON FOR BLADDER TROUBLE. IT

131-68496-8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

PAGE TWO

IS UNDERSTOOD THAT CHAPLIN IS CONSIDERING RELEASING EDWARD FROM HIS EMPLOY. APPEARS POSSIBLE THAT CHAPLIN IS MAKING EDWARD A SICK MAN SO THAT HIS TESTIMONY IN EVENT OF CIVIL OR CRIMINAL SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN, CAN BE DISCREDITED. EFFORTS BEING MADE ON THE PART OF THIS OFFICE TO ASCERTAIN CHANEY WHEREABOUTS AT WHICH TIME HE WILL BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED. AFTER CHANEY IS LOCATED PLANNED THAT USA WILL BE CONTACTED AND HIS ASSISTANCE REQUESTED SOLELY TO CALL A CONFERENCE WITH THE LOCAL STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. AT THAT TIME INFORMATION AND FILES IN LATTER'S POSSESSION CONCERNING PRINCIPALS THIS CASE WILL BE REQUESTED. [REDACTED]

NO EVIDENCE TO DATE THAT CHANEY AWARE OF BUREAU'S INTEREST. REPORT FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION ONLY WILL BE FURNISHED AS SOON AS THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN TRANSCRIBED. *per*

HOOD

RECEIVED

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

12:12 AM

EWT

HRH

cc Rosen - *click mm sup.*
 1420

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

~~PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles, California
August 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBLE, with aliases;
Joan Berry, Joan Barry - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

This is a memorandum which has been prepared to bring you up to date with the developments in this case. Of necessity, inquiry has been limited due to circumstances which will be explained herein.

You will recall that on June 3, 1943, JOHN J. IRWIN, attorney, Los Angeles, California, (formerly Assistant United States Attorney under PIERSON M. HALL) filed a suit in State Court on behalf of JOAN BERRY's unborn child. This suit alleged that CHARLES CHAPLIN was the father of BERRY's unborn child and demanded certain sums of money. On June 11, 1943, an agreement was entered into by IRWIN and CHAPLIN's attorneys, namely LLOYD WRIGHT and FRANK SCHERTY. It was therein stipulated that the determination of the child's paternity should be held in abeyance until four months after the child's birth. Meanwhile, CHAPLIN was to pay BERRY certain sums of money. At the time, the above facts appeared in local newspapers, and the case received great publicity throughout the country.

As an outgrowth of this publicity and allegation, FRED N. HONSEN, District Attorney, Los Angeles County, told the newspapers that he was conducting an extensive investigation into the allegations that CHAPLIN had had two abortions performed on BERRY; also into facts which possibly indicated that the Beverly Hills, California Police Department was acting in the behalf of CHAPLIN when they arrested BERRY in January and again in May of 1943. On June 11, 1943, when the above-mentioned agreement was entered into, HONSEN told the newspapers that his investigation reflected no violation of the law over which he had jurisdiction; at least, the facts did not warrant prosecution of CHAPLIN "at that time."

BERRY's child is due September 22, 1943. Because of her condition, she has not been interviewed, and it is not contemplated that same will be done until some time thereafter.

b7c
b7D
b7c
b7D
60 OCT 25 1943
rfc
MAY

INDEXED 31-66-9

Memorandum for the Director

- 2 -

~~Personal & Confidential~~
August 25, 1943

Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin;
Mary Louise Gribble, w/as, Victim;
White Slave Traffic Act.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

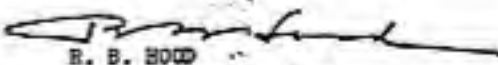
CHANNERY also brought out that JERRY GEISLER, another prominent criminal attorney in this city, has been engaged by CHAPLIN and is presently trying to buy up witnesses who will testify that they were intimate with BERRY at the time instant child was conceived.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] verification of the Federal angle in this case has been issued. In October, 1942, CHAPLIN paid the expenses of BERRY and her mother to go to New York City, where she stayed in the Pierre Hotel. CHAPLIN, with his friend, TIM DURANT, stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria. CHANNERY was also present on one night when BERRY stayed with CHAPLIN in his suite. The New York Office has been requested to conduct a discreet preliminary inquiry at the two hotels. CHAPLIN paid BERRY's fare back to Los Angeles. For your further information, BERRY met CHAPLIN in May, 1941, when she was sent by A. C. BLUMENTHAL from Mexico City to TIM DURANT. Three days after meeting her, CHAPLIN put her under contract to his studios, which contract was broken a year later at the behest of BERRY. However, she continued to receive checks from CHAPLIN's studios until the end of the year when their permanent estrangement took place.

As soon as all facts available from CHANNERY and the local District Attorney's Office can be confidentially ascertained, it is then anticipated that they will both be openly contacted. Also, at that time, information will be developed from all of CHAPLIN's associates and acquaintances to develop the information reflecting a course of conduct over a period of years similar to that engaged in with BERRY.


E. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

b7c
kabb
61-5301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741** MOB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/2/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/20, 21; 9/1/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE with aliases Joan Barry, Joan Barry, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No record of GRIBBLE at St. Catherine's Academy and Newtown High School, NYC; attended St. Rose of Lima Elementary School, NYC, from 9/12/37 to 5/8/38, then transferred to Ohio; good student; born 5/4/20. NY Times Magazine only carries account of BERRY'S Paternity Suit against CHAPLIN; no background information. CHAPLIN checked in Waldorf Astoria Hotel, NYC on 10/15/42 and checked out 10/27/42. BERRY checked in Pierre Hotel, NYC 10/9/42 and checked out 10/28/42. Credit Manager at Waldorf Astoria and Assistant Manager of Pierre Hotels have never seen CHAPLIN and BERRY together.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Teletype from Los Angeles to New York Field Division dated August 28, 1943.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">[REDACTED] Newtown High School, 40-10, 90th Street, Jackson Heights, and [REDACTED] St. Catherine's Academy, 839 West 158th Street, both advised that they had no record of a MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE or JOAN BARRY or JOAN BERRY ever having attended their respective schools. Both stated that in the event the girl had attended their schools and had transferred to another school, they would still maintain a record in their files.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">RECORDED RECORD</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D. E. Gurnea</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-68474-10	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles 3 - New York <i>cc [unclear] [unclear]</i>		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">10</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966			

1943 158 JUL 20 1966

b7c [redacted] St. Rose of Lima Elementary School, 517 West 164th Street, advised that their records indicated that a MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE entered Class 3-A on September 12, 1927 and that after completing Grade 5-3, she transferred to Ohio. MISTIE LIGUORI stated that GRIBBLE was a good student having made an average mark of "B" in her classroom work and "B Plus" in her conduct. GRIBBLE attended St. Rose of Lima from 1927 to May 8, 1930.

b7c Their records further indicated that GRIBBLE was born on May 4, 1920 and that her mother's name was GERTRUDE. The records maintained by the school at that time were very meagre, but upon examination of the report cards of GRIBBLE it was noted that right directly above her last name appeared the word "BERRY" in brackets. [redacted] was unable to furnish the writer with the name of the school, nor even the town in Ohio, to which GRIBBLE was transferred. Their records indicated that she had resided at 562 West 164th Street, and 600 West 164th Street, both New York City, while attending St. Rose of Lima School.

The superintendents of the buildings located at 562 West 164th Street and 600 West 164th Street, were both contacted with negative results.

The newspaper articles about JOAN BERRY were secured from the Morgue of the New York Times located at 229 West 43rd Street, but these articles only contained the details of BERRY'S Paternity Suit against CHAPLIN, which articles appeared in the June 4, and June 11, 1943 issues of the TIMES.

The June 4th issue stated that JOAN BERRY, 23, movie aspirant, filed a Paternity Suit at Superior Court on June 3, 1943, charging CHARLES CHAPLIN as being the father of her unborn child. The suit was filed by Mrs. GERTRUDE E. BERRY, JOAN'S mother, as guardian for the unborn child. The suit asked for \$10,000 pre-natal care, \$5,000, court costs and \$2,500, per month for the support of the unborn infant.

The June 11th issue of the New York Times revealed that CHAPLIN had agreed to pay \$2,500, cash and \$100.00 a week for the support of JOAN BERRY. The article revealed that CHAPLIN further agreed to pay \$500.00 thirty days before the child's birth, \$1,000, after it was born, and \$500.00 a month for four months thereafter, in addition to \$1,000, when blood tests were made in order to determine the child's paternity.

Neither of the articles contained any background information on JOAN BERRY and the above two articles were the only items in the New York Times Morgue dealing with JOAN BERRY. The records at the Morgue on MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE and JOAN BERRY were checked with negative results.

b7c b7d [redacted] Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 50th Street and Park Avenue, advised that CHARLES CHAPLIN, together with TIM DURANT, checked into the Hotel on October 15, 1942 and that they were both assigned to suite 38-F. CHAPLIN registered from Hollywood, California, while DURANT registered from Beverly Hills, California. [redacted] advised that suite 38-F consisted of a living room and two bedrooms, each of the bedrooms con-

taining twin beds. He stated that it would be impossible at this time to determine whether one or both of the beds had been slept in every night.

b7c [redacted] advised that their records also indicated that E. O. CHANNY had checked into the Hotel on October 15, 1942 and was assigned to Room 2615. CHANNY registered as CHAPLIN's secretary. The records further indicated that CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANNY checked out of the Hotel on October 27, 1942 at approximately 6 P.M. CHAPLIN's bill at this time amounted to \$937.40, which amount included \$69.53 for CHANNY's room, and \$32.54 for telephone calls, restaurant charges and laundry charged by DURANT.

The rate on CHAPLIN's room while in the Hotel was \$30.00 a day, although he had approximately 52 restaurant charges together with numerous charges attached to his bill, which accounts for the total of \$937.40. It was not deemed advisable to contact any of the other employees at the Hotel, due to the discreteness of the present investigation, although a lead is being set out to contact them at a later date.

b7c [redacted] advised that CHAPLIN was drunk on a number of occasions while in the Hotel, but he stated that he had never caused any trouble while there. He also stated that he has never seen CHAPLIN and BERRY together in the Hotel.

b7c [redacted] Hotel Pierre, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, advised that Miss JOAN BERRY checked into that Hotel on October 9, 1942, and was assigned Room 3408-9. [redacted] stated that this consisted of a boudoir and bedroom with twin beds. [redacted] advised that it is his recollection that shortly after Miss BERRY moved into the Hotel she requested that one of the single beds be removed, inasmuch as she had no use for it. He stated that he was quite positive that her mother, Mrs. GERTRUDE BERRY did not register at the Hotel, and had never registered there, according to his records.

b7c He stated that if Miss BERRY had twin beds in her room and the maid found that both beds had been slept in, her bill would show an additional charge of \$2.00 for the use of this extra bed, and since there was no such amount on her bill, he was quite positive that no one occupied the room with Miss BERRY. [redacted] stated that he remembered Miss BERRY and that she had been a very quiet tenant, and had caused absolutely no trouble whatsoever at the Hotel. He stated that he also knew CHAPLIN, but that he had never seen CHAPLIN and BERRY together. BERRY checked out of the Pierre Hotel at approximately 6:23 P.M. on October 25, 1942. Her Hotel bill while in the Hotel amounted to \$247.69. [redacted] stated that he had given Miss BERRY her room based on a weekly rate of \$8.00 per day, inasmuch as she had stated when she registered that she would probably be in the Hotel for two weeks.

NY 31-4741

b7c Both [redacted] of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, and [redacted] of the Hotel Pierre advised that local telephone slips are only maintained for a period of 6 months, and it would be impossible to ascertain the local calls made by anyone last October.

It was not deemed advisable to contact any of the other employees at the Hotel Pierre, due to the discreetness of the investigation, although a lead is being set out to contact them at a later date.

- PENDING -

NY 31-4741

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will, after the Los Angeles Field Division advises that they have interviewed Victim, HENRY, in connection with this matter, contact employees at both the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and Hotel Pierre, New York City, for the purpose of obtaining any information of value concerning the relationship of CHARLES CHAPLIN and JOAN HENRY while in New York City in October of 1942.



31-68496

RHC:PH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRISHAM, with aliases
Joan Berry, Joan Barry;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Origin of Investigation: This investigation was initiated by the Los Angeles Field Division on August 17, 1943 after conversation between the Director and SAC Hood.

Background Information: The facts giving rise to the possibility of a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act by Chaplin, are concerned with Chaplin's visit to New York from Los Angeles during October of 1942, at which time he addressed a Russian War Relief rally in Madison Square Garden. During his stay in New York he resided at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel from October 15 to October 27, 1942. It has been ascertained that Joan Berry was registered at the Hotel Pierre from October 9th to October 25th.

Considerable newspaper publicity has been given to the paternity suit against Chaplin by victim Berry which was filed during June of 1943. Berry's child is expected around the latter part of September of this year. An agreement has been entered into by John J. Irwin, attorney for Berry and Lloyd Wright and Frank Doherty, attorneys for Chaplin, wherein it is stipulated that the determination of the child's paternity should be held in abeyance until four months after the birth. Presumably blood tests are to be used in this determination.

Fred Howser, District Attorney, Los Angeles County has issued a public statement to the effect that he was conducting an extensive investigation into the allegations that Chaplin had arranged for two abortions performed on Berry in the past and that he was further investigating the possibility that the Beverly Hills Police Department had been acting in behalf of Chaplin when they caused Berry's arrest in January and again in May of 1943. Later, on June 11th at the time of the above mentioned agreement between Chaplin and Berry's attorneys, Howser told the papers that his investigation reflected no violation of the law over which he had jurisdiction, and at least the facts did not warrant prosecution of Chaplin "at that time".



2 SEP 13 1943

RECORDED

31-68496

Memo for Mr. Tamm

-2-

It has been learned that Chaplin's butler, Edward Channey, who is friendly with Joan Berry and frequently visits her at her home, has been led on by Berry and her mother during these visits to discuss the relationship between Berry and Chaplin.

Channey's remarks during his visits with Berry and her mother also brought out that Jerry Geisler, Los Angeles attorney who represented Errol Flynn in his statutory rape trial, has also been engaged by Chaplin, and that Geisler is attempting to pay off witnesses to testify as to Berry's miscellaneous amours, dating at the approximate time of conception of her unborn child. Channey is also reported to have substantiated the fact that Berry stayed with Chaplin at the Waldorf at least one night during the New York visit.

The New York Field Division has substantiated the dates of residence of Chaplin and Berry at the Waldorf Astoria and Hotel Pierre respectively during October of 1942. This investigation was very discreetly conducted and no information was developed that Berry and Chaplin lived together in New York.

It is anticipated that as soon as all facts are available

that the U. S. Attorney at Los Angeles will be contacted and requested to arrange a conference with Howser, at which pertinent data in Howser's possession will be obtained. After all possible information is obtained by these methods, consideration will be given to direct interviews with Channey, Berry and Chaplin. It is not anticipated that Berry will be interviewed until after the birth of her child, consistent with her state of health.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

A. Rosen

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



31-68496
RFG:PH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
September 14, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN;
LOUISE BRIDLE, with aliases,
Joan Berry, Joan Barry - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Office called me on September 11th and requested authority of the Bureau to install a microphone technical in the room occupied by Robert Arden at the Pierre Hotel. Arden is a Los Angeles news commentator who has been very close to Charles Chaplin there, and Los Angeles has learned that he has been sent to New York by Chaplin to obtain information about Berry, presumably derogatory, to be used by Chaplin in defense of the paternity suit against him. Arden is a German born alien of leftist proclivities and there is various information in the files about him. However, there is nothing conclusive of a subversive nature.

Recommendation: I believe that authority should be granted to install a microphone technical to keep coverage of Arden's activities in New York. We may be able to thus develop information concerning Berry's activities in New York which may supply sufficient evidence of promiscuity on her part which can be tied in with her trip there at Chaplin's request. New York has informed that adequate arrangements can be made at the Pierre Hotel to discreetly install this technical.

Arden's real name is
Rudolph Klegler. American
born alien subject of
C.D. file C. He has a radio
program N.B.C. West Coast
looks up known as America
looks abroad. He has
unsuccessfully sought citizenship.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

29 SEP 20 1943



SEP 20 1943

9/16/43

CONFIDENTIAL
F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Tolson _____
 J. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starks _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

CONF WASH FROM LOSA12 AND NYC FROM LOSA2 10 7-34 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

WAFT.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, JOAN BERRY,
 JOAN BERRY, VICTIM, WSTA. EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER,
 LOCATED IN LOCAL HOSPITAL, SUFFERING FROM KIDNEY AILMENT.
 CHANEY NOT BEING INTERVIEWED AS HIS DOCTOR ADVISES ANY UNDOE
 EXCITEMENT WOULD IMPEDE RECOVERY. PLANNED TO SEE HIM SOON AS
 HIS CONDITION WARRANTS. ATTORNEYS FOR CHAPLIN AND BERRY TAKING
 SECRET DEPOSITIONS FROM OPPOSITE PRINCIPALS TUESDAY NEXT.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED OF FACTS INSTANT CASE TO DATE NEXT
 WEEK. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS AT
 PIERRE HOTEL IF POSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN NATURE OF INQUIRIES
 ROBERT MOEN MAY MAKE COMING WEEK. SEE MY TELETYPE THIRD
 INSTANT. HE REPORTEDLY LEAVING FOR NEW YORK THIS WEEK END.

HOOD

RECEIVED:

11:36 PM EDT

JM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF
 DATE 3/7/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Buj/glu
 REASON - FCIM 11
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89

RECORDED

INDEXED

31-68496-13

COPIES DESTROYED

158 JUL 20 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UC-110

37-68496
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

EXPEDITE

SEPTEMBER 16, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

37-68496
B-7
23
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE OSTERLE, WAS, JOAN BERRY, JOAN RAVICH,
VICTIM, WSTA. REURTEL BUREAU AND NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER TEN, NINETEEN FORTY
THREE. NEW YORK ADVISES ROBERT ANDERSON NOT REGISTERED HOTEL VIERRE. SUTEL
BUREAU AND NEW YORK INFORMATION AS TO ANDERSON'S DEPARTURE AND PLANS AND ANY OTHER
DEVELOPMENTS TO DATE. EXPEDITE.

BOOVER

CC: NEW YORK

*See to code
at 7508.*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECORDED & INDEXED

37-68496-14

10 SEP 17 1943

1-11-11-11-11
2 SEP 22 1943

SENT VIA

8:55 PM Per *ET*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:PH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C.

September 18, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Acers ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Beahm ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN;
LOUISE BRISBLE, with aliases
Joan Berry, Joan Barry, Victim,
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

3/7/74
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 EAG/1940
REASON - FCIM 11.1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89

I called New York and spoke to Special Agent [redacted] regarding the Chaplin case, with particular reference to the teletype received from Los Angeles this morning.

New York has been unable to locate Robert Arden. He is not registered at the Pierre under his own name or any of the aliases, and a discreet inquiry developed no information concerning him. Los Angeles has advised that Arden left there during the weekend of September 12th for New York and has not returned. They were unable to furnish any more specific information but will advise New York if they do obtain better information.

Among other things reflected therefrom is the fact that Berry was arrested in January of this year at Tulsa, Oklahoma for issuing checks without adequate funds to cover them. [redacted] statements from police officials and court officers at Tulsa wherein it is stated that Berry at the time of her arrest claimed intimacies with Gene Paul Getty at Tulsa and in Florida. The checks passed by Berry were made good by Getty.

Chaplin's butler, Edward Channey, is still hospitalized and an interview with him has been delayed on the advice of his physician.

The Los Angeles Field Division by teletype today requested New York to develop reliable informants at the Waldorf Astoria for the purpose of substantiating Berry's presence in Chaplin's suite there during October of 1942. Special Agent Berry of the New York Office stated that immediate effort would be made to cover this lead, and he felt that adequate negotiations could be effected at the Waldorf for the purpose.



INTERMEDIATE AGENCIES
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-45

52 OCT 21 1943

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen -2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the location of Robert Arden in New York, I suggested that an effort be made to develop information about Charlie Schwartz, a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, who is known to have previously attempted to obtain information for Chaplin similar to that which is Arden's objective now. It may be possible to locate Arden in this way, since it is entirely logical that Arden will contact him there.

b7c I requested Special Agent [redacted] to keep the Bureau informed of any developments at New York on this case by telephone or teletype.

b1 [redacted]

All investigative activity to date has been on a highly discreet basis and I believe that we must maintain such discretion until substantial interview has been conducted, first with Chaplin's butler Channey and later with the victim Berry. In the meanwhile such information as may be covertly developed should be obtained. As previously stated, Channey will not be in such physical condition to be interviewed for probably two or three weeks and Berry who is expecting the birth of a child around the latter part of this month could likewise not be interviewed until afterward. No immediate action to be taken pending further investigation New York or Los Angeles on this case.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright
R. F. Cartwright

ADDENDUM: 10-2-43 - Call: 5:00 P.M. RFG:MT

b7c I called Supervisor [redacted] at New York regarding the Chaplin case, and he informed that he felt it unwise to attempt to develop confidential informants at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The situation there is that a great many bellhops and attendants are assisting [redacted] the New York columnist, and tipping him on various types of information. They feel that any attempts to get inside this now would undoubtedly result in an item being printed in [redacted] column to the effect that the FBI was investigating Chaplin. [redacted] feels, and I agree with him, that we can take such action at least until Channey and Berry have been interviewed at Los Angeles. [redacted] is informing Los Angeles of the situation there and as to the reason for not attempting to develop an informant at the Waldorf, and I have wired Los Angeles for further advice as to when Channey and Berry can be interviewed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R. F. Cartwright

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starnes _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

NR 081515

12:40 PM PWT

Director

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN: MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM,
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT. RECORDS MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, REFLECT AUTOMOBILE REGISTERED TO EDWARD O. CHANEY,
1265 MIDVALE, WEST LOS ANGELES, AS FOLLOWS: 1933 BUICK FIVE
PASSENGER VICTORIA COUPE, MOTOR NUMBER 283700S, 1942 CALIFORNIA
LICENSE NUMBER 402111. NO RECORD OF AUTOMOBILE REGISTERED TO
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, CHARLES S. CHAPLIN OR CHARLES CHAPLIN,
AND NO OPERATOR'S LICENSE ISSUED IN THESE NAMES.

RECEIVED:

12:47 PM PWT

VMP

3/7/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 EAJ/1980
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/85

RECORDED & INDEXED

131-68496-41

FEDERAL AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF

DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RPC:MT

31-68-95

URGENT

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

OCTOBER 2, 1943

SAC, LOS ANGELES

Transmit the following message to:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GREENE, WAS. VICTIM; KETA.

SUTEL INFORMATION DEVELOPED TO DATE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE AS TO STATUS OF
INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIM AND CRIMINAL.

HOOVER

*Given to code
at 11:30 P.*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 2 1943

131-64416-18
OCT 4 1943

52001-21 TELETYPE

9-30 P M

Per

AK

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Los Angeles 13 California
October 8, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE DUNNELL, was. - VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated October 8, 1943 at Los Angeles,
in the above entitled matter.

b7c
b7D
3 ENCL. 2
b7D

[redacted]
[redacted]

Very truly yours,

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

R. B. Hood
H. B. HOOD
SAC

J. E. [unclear]
3 ENCL. 2
67 31-5301 b7c

Enclosures (3)



5200-2-43

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[Signature]

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FBI/DOJ

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 13, 1943

JOC:VH
31-88496
Call: 2:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
JOAN BERRY - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

When SAC R. B. Hood contacted the Bureau on another matter, I talked with him concerning the above entitled case. As you know, the more substantial aspects of this investigation will be developed through an interview with Edward Channey, Chaplin's butler, and the victim Joan Berry.

Hood stated that neither Channey nor Berry have been interviewed as yet because of their respective physical conditions. Channey underwent a serious kidney operation last week, but it is believed he can be interviewed within a week or ten days. Joan Berry's child was born October 2, 1943, and it is believed she can be interviewed shortly. Hood stated that Berry's attorney, John Irwin, advised he would notify the Los Angeles Office when Berry could be interviewed.

ACTION TAKEN

I asked Hood if it was necessary that Channey be interviewed before the victim and he said it was not, but that he thought both interviews should be conducted as nearly simultaneously as possible. I told him to ascertain the approximate date that such interviews can be conducted and advise the Bureau by teletype. He stated he would do this not later than tomorrow, and also advised that he has forwarded a report covering preliminary investigation in this case, and that this report should reach the Bureau shortly.

Respectfully,

J. D. O'Connell



50 OCT 25 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

912

31-1141-26
OCT 18 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-5301

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 10/8/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/9, 16-21, 23, 25, 26; 9/1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 16, 23, 24, 27-30; 10/1, 2, 4-7, 8/43	REPORT MADE BY b7c	HA HB LOH
TITLE CHANGED: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Barry, Joanne Barry - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN, well known movie personality, initiated on information that he caused victim to travel from Los Angeles to New York City in October, 1942, in order that she engage in sexual intercourse with him and his friends. Facts developed reflect he paid her way to and from Los Angeles to New York; that on or about October 19, 1942, she stayed with him at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City and did so engage with subject. Further, that CHAPLIN put BERRY under contract to his studios about June, 1941, shortly after meeting her; that he coached her for a contemplated screen career; that he became intimate with her three weeks after their first meeting; that she stayed all night with him in his home some fifty times; that through CHAPLIN's intimate friend and pimp, one TIM DURANT, two abortions were committed on BERRY; that she broke her contract with CHAPLIN Studios in May, 1942, but thereafter CHAPLIN continued to be intimate with her and supported her. BERRY claims that CHAPLIN is the father of her child born October 2, 1943, as a result of their intimacy about December 23, 1942. Civil suit to determine paternity presently pending Los Angeles Courts, same filed June 3, 1943. CHAPLIN denied allegation, however agreed to pay some \$20,000 to BERRY pending determination by blood tests four months after birth of child.

EDWARD G. CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, who was with CHAPLIN on mentioned trip to New York City October, 1942, presently ill and not interviewed to date. Victim likewise not interviewed due to motherhood.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	DEFERRED RECORDING
COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966		31-17491-21	RECORDED & INDEXED A168
3 - Bureau 4 - Los Angeles OCT 25 1943		16 OCT 21 1943	

ROBERT GARDEN, local news commentator, closely involved in
CHAPLIN's affairs, along with TIM DURANT.

b7c [REDACTED] It was developed that one of
CHAPLIN's attorneys in the civil suit discussed with the
District Attorney pending investigation and possible prosecution of CHAPLIN for abortions committed on HERRY and contributing to the delinquency of minors. Case to be presented to United States Attorney following interview with CHANEY and HERRY.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles, 8/21/43.
Los Angeles teletypes to Bureau, 8/21,
9/3, 9/10 and 9/17/43.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c
New York City, September 2, 1943.

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DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked changed, and there is set forth the full name of Victim herein with her various aliases, which have been developed during investigation by the Los Angeles Field Division. This investigation reflects that Victim's maiden name was MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE; that at the present time she claims her legal name is JOAN BERRY, but that she has also used the names of MARY LOUISE BERRY, JOAN BARRATT, MARY L. BARRATT, JOANNE BERRY, JOANNE BERRY and JOAN BERRY.

Investigation of this case is based on information received from an individual who will herein be referred to as [REDACTED]. On August 9, 1943, [REDACTED] advised Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office that he had been recently talking with [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] had been assigned by his newspaper to handle the CHAPLIN-BERRY case for his publication. As a matter of information, on June 3, 1943, newspapers throughout the country carried the story of a paternity suit being filed in behalf of JOAN BERRY'S unborn child against CHARLES CHAPLIN, the movie actor. It was alleged therein that CHAPLIN was the father of her unborn child. Also at the same time, considerable publicity was given the fact that the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office was investigating statements made by BERRY to the effect that CHAPLIN had caused two abortions to be performed on her. It was with reference to these matters that [REDACTED] was working [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] continued that in his conversation with [REDACTED] he had learned that CHARLES CHAPLIN had gone to New York on what apparently was to be a vacation or social trip, the exact date of that trip not being known. On his arrival in New York, CHAPLIN registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, contacted numerous friends of his in New York, and was in company with numerous friends of his who lived in Los Angeles but who were at that time in New York City. A party was subsequently given and [REDACTED] said that CHAPLIN had wired to Los Angeles asking that JOAN BERRY come to New York. He was supposed to have wired her money with which to travel. Victim herein was supposed to have gone to New York and upon her arrival there, stayed with CHAPLIN or at some place provided by him. After her arrival, a party, as planned, was held, and the Victim was invited and, as alleged by [REDACTED] she was supposedly made available for the purposes of sexual intercourse, not only to CHAPLIN, but to numerous friends of his. [REDACTED] further indicated to [REDACTED] that this was not unusual, as Mr. CHAPLIN seemed to be a very generous man. [REDACTED] did not furnish [REDACTED] with information concerning the mode of travel to New York, nor the duration of her stay there. However, [REDACTED] was of the opinion that there was a considerable amount of evidence available which could probably be furnished by [REDACTED].

Because of the great amount of publicity and notoriety which has attached to CHAPLIN and BERRY in connection with the above-mentioned lawsuit, and investigation by the District Attorney's Office, this investigation has

been limited to obtaining any and all facts available with reference to the principals without interview with them.

On Saturday evening, October 2, 1943, JOAN BERRY gave birth to a baby girl in a Los Angeles hospital. Because of her condition prior thereto and for weeks thereafter, she has not and will not be interviewed for some time. However, through individuals who will be known herein as [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] lengthy interview with victim herein will, of course, be necessary.

Investigation by the Los Angeles Office has also been limited [redacted] in order to minimize the chances that Subject herein will become aware of the Bureau's investigation. So far as is known to date, October 8, 1943, neither CHAPLIN nor his attorneys are aware of the fact that the Bureau is investigating him on charges of violating the White Slave Traffic Act.

Investigation has failed to substantiate the type of violation on the part of CHAPLIN mentioned in the information furnished this office by [redacted]. However, the specific instance in which CHAPLIN allegedly violated the White Slave Traffic Act with reference to JOAN BERRY took place in October of 1942, as will appear hereinafter in more detail. CHAPLIN provided funds for JOAN BERRY to go to New York City by train, she leaving Los Angeles on or about the 2nd of October, 1942, in company with her mother. She stayed at the Pierre Hotel in New York City and on or about October 19, 1942, she stayed with CHARLES CHAPLIN in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria. They engaged in sexual intercourse on that occasion. The following day she returned to the hotel after having been taken back to the Pierre by CHAPLIN, and he gave her \$300. This money she used to return to California. Investigation by the New York Office has substantiated the presence of both parties in New York at the time mentioned. The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York September 2, 1943, reflects that JOAN BERRY registered in at the Pierre Hotel in New York on October 9, 1942, and checked out on October 25, 1942; that CHAPLIN registered into the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on October 15, 1942, and out on October 27, 1942.

In view of the character and position held by Subject herein, investigation of the Los Angeles Office has not been confined to ascertaining facts with reference to the particular violations of October, 1942. For that reason, detailed information concerning the associates of CHAPLIN, as well as those of BERRY, and the developments in the paternity suit mentioned are being set forth. No other public offices which are known to have information with reference to CHAPLIN have as yet been contacted. Specific mention is made of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Treasury Department, both of which it is possible have investigative files on CHAPLIN.

As will appear herein, EDWARD C. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, is a key figure in this case. He was in New York City at the time HERRY stayed with CHAPLIN at the Waldorf-Astoria. He has also displayed a friendly attitude towards JOAN HERRY and has confirmed various parts of CHAPLIN'S association with HERRY which are of importance to instant case. However, it has been impossible to interview him up to this time because of his ill health. He was taken sick August 26, 1943, and left the CHAPLIN home, being confined to a hospital for a short time. On September 18, 1943, he left the hospital, but is to re-enter it on Thursday, October 7, for a major operation. It is anticipated that as soon as practicable thereafter he will be interviewed.

b7D The current investigation commenced on August 17, 1943, when the writer interviewed [redacted] who promised to keep the Bureau's interest confidential. Insofar as is known, same has been done. He made the observation that when it did become known that the F.B.I. was investigating CHARLES CHAPLIN, there would likely be people who would make a point of that fact and state that the Bureau was working for some of the movie interests in Hollywood in trying to get CHAPLIN out of the picture.

b7D [redacted] pointed out that the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office had instituted an investigation of the CHAPLIN-HERRY matter and had closed their case with an announcement in the newspapers the same day that LOYD WRIGHT, attorney for CHAPLIN, entered into a contract with JOHN J. IERWIN, HERRY'S attorney, whereby the paternity suit was postponed until four months after the child's birth and certain sums of money were paid to HERRY by CHAPLIN, the details of this being set forth hereinafter. [redacted] pointed out that this was rather unusual and he hinted that it looked like a pay-off from CHAPLIN to the District Attorney's Office. He at that time said that HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP TOWER were the investigators working out of the District Attorney's Office and rather exhaustively checked into the matter.

b7D As other sources of information concerning CHAPLIN, [redacted] suggested NEDRA HOPPER, movie columnist, whose articles daily appear in the "Los Angeles Times," and FLORABELLE MUIR, who writes for a syndicate of papers in the East. He said that they have taken no pains to hide their dislike of CHAPLIN, and that they had had JOAN HERRY in their house for a considerable period of time, exhaustively questioning her, all of this before the case got in the newspapers. He also suggested WINIFFED-SHEEHAN, movie director at 20th Century-Fox Studios, as an intimate of FLORABELLE MUIR and possibly her source of information concerning CHAPLIN and his activities in Hollywood.

b7D [redacted] was questioned at this time specifically as to whether he had ever heard of any carousal in New York City participated in by CHAPLIN and HERRY, as well as some of CHAPLIN'S friends. He said that he had not.

b7D With reference to LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney of record in this case, [redacted] said that even though he was past President of the Bar Association of California, he was not beyond engaging in sharp practices. Further that he,

had ascertained that JERRY GIESLER, prominent criminal attorney in Los Angeles, who represented ERIC FLYNN when he was tried on a rape charge early this year, was in the picture working for CHAPLIN. He said that a man named GEORGE WOOD, an employee of GIESLER'S, had been going about Hollywood trying to manufacture witnesses for CHAPLIN'S side of the case; that he was going about offering \$25 to anyone who would come down to his office for interview if they had any knowledge at all about HERRY. Further, that WOOD has been contacting parking lot owners to try to find someone who had seen HERRY with some other man during December of 1942.

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The writer reviewed the newspaper clippings he had accumulated since being interested in instant case. The same cover the period from approximately June 3, 1943, until June 25, 1943, when local newspapers gave considerable publicity to the CHAPLIN-HENRY matter.

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" carried a rather extensive story under date of June 3, 1943. It told of the paternity suit being filed against CHAPLIN by Mrs. GENEVIEVE E. HENRY, mother of JOAN HENRY, on behalf of her daughter's unborn child. It was alleged, according to the newspaper article, that this child was conceived in December of 1942. CHAPLIN gave a statement through his attorneys, denying its paternity. CHAPLIN was ordered to appear in Superior Court at Los Angeles on June 17, 1943, to answer the charge.

This newspaper also reviewed CHAPLIN'S marital affairs, and contained pictures of his various wives. It stated that he had first married MILDRED BARRIS, October 23, 1918, and they were divorced two years later, November 12, 1920; that his second marriage was with LITA GREY and that they were divorced August 24, 1928. CHAPLIN'S two children, CHARLES, JR. and SIDNEY CHAPLIN, are the sons of LITA GREY, his second wife.

As a matter of interest, CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. was to be inducted into the armed services of this country on October 1, 1943, but it was noted in a newspaper story carried in the "Los Angeles Times" the following day that the results of a routine examination had not yet come through, so his induction was being held over until the following week. SIDNEY CHAPLIN becomes eighteen years of age in approximately March of 1944, at which time it is understood that he expects to be inducted into the armed services.

The papers of this date also reviewed JOAN HENRY'S arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department in January of this year, as well as a subsequent arrest on May 6, 1943, when she violated her parole by allegedly breaking into the CHAPLIN home and upbraiding him. This incident is covered more in detail elsewhere in this report.

In connection with CHAPLIN'S former wives, the "Los Angeles Herald & Express" for June 18, 1943, carried the story that two Los Angeles attorneys were hunting the records of CHAPLIN'S divorce from PAULETTE GODDARD. It is recalled that she was his third wife, they allegedly having been married at sea somewhere around Canton, China, six years prior to their allegedly having been divorced on June 4, 1942, in Juarez, Mexico. These attorneys had also looked over the records at Cuernavaca and Cuautla, Mexico, and nowhere did they find any record of the divorce.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 4, 1943, contained a feature

story article on JOAN BERRY written by one AGNES BARKERWOOD. This story stated that she was born in Detroit, Michigan, went to New York City when she was three and one-half years of age, where she attended St. Catherine's Academy and St. Graves of Lima. Thereafter she attended Newton High School in Jackson Heights, New York City. She went to work on Wall Street as a secretary, and when nineteen and a half years of age, came to Los Angeles and Hollywood where she made the rounds of various studios in an effort to get a job. She also studied drama. The article continued that then through TIM DURANT she met CHARLES CHAPLIN six days after her 21st birthday, May 24, 1941. It said that CHAPLIN sent her to MAI REINHART'S to study and worked hard with her for some period of time.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 5, 1943, related the results of BERRY'S having been "floated" out of town after being arrested in Beverly Hills in January of this year, and then her re-arrest on May 8, 1943. She was remanded to the County Jail for a period of thirty days, but was then released and sent to a rest home. In this connection, it was when she was in the County Jail in May of 1943 that her pregnancy became known to others than herself.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 5, 1943, contains pictures of Los Angeles District Attorney's investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP TOWNE, and other officers, conferring on instant case. As is discussed in some detail elsewhere in this report, it is recalled that they, on orders of FRED HOSCHER District Attorney, were investigating various angles of the Chaplin-Berry matter to determine whether CHAPLIN should be prosecuted in state courts. It is known that they also inquired into CHAPLIN'S relations with CONA O'NEILL, with whom he was known to be friendly and whom he subsequently married. This article also stated that CHAPLIN had been served the previous day with papers ordering him to appear in Superior Court and answer to the suit which had been filed by Mrs. BERRY charging that he was the father of her daughter's unborn child. The District Attorney's Office gave forth the information that JOAN BERRY had told them of two illegal operations which CHAPLIN had performed on her in either September or October of 1941 and January, 1942.

The article further stated that the investigators were questioning MINNA WALLIS, actor's agent. It suffices to say here that investigation has reflected that it was MINNA WALLIS who first secured Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, a court officer in Beverly Hills, as BERRY'S attorney when she was first arrested. It is presumed that CHAPLIN instructed MINNA WALLIS to do so, because it is known that WALLIS is a close, intimate friend of CHAPLIN and his present wife, CONA O'NEILL, as well as one who keeps company with TIM DURANT.

In this article just mentioned, Chief of Police ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department was quoted as saying that JOAN BERRY had a suicide complex; that when taken into custody by his department on the early morning of January 1, 1943, she was dressed in a man's bathrobe, pyjamas and

slippers. He continued that she had first come to their attention on the morning of December 31, 1943, when she had come into the police station and related that she had had a fight with her boy friend. It was about twenty-four hours later, ANDERSON related to the reporters, that his department answered a suicide call and found her in an automobile in front of an apartment in the 9700 block on Olympic Boulevard, with iodine on her lips. A Dr. STARR, the article related, examined her and he advised that she had simulated suicide, but was not suffering. Because she said she had no home, no address to which she could be taken, and no money, ANDERSON said his department "vagged" her. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, the apartment in front of which she was found was that of HANS ROUSCH, who, as appears herein, was a close friend of JOAN HERRY'S.

This issue of the "Times" also carried the story that MILDRED HARRIS, CHAPLIN'S first wife, had called the newspaper to relate that she had been a star in her own name before she married CHAPLIN. This was to contradict previous newspaper stories that all of CHAPLIN'S wives had been women whom he had brought into prominence in pictures. HARRIS, the papers said, was then living in an apartment on Rossmore Avenue, Los Angeles.

The "Los Angeles Examiner" for June 5, 1943, set forth an interview one of their reporters had had with HERRY, wherein she was quoted as saying that she had broken her contract with CHAPLIN because she wanted to make a picture with another studio. CHAPLIN had previously announced to the reporters that HERRY had originally demanded \$150,000 from him. This, HERRY told the "Examiner" reporter, was not true.

The "Los Angeles Times" for Sunday, June 6, 1943, contained a picture of JOHN J. IREIN, JOAN HERRY and her other attorney, CECIL D. HOLLAND, and BARRY M. WOODMANSEK. This story stated that her attorneys were mapping the suit to be pressed against CHAPLIN. It related that the suit had been filed the previous Thursday. It mentioned investigation being conducted with reference to a doctor who HERRY had said performed one of two illegal operations. The article continued that the District Attorney's Office had stepped in and was conducting an independent investigation.

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With reference to the District Attorney's Office investigation, the papers said that they were giving the Beverly Hills Police Department a clean bill of health. This was in refutation of HERRY'S charge that she had been forced to walk nude after arrested as a probation violator on May 7 last. It continued that on January 2 she had been "floated" out of the city by Beverly Hills Police Judge CHARLES GRIFFIN after she had pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge. The Beverly Hills Police Department apparently stated that HERRY had

tried to slash her wrists when in confinement at the jail, and had refused to wear the tops of her pyjamas. The article also mentioned that JOAN related that CHARLES CHAPLIN had continued paying her \$100 a week under the original provisions of the film contract she had with the Chaplin studios, despite HERRI'S "severing" business relations with the Chaplin studios in May of 1942. The article told how ROBERT ARDEN, a friend of CHAPLIN'S, assertedly gave Chief of Detectives W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, an envelope containing \$100 and a railroad ticket on which JOAN could leave town. It continued that she left the city, but came back. It was on her return that she was re-arrested for violating her probation.

The article pointed out that ARDEN, forty-three years of age, was a native of Austria who two years ago had been arrested in this country for overstaying his leave. He was released on \$1,000 bond, but cannot be deported at the present time because of our relations with Austria.

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" along about the same time, in discussing the CHAPLIN case, enlarged on the position that W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department occupied. It states that ARDEN went to see WHITE the morning after HERRI'S arrest on a vagrancy charge, (which would be about January 2, 1943.) WHITE presumably stated that ARDEN told him CHAPLIN had spent a lot of money on her, and he might as well spend some more if she desired to go back to New York. Three or four days after she got a suspended sentence of ninety days on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills, California, ARDEN is supposed to have again gone to WHITE and stated that the girl still wanted to go home to New York and that he was offering her a ticket and some money. ARDEN presumably asked WHITE to take her to the train, because he was busy working on a script. Subsequent articles related that WHITE did put her on the train, but told reporters that it was on his day off, and not during the course of time when he was supposed to be working for the Beverly Hills Police Department.

The "Los Angeles News" along about the same time tells of a suit being filed against CHAPLIN and sets forth that the Los Angeles firm of attorneys, WRIGHT and MILLIKEN, were representing CHAPLIN. They issued the statement that the first claim on CHAPLIN by HERRI was in May of 1943, and accompanied by a demand for \$150,000.

In the "Los Angeles News" for June 7, 1943, ROBERT ARDEN was quoted. ARDEN told the reporters that HERRI had once threatened CHAPLIN with a gun; that she had told him that she was once married to a captain in the United States Army; that she had once signed some checks in Kansas City, Missouri, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, payment for which was refused by the Charles Chaplin Studio. ARDEN told of being in CHAPLIN'S home on New Year's Eve when a phone call came. He didn't say who it was from, but continued that the caller said that she had been arrested. ARDEN said that he told W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department concerning JOAN'S breaking into CHAPLIN'S home last

December with a pistol, that the pistol had been taken away from her by the butler and turned over to the Beverly Hills Police Department by ARDEN. It is to be noted here that according to BERRY'S story, the night that she was in CHAPLIN'S home with the pistol is the night when she alleges her child was conceived.

ARDEN continued that he had gone about town, collecting her baggage, paying a bill which she had incurred at the Ambassador Hotel, at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, and that on one occasion when she was with him, she had pleaded to let her try again to "get a break in the studios." ARDEN said he put her in a room on Franklin Avenue and that she later phoned him to ask if he would intercede in her behalf and ask CHAPLIN to give her a railroad ticket to New York. ARDEN admitted that he asked Mr. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department to put her on the train and he said the next thing he heard about BERRY was that she had been writing no fund checks in Kansas City and in Oklahoma. A few weeks ago, ARDEN continued, BERRY called him on the phone and said that she had married a captain of the United States Army in New York and that he was out here in California on a furlough. At that time ARDEN said BERRY pleaded with him to ask CHAPLIN if he wouldn't use his influence to get her sentence in the Beverly Hills Court and subsequent probation lifted.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 8, 1943, carried the story that District Attorney's investigators of this county had been questioning CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. and SIDNEY CHAPLIN. It quoted them as having informed that they had not seen any gunplay when JOAN allegedly broke into the house of CHAPLIN.

The issue of the "Los Angeles News" for June 9, 1943, made mention of the fact that BERRY had purchased a second gun at the Rosemore Gun Shop on December 12, 1942. This same issue advises that ROBERT ARDEN, whose true name is RUDOLPH KLIGER, and TIM DURANT had been asked by the District Attorney's investigators if TIM DURANT had taken JOAN BERRY to an abortionist. It also sets forth that BERRY had told someone that she had purchased a gun because she wanted to kill herself, but was dissuaded when CHAPLIN asked her into his bedroom.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 10, 1943, carries a story relating that BERRY'S attorney, JOHN J. IRWIN, had gone into the Police Court of Beverly Hills in order to vacate her plea of guilty to the vagrancy charge filed against her in January of this year. This charge was struck from the books.

An issue of the "Los Angeles Herald" for the same day made public a settlement which had been entered into by CHAPLIN with BERRY, which obviated the necessity of his appearing in Superior Court to answer the original charge. This agreement set forth that CHAPLIN was to pay BERRY \$100 a week pending trial of the paternity suit against him. A six-page Stipulation was filed

on that date with Judge WILLIAM S. BAIRD, covering this agreement. It set forth that the suit brought by Mrs. GERTIE E. BERRY as guardian ad litem of JOHN DOE CHAPLIN, the unborn infant of JOAN BERRY, for the sum of \$2500 a month temporary support, which was scheduled for Thursday, would now be taken off the calendar and the entire matter held in abeyance until four months after the child's birth. Twenty-five hundred dollars cash CHAPLIN agreed to pay immediately, together with \$100 a week from that time on until the birth of the child. Thereafter, \$1600 payable at various dates, and finally \$5,000 to be paid by him for BERRY'S attorney's fees and \$500 court costs.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 11, 1943, set forth the agreement in more detail. Twenty-five hundred dollars was to be paid forthwith; \$100 a week to be paid until trial or further order of the court; \$1600 payable in installments of \$500 prior to the date of the birth of BERRY'S child; \$1,000 to be paid at the time of birth; thereafter \$500 a month for four consecutive months after the birth of JOAN BERRY'S child; then \$1100 after the birth of the child when it was submitted to physicians for taking of blood tests, and \$500 for services of BERRY'S attorney, and \$5,000 more at the end of the trial. Five hundred dollars was also allocated for plaintiff's costs in preparation for trial. The agreement further provided that one physician was to be named by CHAPLIN, and one by the guardian ad litem. The two doctors were then to select a third, and the decision of any two of the doctors was to rule in determining whether, after an examination of CHAPLIN'S blood and the baby's blood, it could be determined that CHAPLIN was or was not the father of BERRY'S child. It also provided that if the child dies, payments were to terminate as of the date of death, except for the \$1,600 amount mentioned.

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The "Los Angeles News" for Saturday, June 12, carried a story setting forth that police Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills, California, had set aside the vagrancy charge against JOAN BERRY. It pointed out that this charge had grown out of her arrest of January 1, 1943, at which time she was given a ninety-day sentence, suspended on the provision she leave Beverly Hills. It continued that when BERRY had attempted to see CHAPLIN in May of this year, she had been arrested for violating her probation; that thereafter GRIFFIN had sent her to the County Jail to serve her three months' sentence, but later signed a release when requested by CECIL D. HOLLAND, Beverly Hills Justice of the Peace who later appeared as her attorney. On the previous day, June 11, 1943, GRIFFIN had dismissed the charge against her.

The same newspaper, in another article on the same date, announced that FRED BENSER, Los Angeles County District Attorney, advised reporters that his office was closing its case against CHARLES CHAPLIN because no evidence had been developed which justifies initiation of a prosecution against him under State laws. For that reason there was no evidence which was going to be taken before the Grand Jury. In making this announcement, attention is directed to the fact that the newspapers quoted BENSER as saying that no evidence had been developed which would justify initiation of a prosecution against CHAPLIN "at this time." The article concluded that "smart money" was betting that the case against CHAPLIN would never be reopened by the District Attorney's Office.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 12, 1943, also carried a story with reference to dismissal of charges against HENRY in Police Court in Beverly Hills. It pointed out that she had been allowed to change her first plea of guilty to one of not guilty because actually she was not a vagrant and her child should be born without the stigma of her police record. This article also announced that OSCIL D. HOLLAND was withdrawing from his position as an attorney for HENRY because he had too much court work to attend to.

The "Los Angeles News" for June 16, 1943, in discussing this case mentioned that CHAPLIN'S press agentess CATHERINE MONTRELL.

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" for June 17, 1943, carried the story of how JOAN HENRY was going into seclusion to await her baby's birth and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and CONA O'NEILL were on a trip following their sudden wedding on June 16, 1943, by Justice of the Peace CLINTON P. MOORE in Carpinteria, California.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 25, 1943, carried the story concerning Private FRED STEINHAUSER, a New Jersey soldier, who came to Hollywood claiming that he was the father of HENRY'S child. It related how Attorney IRWIN had set a trap for STEINHAUSER and exposed him as being a fraud. The services of a policeman who claimed to be HENRY herself were utilized, and STEINHAUSER rushed up to this policeman with words indicating that he didn't know her from HENRY. The "Los Angeles News" for June 24, 1943, carries a picture of STEINHAUSER and the name of PAULINE PARKER as the woman investigator who had exposed him. He had hitch-hiked out from Camp Hulen, Texas. FLORA-BELLE MUIR, newspaper reporter and feature story writer, apparently had a part in this exposure. STEINHAUSER told reporters that he was going to send HENRY to the home of his sister, Mrs. VIOLET SCHERT, 628 - 61st Street, New York City.

The "Los Angeles Equalizer" in its issue for July, 1943, Volume 11, No. 3, has an article concerning CHAPLIN and ARIEN, which is entitled, "Slimy Slugs." This four-page sheet is issued by one BEN FOSTER and circularizes around the State and City Government buildings in Los Angeles. This article and apparently the previous issue dealt with CHAPLIN in no commendatory terms.

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The following descriptions of the principals herein was furnished by [REDACTED] and more detailed descriptive data concerning CHAPLIN and HENRY will be set forth in subsequent reports when public records with reference to them are examined and when they are interviewed.

Name	CHARLES CHAPLIN
Age	55
Nativity	England
Nationality	English
Height	5' 5"
Weight	145
Hair	Grey, thick and wavy
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Mannerisms	Talks with hands all of the time
Extraction	Jewish
Peculiarities	Uses precise diction with a slight accent in his speech.

Name	MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was.
Age	23
Height	5' 5"
Weight	125
Hair	Auburn
Complexion	Fair and freckled
Characteristics	Vivacious, speaks rapidly, very nervous.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California, will maintain contacts with various sources of information and set out appropriate leads for other field offices when same is deemed advisable.

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) AT
DATE 3/20/79

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Clarke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

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REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89
DIRECTOR
ULNA

RECORDED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS VICTIM, MOTA.
REURTEL SECOND INSTANT. ONLY NEW DEVELOPMENT IS BIRTH OF BERRY
CHILD SAT. LAST. REPORT BEING DICTATED PRESENT TIME [REDACTED] (C) b1
VICTIM NOR CHANNEY HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED DUE TO STATE OF THEIR
HEALTH. CHANNEY TO UNDERGO OPERATION SEVENTH INSTANT. [REDACTED] (C)
RECEIVED: [REDACTED] (C) 4:25 PM ENT EFT [REDACTED] (C)

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[REDACTED] (C) cc: Mr. Rosen

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

FILE NO. **31-241** **12**

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-19-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-20-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLAIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, Victim, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES SCHWARTZ, attorney for subject, presently residing at 375 Ocean Drive, Stamford, Conn. List of toll calls from Stamford 4-1540 set forth.

- 200 -

DETAILS:

b7c
This report is predicated upon a request made by Supervisor [REDACTED] of the New York Field Division on 9/20/43 at which time Agent [REDACTED] advised that the New York Field Division was conducting a confidential investigation on the subject and victim who were supposed to have spent some time in New York. [REDACTED] advised that he was desirous of locating **ROBERT ARNEN**, a newspaper man who was coming to New York to check on the case in behalf of the subject. Agent [REDACTED] requested that the New Haven Field Division determine the identity of one **CHARLES SCHWARTZ** of Stamford, Conn. and also to determine who phone number Stamford 4-1540 was listed to.

The records of the Stamford Credit Rating Bureau reflect a clipping from the "Stamford Advocate" dated 9/14/40, which clipping reflects that **SCHWARTZ** is attorney for **CHARLES CHAPLAIN** and also general counsel for Columbia Pictures, New York Office at 1 West 85th Street, New York City. This clipping further reflects that **SCHWARTZ** was born in New York City on the east side in 1892. He attended the City College of New York at New York City and was admitted to the Bar in 1916.

A check of the telephone and city directories failed to reflect **SCHWARTZ** listed in either.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Robert Charles [Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	<div style="text-align: right;">31-168476-124</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">23 OCT 20 1943</div> <div style="text-align: right;"> INDEXED 183 </div>
COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966 COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 3 - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - New Haven		

52 OCT 27 1943

31-241

The records of the Connecticut Light and Power Co. at Stamford, Conn. reflect that SCHWARTZ formerly resided at Westover Road, Stamford, Conn. from 6/12/41 to 9/29/42 at which time he moved to 907 Shippan Avenue, Stamford, Conn. and remained at this address until 6/3/43 at which time he moved to 375 Ocean Drive West, Stamford, Conn. These records further reflect that his New York Office is 1450 Broadway, New York City.

The city directory as well as the telephone directory reflect that 375 Ocean Drive West, Stamford, Conn. was listed to E. P. FIDDLAR. It was also noted that phone number Stamford 4-1540 was also listed to E. P. FIDDLAR at 375 Ocean Drive, West.

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[REDACTED]

There being no further investigation in the New Haven Field Division,
this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, 13, California
October 20, 1943**

~~Personal and Confidential~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

During the course of investigation of instant case, considerable information was developed concerning activities and interests of CHAPLIN and his friends, which I thought might be of interest to you. While not particularly relevant to the case at hand, these facts are of a nature which give a better idea of the type of individuals CHAPLIN and his friends appear to be.

It was noted in the "Los Angeles Times" for August 25, 1943, in the gossip column written by HELEN HOPPER that one MARIAN HILL, twenty years of age, had appeared at the Mocambo night club, where she made a big hit with the guests. HOPPER continued that as a singer she had a great future in Hollywood. She said she was a protege of one BOB LEONARD. It is understood that at this time she was staying at the CHAPLIN home. It appears that one Mr. GLAZER, who is connected with the Music Corporation of America offices in Beverly Hills might be her agent.

CHAPLIN, except for the time that he spends each day on writings, the exact nature of same not known, usually sets a part of the day aside for tennis playing. His most frequent companions in this game are CARL KRAMER, TIM DURANT and MERVIN WEISMAN. During the holding of the Pacific Northwest tennis matches in Los Angeles in September of this year, CHAPLIN was in attendance every day.



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95 OCT 25 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Director

- 3 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

CHAPLIN'S attorneys are trying to negotiate some kind of a deal with the United States Government in connection with a boat owned by CHAPLIN. It appears that this boat is presently being used by the United States Government.

[REDACTED] in this connection CHAPLIN at that time was said to have told his attorneys that he was disgusted with the offer which the Government had made and went so far as to say that, "We don't have conscription yet," and "We might as well have Communism. I would be 100 per cent for it."

b7c [REDACTED]

Director

- 4 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

The latter part of September the United States Treasury Department got in touch with CHAPLIN. It appears that the Department is desirous of obtaining his services to speak at a bond rally and it is understood that CHAPLIN told them that he would be glad to appear in connection with the radio broadcast if he was available at that time.

b7c [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Director

- 5 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE CRIBBE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

It is understood that CHAPLIN and GOMA O'NEILL were considering going to Mexico. However, it appears they have definitely decided against it, inasmuch as CHAPLIN, not being a citizen of this country, might have difficulty in returning to the United States. BOB ARDEN is said to have given him this advice, pointing out that he had quite a few enemies.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

It is understood that in the "New York Daily News" for October 10, 1943, FLORA BELLIE MUIR has a rather lengthy feature story on the CHAPLIN-BERRY case, wherein she states that CHASEY and ANDREW DAHL supported BERRY'S assertion that CHAPLIN was intimate with her on December 23, 1942. It is understood

Director

- 6 -

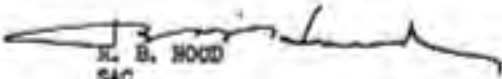
October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

that this article also mentions JEAN PAUL GETTY as an intimate of HENRY'S. The New York Office is being requested by letter of this date to secure a copy of this issue of the "Daily News" for the files of the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office. In this connection, on October 13, 1943, at the request of CHAPLIN'S attorneys, JOHN J. IRWIN, attorney for Victim herein in her suit against CHAPLIN, took a supplemental statement from CHAPLIN. This was to change certain parts of the secret depositions taken from both CHAPLIN and HENRY which were mentioned in reference report. CHAPLIN changed his story to state that the last time he had seen HENRY in his home was on the night when she appeared there with a gun, and that he was positive of the date because the next day he sent the gun to his studio. CHAPLIN fixed the exact date as December 23, 1942. This, of course, coincides with HENRY'S story as being the night on which her child was conceived.

You will be kept advised from time to time of similar items of possible interest in connection with the activities of CHAPLIN.

Very truly yours,


E. B. HOOD
SAC

CH
11-5301

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 2313 Hq/ghw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, WSTA.
DOCTOR ADVISES THAT INTERVIEW WITH EDWARD O. CHANEY POSSIBLE
IN TEN DAYS. VICTIMS ATTORNEY BELIEVES INTERVIEW WITH HER POSSIBLE
SAME LENGTH OF TIME. HOWEVER, HE WILL CHECK WITH HER DOCTOR TO
VERIFY SAME. HOOD.

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131-68496-27

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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PHOTOGRAPH
SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LONIE GRIBBLE, WITH ALIASES, WHITE SLAVE

TRAFFIC ACT. ARRANGE IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH VICTIM THROUGH HER ATTORNEY
AND ADVISE BY TELETYPE.

HOOPER

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3/8/29
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DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/29

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- E. A. Tamm
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- Quinn
- Gandy

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH FROM LOSA 4 25 2-45 P

DIRECTOR
WOOD.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM,
WSTA. REURTEL TWENTY SECOND INSTANT. VICTIMS ATTORNEY ADVISES
HER DOCTOR FORBIDS INTERVIEW WITH HER FOR ANOTHER WEEK DUE TO
RELAPSE.

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DATE OF REVIEW 3/3/89

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:EDM
31-68496

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
MARY LOUISE GRIERLY, with aliases, Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Consequent upon discussion with you on October 22, 1943, a teletype was sent to the Los Angeles Field Division requesting that an interview with the victim in this case be immediately arranged through her attorney, John Irwin.

The Los Angeles Field Division by teletype dated October 25, 1943, informed that the victim's attorney had stated that the victim's physician was opposed to an interview with her for at least another week due to her physical condition.

Phone Call 2:00 P.M., October 26, 1943

[REDACTED]

Mr. Hood pointed out that the fulcrum in the matter of potential evidence will be the statements of the victim and Edward G. Galt. He desired to have interviews with both of them conducted practically simultaneously to avoid making it possible for the Chaplin interest to reach either of these individuals. He stated that to date the Chaplin interests are not aware of our entering the case but that he feels they will go to any extent and will spend freely in an effort to influence the statements of persons who might give information injurious to Chaplin. He feels that in the event we should interview Barry and that there should be a delay thereafter in interviewing Channey that the knowledge of our interest might reach Chaplin's attorneys giving them an opportunity to reach Channey. Similarly, Mr. Hood feels that if Channey were interviewed first, some similar reaction might be caused.



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Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

-2-

Mr. Hood was strongly in favor of going along at least for another week with Attorney Irwin and then attempting to interview both Channey and Gribble without any intervening delay.

I brought to Mr. Hood's attention the fact that this case had been hanging since August and that for most of that time had been held up pending the vital interviews with Gribble and Channey and that I felt we should get to the crux of these matters as soon as possible so that we could decide as to whether there was a potential case here or in the event there was not, conclude investigation. Mr. Hood stated that he would do everything possible to accelerate these interviews but that he felt we should for the moment not go over Attorney Irwin's head and interview the subject directly.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the very definite feeling of Mr. Hood in this matter I recommend that we wait until November 2, 1943, before directly approaching Gribble's physician in this matter. If arrangements have not been effected by that time for the interview, I shall advise Special Agent in Charge Hood that definite action should be taken directly with the physician. Los Angeles will inform us by teletype as soon as there are developments in this regard.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright

R. F. Cartwright

Jaguel

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Gandy ✓

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AND FIELD OFFICES
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REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS VICTIM, WSTA.
ED AND G. CHANEY INTERVIEWED AT LENGTH THIRTIETH LAST. IN SIGNED
STATEMENT CHANEY DETAILS TRIP TO NEW YORK IN OCT., FORTY TWO.
HOWEVER, STATES VICTIM IN CHAPLIN SUITE ONLY ON ONE AFTERNOON AT
WHICH TIME SHE APPARENTLY CAVE FOR A PACKAGE. CHAPLIN ADVISED
SHE WAS COMING BUT BEFORE MORE WAS SAID SHE APPEARED AND CHAPLIN
GAVE HER THE PACKAGE HIMSELF. CHANEY STATES HE BELIEVES IT WAS
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS INASMUCH AS CHAPLIN HAD FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
ON NIGHT PREVIOUS AND ONLY TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS AFTER SHE HAD GONE.
FURTHER, THAT HE NEVER SAW CHAPLIN ENTERTAIN ANY WOMEN IN HIS SUITE
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA BUT WAS ALWAYS DINING OUT WITH DURANT.
CHANEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF HOW BERRY GOT HER MONEY TO MAKE THE
TRIP TO NEW YORK. FURTHER, TH AT IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR HE OVERHEARD
CHAPLIN TELL HIS ATTORNEYS THAT HE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH
BERRY IN NEW YORK IN OCT., FORTY TWO AND CHAPLIN ADMITTED AT THE
SAME TIME THAT HE HAD LIKEWISE BEEN INTIMATE WITH HER IN HIS HOME.
IN DEC., FORTY TWO AT THE TIME SHE APPEARED WITH A GUN. CHANEY
ALSO ADMITTED THAT HE LIED TO THE DIST. ATTORNEYS OFFICE WITH
REFERENCE TO JOHN O'NEILL LIVING AT CHAPLIN HOUSE. HE ALSO ADMITTED
OTHER DETAILS OF CHAPLIN ASSOCIATION WHICH WERE COVERED IN REPORT
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED. CHANEY ADVISED AGENTS HE WAS NOT GOING TO
TELL CHAPLIN OF INTERVIEW. HOWEVER, LAST NIGHT HE CONTACTED DURANT
AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT TODAY THEY ARE CONFERRING WITH CHAPLIN
ATTORNEYS.

REFLECT THAT A POLICE OFFICER
IN TULSA, OKLA. HAS BEEN PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED BY WRIGHT AND WILL
BE AVAILABLE TO TESTIFY THAT BERRY SAID BERRY IS THE FATHER OF HER
CHILD. THIS OFFICE IN DAILY CONTACT WITH VICTIM'S ATTORNEY WHO IS
ARRANGING THROUGH HER DOCTOR INTERVIEW AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
EXPECTED INTERVIEW WILL BE HAD WITH HER LATTER PART OF WEEK.

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cc: Green



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, 13, California
October 20, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Starnes _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Personal and Confidential

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
 MARY LOUISE WHITE, was. - VICTIM;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

Special Agent [redacted] of the Los Angeles Office on October 16 and 17, 1943, reviewed the book "Charlie Chaplin - King of Tragedy" by GERRIT von ULM. This book was copyrighted in 1940 by the Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. In the forward, von ULM states that this book was written by himself, but on material collaboration with TORACHI KONO. KONO was CHAPLIN'S combination valet, butler and secretary over a great number of years. He was also subject of an espionage case in which Los Angeles was origin, the other subject being a Japanese naval officer. It is understood that KONO is presently in a relocation center.

Background data and facts concerning associates of CHAPLIN which may be of interest to this investigation follow.

CHAPLIN was born April 16, 1889, in Kemington, a suburb of London, the son of HANNAH CHAPLIN, whose stage name was LILLY HARTLEY. She was married to a Jewish bookmaker named SYDNEY HAWKES, and SYDNEY CHAPLIN, Subject's half-brother, was born of this marriage. She divorced HAWKES, then had an alliance with one WINKLER DRIVEN (there is no record of their ever having married). While working in the music halls in England she met CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, and Subject was born shortly thereafter. Subject's mother died in August, 1928, in a Glendale sanitarium. She was insane at the time. His father died in England when Subject was three years of age. This book states that CHAPLIN'S mother, though of immediate Cockney origin, was not of pure Anglo-Saxon lineage. Her forebears were from North Spain, her father was of French origin, and it concludes this hereditary tracing by stating, "There is no premise for the popular belief that CHAPLIN has Jewish blood."

It is recalled that ARTHUR KELLY has figured in the current investigation as an officer for United Artists Studio. He is mentioned in this book and it was his sister, one HETTY KELLY, who was CHAPLIN'S first love, in London when he was yet a boy of about seventeen or eighteen. In fact, CHAPLIN returned to England in 1922 solely for the purpose of once again seeing her, only to find that she had died three weeks before he got there. The author indicates that his passion for HETTY KELLY was the greatest love affair that he ever had, while it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever did anything more than admire and love her from a distance.



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Director

- 2 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIEBER, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

After touring about England in vaudeville, CHAPLIN came to New York and by 1914 was making \$150 a week under contract with MACK SENNETT. ANTHONY REEVES, CHAPLIN'S present manager for his studios here in Hollywood, was at that time manager of a group of actors which came to the United States from England.

On January 12, 1915, CHAPLIN was signed away from the Sennett Studios for a salary of \$1,000 a week by the Essanay Company. By 1916 he was given a contract for \$670,000 by the Mutual Film Company and was free to make his own pictures.

When he first came to Los Angeles he lived at the Stowell Hotel among poor surroundings. JULIAN FELTINGER, famous female impersonator of the stage, at that time was one of his closest friends. He got him to move into the Los Angeles Athletic Club and it was there that TORACHI KONO met him and was hired as his secretary, chauffeur, etc.

The book then follows rather closely CHAPLIN'S affairs with various women. It starts out with one EDNA PURVIANCE, who came to Hollywood from Reno, Nevada. She was his first leading lady. KONO picked her up every day en route to the studio. She was seen everywhere with CHAPLIN. TOM HARRINGTON at this point was handling the money for CHAPLIN, and he was with him for some time until they had a disagreement and he was fired. HARRINGTON'S whereabouts are not known.

At the end of that year, namely 1916, CHAPLIN refused to re-sign with Mutual Film Company and launched his own studio. He had a releasing outlet which provided him with \$1,000,000 for the production of eight pictures a year. As for EDNA PURVIANCE, CHAPLIN starred her in his picture "Woman of Paris," after which she went to Europe. The author states that she is presently living at Manhattan Beach, California (which is near Los Angeles), and Chaplin Studios still pay her money. Since the time they separated after CHAPLIN became tired of her, she has kept her promise and never demanded money or influence.

CHAPLIN'S activities during the last war appear to have been confined to touring the United States with MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the summer of 1917. The author states that they paid their own expenses and were speaking in behalf of the Liberty Loan drive.

On CHAPLIN'S return from that tour he met the woman who became

Director

- 3 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE BRIBES, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

his first wife, MILDRED HARRIS. She was at that time fifteen years of age. She was a guest in the home of MARY and OWEN MOORE, who at that time had a house at Del Rey Beach. In connection with his affair with MILDRED HARRIS, the author states, "CHARLIE has never, in the deeper sense of the term, been in love save once - HETTY KELLY." He continues that CHAPLIN was infatuated with MILDRED HARRIS. They were married that same fall. They had a malformed baby which lived only for a few hours. At the time of the marriage she was sixteen years of age. Being tired of the girl and not caring for her association, CHAPLIN immediately thereafter put MILDRED HARRIS and her mother up in a house and started going around with other girls. It mentions that KONO served CHAPLIN'S dinners and attended him when he entertained girls in the large house which is right on the Chaplin Studio property. Eventually MILDRED HARRIS filed for divorce, settling for \$100,000 and a share of community property. ARTHUR WRIGHT, who later died, was CHAPLIN'S attorney at this time. He was a brother of LOUIE WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S present attorney.

It was after this affair with HARRIS that CHAPLIN went back to England to see HETTY KELLY and found that she had just died. From there he went to Paris where he met WALDO FRANK, the writer, who entertained him. It is to be noted that WALDO FRANK for a period of about two weeks was a guest in the CHAPLIN home during the forepart of October, 1943. At that time he was delivering lectures in and around the Los Angeles Area.

The next woman mentioned in CHAPLIN'S life was CLARE SHERIDAN, cousin of WINSTON CHURCHILL. She was in Hollywood and her husband, WILFRED SHERIDAN, had been killed in the World War in the year 1915. With her was her son RICHARD. At that time CHAPLIN was reportedly engaged to CLARE WINDSOR. The author tells of a week's camping trip that CHAPLIN took with CLARE SHERIDAN, but that though they were greatly attached to each other, marriage was impossible.

LILA IRE, CLARE WINDSOR and PEGGY JOYCE were constant and, as the author described, "merely friendly visitors" to the CHAPLIN home during this period. He went into the arrival in Hollywood of POLA NEGRI, whom CHAPLIN had met when in Europe during 1922, and it is stated that she was infatuated with CHAPLIN. She divorced her husband and their engagement was announced. Reportedly POLA NEGRI told newspaper correspondents and magazine writers intimate details of her affair with CHAPLIN. CHAPLIN bought some land in the hills above Beverly Hills where he built the home in which he is presently living. This supposedly was for POLA NEGRI.

Director

- 4 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

Next came one CARLOTTA (the author states that is not her true name). She was the daughter of a Mexican general. EDHO is quoted in this connection with stating that he knew she was "under age" and tried to keep her away from CHAPLIN. From the book it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever was intimate with her. The author details a fight she had one night with POLA NEGRI in CHAPLIN'S house.

LITA GREY, who became CHAPLIN'S second wife, now comes into the picture. The author states that her mother brought her to CHAPLIN'S studios and CHAPLIN immediately signed her for the picture he was then making. Immediately thereafter they became engaged and right after that she became ill. The type of illness is not explained. In any event, CHAPLIN hired one GEORGIA HALE who filled in in his picture. The author goes on that LITA GREY was only sixteen years of age. Her mother, Mrs. LILLIAN SPICKER, her grandparents, the CURRIES and an uncle, one EDWIN T. MCKURNEY, who was an attorney, forced CHAPLIN to marry LITA GREY. CHAPLIN tried to get out of it, but on finding it impossible, went to Mexico and on November 24, 1924, married her at Bupalme in the State of Sonora.

At this time, namely in 1924, the author starts mentioning an affair which CHAPLIN had with a girl whom he called MAISIE. He states that that is not her true name, but inasmuch as she was a prominent actress in Hollywood at that time and had now retired to private life, she was entitled to be anonymous. It appears that MAISIE had a town and a country home, and CHAPLIN was at her house most of the time. LITA GREY is supposed to have referred to her, but not by name, in her divorce papers. On June 28, 1925, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. was born. Immediately before and after, CHAPLIN was seen in public with GEORGIA HALE, his leading lady, previously mentioned. The author mentions CHAPLIN having seen a Baroness T at a night club during this period and was "longing for her." It is not indicated whether that longing was ever satisfied or not.

Nine months and two days after CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. was born, SIDNEY ARTHUR CHAPLIN, II, was born to LITA GREY. The why or how of this second child, the author states, was a mystery. Anyway, in January of 1927, LITA GREY CHAPLIN sued Subject for divorce. In this connection the author states that the newspaper "The Graphic" published in New York City, came out with the full and intimate details of the divorce complaint. It has been reported that the details of same were most intimate. The author of this book states that CHAPLIN paid LITA GREY \$600,000, with the understanding that the boys were

Director

- 5 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

to be accessible to their father whenever he wished, and that a trust fund for \$100,000 for each son was to be established, the income from same to be used exclusively for their living and education.

CHAPLIN'S romance with MAISIE was still going on, and the reporters of the local papers had learned nothing about her. They were asking CHAPLIN when he was going to marry GEORGIA HALE. She and her mother were living in his home at that time. The author reports that CHAPLIN was at that time bored with MAISIE and GEORGIA HALE, and in this connection stated, "CHAPLIN'S emotional life - which is his real life - eagerness for the next quest overcomes the snail of the waning one."

At about this time CHAPLIN was working on his picture "City Lights." He hired one VIRGINIA MCERRILL, who did so much drinking and carrying on at night that he had trouble making the picture with her. She later quieted down and married CARY GRANT, from whom she was divorced August 9, 1937. Thereafter she married in London the Earl of Jersey. It was indicated that CHAPLIN had probably been intimate with MCERRILL. However, he was still keeping MAISIE in tow, and the figure six years was given as the total length of time that this affair went on. "City Lights" had by now been released and CHAPLIN had to get away, so he took a trip to Europe and there came across a Viennese dancer named LA JANA. KARL VON VOLLMER, the poet, who is known for his writing "The Miracle," entertained both of them in Berlin, Germany. VOLLMER was arrested by the F.B.I. immediately after Pearl Harbor as an enemy alien. It is understood that he has subsequently been released.

In passing, rumor has it that CHAPLIN is unnatural in his sexual relations and it has been said that he is a homosexual. The author of this book makes mention of this item when he states, "CHARLIE, though essentially normal himself, could not be the creative person that he is and not have an understanding that it has been these exponents of the intermediate sex who have dominated art through the centuries."

SYDNEY CHAPLIN, Subject's half-brother, was in France at this time, and the author states that he was having income tax trouble in the United States so he thought it better for him and his wife MINNIE to "retire from public life."

CHAPLIN was through with LA JANA by this time, and at the Casino on the Riviera he ran across MAY REEVES, who was a dancer there. Thereafter

Director

- 6 -

October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRISSLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

she travelled with him about Europe and Africa.

One CARL ROBINSON had been sent along on this particular European tour as publicity director for CHAPLIN, but when the party reached Morocco, his arguments with CHAPLIN had reached such a point that he fired him. While in Europe on this occasion, AIMEE SEMPLE McPHERSON happened to be at Marseilles at the same time and called on CHAPLIN. The author says that they went around together a lot.

In connection with MAY KEEVES, there are several pictures in this book showing them together at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1932. Thereafter CHAPLIN, together with his brother, left on a trip to Japan. The author explains CHAPLIN'S interest in the Japanese by stating that through KONO he had patronized Japanese plays being given in Los Angeles. On the return from the trip to Japan, CHAPLIN'S boat landed in Seattle and von ULM states that CHAPLIN called for a secretary and dictated in his stateroom for a period of seven hours on his ideas of world economics. When CHAPLIN was not looking, KONO tore up all these papers because he feared that from the contents thereof CHAPLIN would be subject to scrutiny by the United States Government. It appears that he was finding fault with this Government and praising that of Russia. It is also mentioned that KONO in picking the secretary for CHAPLIN to give his dictation to, found the homeliest one in the office, knowing full well that otherwise CHAPLIN would have made overtures to her while they were alone.

On returning to Hollywood, he wrote a story of his trip and also the script for his picture "Modern Times." After some hard work, JOE SCHENCK suggested that CHAPLIN needed a boat trip, so he, SCHENCK, got two girls from the studio stock company to accompany them. SCHENCK was at that time President of United Artists Studio. One of the girls with him on this boat trip was PAULETTE GODDARD. As to the identity of the other, the author says "this story has no concern." At that time, 1932, von ULM says with reference to GODDARD that she was "slightly older than the age she claimed in 1939." CHAPLIN saw in her the orphan girl for his new picture, and before many weeks he was in love with her. Von ULM continues, "And although no record can be found of their marriage and both CHARLIE and PAULETTE maintain a strict silence on the subject, it can be assumed that the ceremony was performed at sea, probably on his yacht, the PANACEA, and not recorded in the log or at the Hall of Records." KONO'S services with CHAPLIN came to an end at this point because the author said that GODDARD was taking over his duties. CHAPLIN gave KONO and his wife \$1,000

Director

- 7 -

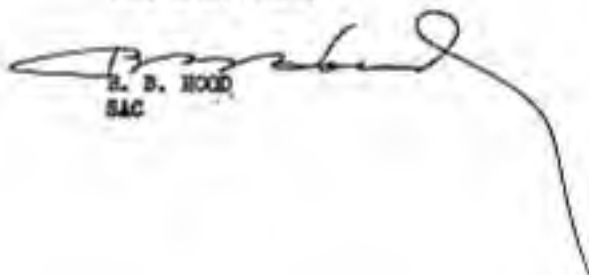
October 20, 1943

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was. - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

apiece and a job with United Artists Studio in Japan. KONO was also supposed to get a piece of CHAPLIN'S estate, but in 1936 he found he had been left out of his will.

The book ends with the author's conclusion that CHAPLIN will probably remain in Hollywood, even though he is an English subject and does not like the way the Government of the United States is run, and is entirely in accord with the Communistic set-up in Russia. He describes CHAPLIN as a man who "likes to be alone," who is truly an artist; who wrote all of his own pictures, and one who feels himself not subject to the mores of ordinary people.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD
SAC

BR [redacted] LCH
31-5304

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1943

AR:MP
Rec'd: 5:25 PM
Typed: 10:00 AM
(11-5-43)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
Louis Gribble, with aliases;
Joan Berry, etc., Victim;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACTMr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles advised with reference to whether or not John Irwin, attorney for the victim, may be stalling us in connection with the interview of the victim, that he did not think we were being stalled at all; that the girl, who is very emotional, got along all right, left the hospital too soon and had this relapse; that the doctors did not want her to be interviewed until she is better, and that he did not think we should interview her until the doctor gave his consent. Mr. Hood stated our Agents were on the attorney's door step every morning asking about her condition and the prospects for interviewing her.

I inquired about the original plan to interview the victim and Edward Channey simultaneously and why Channey was interviewed before the victim could be questioned. Mr. Hood advised they were trying to push this case as fast as they could, so they could talk it over with the U. S. Attorney and as soon as Channey was well enough and was available, they thought they better interview him as they knew he was going to leave as soon as possible.

With reference to the possibility of interviewing Gribble in the very near future, Mr. Hood stated the doctor advised yesterday morning he thought she would be ready the last of the week.



52 NOV 16 1943

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Piper ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOS 1

5

9:45 P

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 bcl/184
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/7/89

DIRECTOR

TRILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, DARY LOUISE, WAS, VICTIM, WSTA. PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW HAD WITH VICTIM TODAY AND DETAILS OF TRIP TO NY IN OCTOBER FORTY TWO OBTAINED. STATES THAT RESERVATIONS FOR HERSELF AND OTHER MADE BY CHAPLIN STUDIO THROUGH LOCAL TRAVEL AGENCY, THAT BETWEEN THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FURNISHED BY CHAPLIN STUDIO IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE TRIP, THAT CHAPLIN REQUESTED HER TO GO TO NY AT THAT TIME IN ORDER THAT SHE MIGHT HEAR HIS SPEECH ADVOCATING SECOND FRONT AND SEE HIM IN NY. STATES THAT SHE LEFT ABOUT OCTOBER TWO, FORTY TWO AND STAYED WITH RELATIVES IN NY UNTIL SHE CHECKED INTO THE PIERRE. SHE HAD ONE DATE WITH CHAPLIN IN NY MEETING HIM AT THE TWENTY ONE CLUB AFTER WHICH SHE, TOGETHER WITH TIM DURANT AND CHAPLIN WENT TO CHAPLIN'S SUITE AT THE WALDORE. THEREAFTER DURANT WENT INTO HIS BEDROOM AND LEFT THEM TOGETHER. THEY DISCUSSED HER PART IN CHAPLIN FORTHCOMING PICTURE WHICH WAS TO FEATURE VICTIM. THEREAFTER THEY HAD SEXUAL INTER COURSE AND CHAPLIN TOOK HER BACK TO THE PIERRE BY TAXICAB AT ABOUT FOUR AM THE FOLLOWING DAY. VICTIM RETURNED TO THE WALDORE THAT DAY AND OBTAINED FROM CHAPLIN THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS WITH WHICH SHE COULD RETURN TO THE WEST COAST. CHAPLIN HAD TOLD HER TO RETURN TO THE COAST AND THEY WOULD GO AHEAD WITH THEIR PLANS FOR THE PICTURE. VICTIM STATES SHE WAS ESCORTED ABOUT TOWN BY DAVID MECHT, NY ATTORNEY FOR PAUL GETTY. ALSO THAT PHILLIP HARRIE PHONETIC WHO WROTE PHILADELPHIA STORY FOR KATHERINE HEPBURN'S PICTURE, WAS WITH THEM AT THE TWENTY ONE CLUB EARLIER IN THE EVENING. INTERVIEW CONTINUING TOMORROW. REFER MY CONVERSATION MR. CARTWRIGHT FOURTH INST. SILESTROITZ, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT NBC WILL CONTACT ROBERT ARDEN AND ENDEAVOR TO LEARN HIS CONNECTIONS IN WASHINGTON IN REFERENCE PENDING BILL FOR CITIZENSHIP. STROITZ RECALLS ARDEN SAID HE WAS STAYING AT THE SAVOY PLAZA. SUGGEST THAT "JACK" AT THE TWENTY ONE CLUB WOULD KNOW WITH WHOM ARDEN WAS ASSOCIATED. HOO 3/6/89 7:41 PM
RECEIVED: 2:09 AM EST NH 3/6/89 8:49 PM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1943

LRP:AB
Call 2:15 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN *R*

Re: Charles Chaplin;
Louise Gribble alias Jean Barry,
Victim; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy

SAC Hood called from Los Angeles and advised *for statute* talked to the United States Attorney yesterday afternoon for over an hour but didn't get a definite answer. A special report is being prepared for the United States Attorney today which he will get tomorrow and Mr. Hood stated he is going to have another conference with him on Friday at which time he will get a final answer as to whether prosecution will be authorized.

Mr. Hood stated the United States Attorney is very much interested in the case and recognizes the fact that it is a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act. He stated the things he does not like about the case are the lack of commercial angle and Gribble's reputation. However, he advised he was very much interested in the treatment afforded Gribble by Chaplin in Beverly Hills when Chaplin called the police and for \$100 had her sent out of town. In view of this and the fact Gribble was represented by a lawyer retained by Chaplin, the United States Attorney thinks there may be a violation of the Civil Rights Statute.

Respectfully,

L. R. Pennington
L. R. Pennington



126
NOV 16 1943

RECORDED

131-68476-34

NOV 12 1943

for SIX



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1943

CSB:MP
Rec'd: 12:15 PM
Typed: 12:30 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
LOUISE BRIDLE, with aliases,
Victim; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles telephonically advised that he talked with U. S. Attorney Carr (phonetic) yesterday and that an Agent had a conference with him again this morning; that the United States Attorney wants us to go ahead on this case and widen the scope of our investigation, conducting the necessary inquiries in New York City and other places. Mr. Hood pointed out that the investigation so far had been conducted very cautiously and carefully because they did not want to let it be known that the Bureau was conducting such investigation.

The United States Attorney is interested in the Beverly Hills police angle and wants us to conduct the inquiries in connection with the White Slave Traffic Act case but he is really hoping that out of the information obtained he may be able to form a separate indictment possibly on the violation of her civil liberties. However, the United States Attorney is not going to mention the civil liberties angle and does not want us to talk about it either in the investigation or in the reports, as he will determine after the investigation is completely made whether or not there is any possibility of going ahead on that angle.

Mr. Hood stated that now he plans to go to the travel agencies, the studio and the District Attorney's investigators for information they may have and that he contemplates starting on open interviews today with everybody involved. He advised that he would like to present the facts to the Grand Jury on November 24; that he was setting out leads for New York, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, which are being forwarded by air mail special delivery today. He pointed out that there was considerable investigation to be performed in New York City and requested that a request be made of that office to give this matter expeditious attention in view of the early date of presentation to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Hood was informed the procedure outlined by him would be satisfactory unless he was advised to the contrary in an hour.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen



52 NOV 16 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____
O'Connell _____

RECORDED 131-6111-35

53 NOV 16 1943

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b-1; b-7C; b-7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

URGENT

Re: **RE: KIDNAP**
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NOVEMBER 15, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC: KANSAS CITY
OKLAHOMA CITY
NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES SPENCER CHARLIN, LOUISE GRINDEL, was. VICTIM, KSTA. GIVE PREFERRED

AND EXPEDITE ATTENTION THIS CASE. SUTEL BUREAU RESULTS.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SENT VIA

RECORDED

31 NOV 16 1943

NOV 15 1943

NOV 20 1943

Per

URGENT

RFC:abk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NOVEMBER 15, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, LOUISE BRISKE, was. VICTIM. MSTA. BUREAU STATUS
OF INVESTIGATION AND ADVISE AS TO LEADS IN AUXILIARY OFFICES. EXPEDITE.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starnes _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 15 1943

SENT VIA 29 NOV 1943

7512 M Per

RECORDED

131-6811-3
F B I
31 NOV 16 1943

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ROUTED
DATE 3/8/79

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI LOS ANGELES

DIRECTOR

HAIL

10-25 AM HMB

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2033 Brij/gku
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE WAS VICTIM, WSTA.
REURTEL INSTANT DATE. SUBSEQUENT MY CONVERSATION WITH BUREAU
THIRTEENTH INST. ANOTHER CONFERENCE HELD WITH USA CARR SAME DATE
AND ONE TO BE HELD TOMORROW MORNING AT WHICH TIME HE EXPECTS
TO HAVE WELL IN MIND THE FACTS OF THIS CASE. DISCUSSION WILL
BE WITH HIM TO DETERMINE EXACT WORK HE WANTS YET TO BE DONE
BEFORE PRESENTATION OF CASE TO GRAND JURY TWENTY FOURTH INST.
TODAY SIGNED STATEMENT TAKEN FROM TRAVEL AGENT WHO BOOKED PASSAGE
FOR VICTIM AND HER MOTHER OCTOBER FORTY TWO IN WHICH HE STATES
SAME WAS PAID FOR BY CHAPLIN STUDIO. SIGNED STATEMENT ALSO TAKEN
FROM ANDREW DAHL THE SUPPOSED SERVANT OF CHAPLIN ON INFORMATION
HE SUBSEQUENTLY RECALLED. RECORDS OF INS ALSO REVIEWED TODAY BUT
THEY CONTAIN NOTHING OF VALUE. FOLLOWING INFORMATION GIVEN
AUXILIARY OFFICES BY LETTER OF THIRTEENTH INSTANT AMSD REQUESTING
THAT INFORMATION DEVELOPED BE MADE AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE FOR
GRAND JURY PRESENTATION TWENTY FOURTH INST. NY REQUESTED TO
MAKE EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION AT PALDORF ASTORIA CONCERNING CHAPLIN
AND DURANT ACTIVITIES THERE GENERALLY AS WELL AS TO ESTABLISH
PRESENCE OF VICTIM WITH CHAPLIN OCTOBER FORTY TWO. NY REQUESTED TO
INVESTIGATION REQUESTED AT PIERRE HOTEL. NY REQUESTED TO
INTERVIEW DAVID HECHT, ATTORNEY FOR GETTY WHO TOOK HER AROUND
IN NY. PHILIP BARRY WHO SAW CHAPLIN, DURANT AND BARRY
IN NY. FURTHER TO CONTACT SOURCES AT TWENTY ONE CLUB AND STORK
CLUB FOR INFORMATION ON CHAPLIN, DURANT, BARRY ACTIVITIES WHILE
THERE. AT THE SAVOY PLAZA FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTIVITIES
OF ROBERT VARDEN THEN IN NY SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. ALSO REQUESTED
TO FURNISH OCTOBER TENTH COPY OF NY DAILY NEWS WHICH HAD FEATURE

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Asers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

(PAGE TWO)

STORY CONCERNING CHAPLIN AND VICTIM. KATHERINE DUNHAM, DURANT, COLORED FRIEND, FEATURED LIFE ISSUE FOR EIGHTH INST. LEARNED RESIDES FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND NINTH ST. DURANT EXPECTED TO VISIT HER IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE. KANSAS CITY REQUESTED MAKE INQUIRY AT QUENLBACH HOTEL FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING VICTIMS ACTIVITIES WHEN REGISTERED THERE JANUARY EIGHTEENTH TO TWENTY FIRST THIS YEAR. WHETHER OR NOT SHE MET GETTY THAT CITY AND TO INTERVIEW THE DOCTORS WHO TREATED HER. REPORTED COOPERATION OF KANSAS CITY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE WITH CHAPLIN INVESTIGATORS POINTED OUT. OMAHA REQUESTED MAKE APPROPRIATE INQUIRY AT PAXTON HOTEL WHERE BARRY REPORTEDLY STOPPED JANUARY THIS YEAR ENROUTE TO TULSA, OKLAHOMA. OKLAHOMA CITY REQUESTED CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT TULSA CONCERNING VICTIMS ACTIONS WHEN IN THAT CITY NOVEMBER FORTY TWO AND JANUARY FORTY THREE. PARTICULAR INFORMATION REGARDING HER ALLEGED PARTY AT THE MAYO HOTEL ALLEGEDLY WITH GETTY, DETAILS OF HER ARREST AND STATEMENTS MADE BY HER TO POLICE OFFICERS. SUGGESTED THAT THEY INTERVIEW CLAUDE ROSENSTEIN, GETTY, ATTORNEY WHO GOT HER OUT OF JAIL. OKLAHOMA CITY ADVISED NOT TO INTERVIEW GETTY HIMSELF. ACTIVITIES OF LAW FIRM OF COFFEE AND COFFEE IN CHAPLIN BEHALF POINTED OUT AS WELL AS THEIR CONTACTS WITH TULSA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED THAT FACT THIS OFFICE HAD PREVIOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING CHAPLIN INVESTIGATION IN TULSA AND KANSAS CITY NOT BE DIVULGED. THIS OFFICE CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEW WITH LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN VIEW OF HIS RECORDS COVERING INVESTIGATION OF CHAPLIN IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR. THEREAFTER INTERVIEW WITH OFFICIALS AT BEVERLY HILLS PD RELATING TO KNOWLEDGE OF CHAPLIN-BARRY AFFAIR. EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AT CHAPLIN STUDIO TO SUBSTANTIATE PAYMENTS VICTIMS TRANSPORTATION AND THEREBY ASCERTAINING NAMES OF OTHERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Piper _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

b1 [REDACTED]

(PAGE THREE)

WHO ARE UNDER CONTRACT TO HIM AS WELL AS NECESSARY INVESTIGATION TO SUBSTANTIATE VIOLATION WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT AND ANY OTHER INVESTIGATION SUGGESTED BY THE USA. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE INCOME TAX RETURNS CHAPLIN FOR NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHICH SHOULD NECESSARILY COVER STUDIO RETURN IF ANY. ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIM AND HER MOTHER WILL BE HELD TO OBTAIN DETAILS THEIR BACKGROUND.

HOOO

3-37 AM OK FBI WA GER
 RECEIVED: [REDACTED]

4:35 A.M. EWT LMK

b1

cc Rosen

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-5301

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 11/9/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/2, 3, 7, 14, 15, 17, 22, 27, 29, 30, 11/2, 5, 6, 8, 9/43	REPORT MADE BY B. TC
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBS, with aliases: Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barratt, Joanna Barry, Joanne Barry - VICTIM.			RE LCH
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Hollywood film comic, met Victim JOAN BERRY about June of 1941, placed her under contract 3 weeks later to Chaplin Studios and about the same time had sexual intercourse with her for the first time. Thereafter he supported her, instructed her in dramatics, with the assurance that she would be featured in a picture. In Oct. of 1942 CHAPLIN furnished money for the transportation of BERRY and her mother to New York in order that she could be there at the same time he was giving a Second Front speech in Carnegie Hall. BERRY and CHAPLIN had sexual intercourse at the Waldorf-Astoria Towers the latter part of that month, after which he furnished her money with which she could return to Calif. In Jan. of 1943 CHAPLIN reportedly had BERRY arrested by the Beverly Hills PD because she was bothering him, after which she was given a "floater out of town" by Beverly Hills Court, and placed on a train by Beverly Hills police officer at instance of ROBERT ARDEN, intimate friend of CHAPLIN. Police officer instructed porter not to let her off the train until it reached Chicago, Ill. BERRY returned to Los Angeles area and in June, 1943, her mother, GERTRUDE E. BERRY, filed a civil suit against CHAPLIN, charging that he was the father of JOAN'S yet unborn child. On 10/2/43 BERRY gave birth to a baby girl which she claims is the result of intercourse with CHAPLIN on about 12/23/42. Instant suit still pending and blood tests to be given the baby and CHAPLIN 6 months after birth of BERRY'S child. CHAPLIN meanwhile signed agreement to pay BERRY some \$20,000 pending determination of said tests. Facts in instant case discussed with USA CHARLES H. CARR, Los Angeles, 11/8/43, and instant report is being submitted at the request of Mr. CARR. Background data with reference to CHAPLIN, BERRY, ROBERT ARDEN and TIM DURANT set forth, as well as results of interview with Victim BERRY, and EDWARD C. CHANNY, CHAPLIN'S ex-butler.</p>			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - New York (Info.) 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles 6 - Los Angeles		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">FILE COPY</div>	
		189	

INDEX

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Pages

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION, CHAPLIN - BERRY	1 through 10
BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING JOAN BERRY AND HER ASSOCIATION WITH CHARLES CHAPLIN	10 " 19
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CHARLES CHAPLIN AND HIS ASSOCIATION WITH BERRY	19 " 29
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EDWARD C. CRANEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER, AND HIS CONNECTIONS IN INSTANT CASE.	30 " 33
ANDREW DIEL, FORMER CHAPLIN BUTLER AND HIS INFORMATION IN INSTANT CASE	34 " 35
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ROBERT ARDEN AND HIS CONNECTION IN INSTANT MATTER	36 " 37
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TIM DURANT, CLOAK FRIEND OF CHAPLIN AND HIS CONNECTION WITH INSTANT CASE.	37 " 40
DESCRIPTIONS OF SUBJECT AND VICTIM	41 " 42

DETAILS:

Instant report is being submitted for the information of CHARLES H. CARR, United States Attorney, Los Angeles, California, as a result of interview had with him by Special Agent in Charge R. E. HOOD and the writer on November 8, 1943. Information developed by this office over the past months with reference to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and Victim JOAN HENRY was discussed with him. Mr. CARR at that time requested that a report be submitted summarizing the information developed and instant report is along the lines that he requested at that time.

GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION
CHAPLIN - HENRY

b7c Investigation by the Los Angeles Office was instituted on information received from a confidential source by Special Agent [redacted] to the effect that one of the local newspaper reporters had learned that during the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's Office into the affairs of CHARLES CHAPLIN, JOAN HENRY and DONALD O'NEILL, it had come to light that CHAPLIN caused JOAN HENRY to be transported to New York City. The exact date of this transportation was not known to this confidential source, but it was understood that he had caused her to be so transported in order that she could be a party to sexual intercourse on the part of CHAPLIN and friends of his in New York at that time.

From June 3, 1943, until the 25th of the same month, Los Angeles newspapers were filled with publicity concerning the CHAPLIN-HENRY matter. Because those stories generally furnished background on the association of CHAPLIN and HENRY, as well as facts concerning the arrest of HENRY by the Beverly Hills Police Department and the subsequent investigation of same by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, the writer's review of those clippings is being set forth here:

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" carried a rather extensive story under date of June 3, 1943. It told of the paternity suit being filed against CHAPLIN by Mrs. GERTRUDE E. HENRY, mother of JOAN HENRY, on behalf of her daughter's unborn child. It was alleged, according to the newspaper article, that this child was conceived in December of 1942. CHAPLIN gave a statement through his attorneys, denying its paternity. CHAPLIN was ordered to appear in Superior Court at Los Angeles on June 17, 1943, to answer the charge.

This newspaper also reviewed CHAPLIN'S marital affairs, and contained pictures of his various wives. It stated that he had first married

WILHELM HARRIS, October 23, 1918, and they were divorced two years later, November 12, 1920; that his second marriage was with LITA GREY and that they were divorced August 24, 1928. CHAPLIN'S two children, CHARLES, JR. and GINNEY CHAPLIN, are the sons of LITA GREY, his second wife.

The papers of this date also reviewed JOAN BERRY'S arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department in January of this year, as well as a subsequent arrest on May 8, 1943, when she violated her parole by allegedly breaking into the CHAPLIN home and upbraiding him. This incident is covered more in detail elsewhere in this report.

In connection with CHAPLIN'S former wives, the "Los Angeles Herald & Express" for June 18, 1943, carried the story that two Los Angeles attorneys were hunting the records of CHAPLIN'S divorce from PAULETTE GODDARD. It is recalled that she was his third wife, they allegedly having been married at sea somewhere around Canton, China, six years prior to their allegedly having been divorced on June 4, 1942, in Juarez, Mexico. These attorneys had also looked over the records at Cuernavaca and Cuautla, Mexico, and nowhere did they find any record of the divorce.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 4, 1943, contained a feature story article on JOAN BERRY written by one ADAMS UNDERWOOD. This story stated that she was born in Detroit, Michigan, went to New York City when she was three and one-half years of age, where she attended St. Catherine's Academy and St. Graves of Lima. Thereafter she attended Newton High School in Jackson Heights, New York City. She went to work on Wall Street as a secretary, and when nineteen and a half years of age, came to Los Angeles and Hollywood where she made the rounds of various studios in an effort to get a job. She also studied drama. The article continued that then through TIM DURANT she met CHARLES CHAPLIN six days after her 21st birthday, May 24, 1941. It said that CHAPLIN sent her to MAI REINHARDT'S to study and worked hard with her for some period of time.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 5, 1943, related the results of BERRY'S having been "floated" out of town after being arrested in Beverly Hills in January of this year, and then her re-arrest on May 8, 1943. She was remanded to the County Jail for a period of thirty days, but was then released and sent to a rest home. In this connection, it was when she was in the County Jail in May of 1943 that her pregnancy became known to others than herself.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 5, 1943, contains pictures of Los Angeles District Attorney's investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP TOWER, and other officers, conferring on instant case. It is recalled that they, on orders of FRED BOWSER, District Attorney, were investigating various angles of the CHAPLIN-BERRY matter to determine whether CHAPLIN should be prosecuted in state courts. It is known that they also inquired into CHAPLIN'S relations with CONA O'NEILL, with whom he was known to be friendly and whom he subsequently

married. This article also stated that CHAPLIN had been served the previous day with papers ordering him to appear in Superior Court and answer to the suit which had been filed by Mrs. BERRY charging that he was the father of her daughter's unborn child. The District Attorney's Office gave forth the information that JOAN BERRY had told them of two illegal operations which CHAPLIN had performed on her in either September or October of 1941 and January, 1942.

The article further stated that the investigators were questioning MINNA WALLIS, actor's agent. It suffices to say here that investigation has reflected that it was MINNA WALLIS who first secured Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, a court officer in Beverly Hills, as BERRY'S attorney when she was first arrested. It is presumed that CHAPLIN instructed MINNA WALLIS to do so, because it is known that WALLIS is a close, intimate friend of CHAPLIN and his present wife, OONA O'NEILL, as well as one who keeps company with TIM DURANT.

In this article just mentioned, Chief of Police ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department was quoted as saying that JOAN BERRY had a suicide complex; that when taken into custody by his department on the early morning of January 1, 1943, she was dressed in a man's bathrobe, pajamas and slippers. He continued that she had first come to their attention on the morning of December 31, 1943, when she had come into the police station and related that she had had a fight with her boy friend. It was about twenty-four hours later, ANDERSON related to the reporters, that his department answered a suicide call and found her in an automobile in front of an apartment in the 9700 block on Olympic Boulevard, with iodine on her lips. A Dr. STARR, the article related, examined her and he advised that she had simulated suicide, but was not suffering. Because she said she had no home, no address to which she could be taken, and no money, ANDERSON said his department "ragged" her. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, HANS ROUSCH was a close friend of JOAN BERRY'S, and it was in front of his apartment that she was found.

This issue of the "Times" also carried the story that MILBRED HARRIS, CHAPLIN'S first wife, had called the newspaper to relate that she had been a star in her own name before she married CHAPLIN. This was to contradict previous newspaper stories that all of CHAPLIN'S wives had been women whom he had brought into prominence in pictures. HARRIS, the papers said, was then living in an apartment on Rosemore Avenue, Los Angeles.

The "Los Angeles Examiner" for June 5, 1943, set forth an interview one of their reporters had had with BERRY, wherein she was quoted as saying that she had broken her contract with CHAPLIN because she wanted to make a picture with another studio. CHAPLIN had previously announced to the reporters that BERRY had originally demanded \$150,000 from him. This, BERRY told the "Examiner" reporter, was not true.

The "Los Angeles Times" for Sunday, June 6, 1943, contained a picture of JOHN J. LEVIN, JOAN BERRY and her other attorney, CECIL D. HOLLAND, and BARRY W. WOODMANSEE. This story stated that her attorneys were mapping the

the suit to be pressed against CHAPLIN. It related that the suit had been filed the previous Thursday. It mentioned investigation being conducted with reference to a doctor who HENRY had said performed one of two illegal operations. The article continued that the District Attorney's Office had stepped in and was conducting an independent investigation.

With reference to the District Attorney's Office investigation, the papers said that they were giving the Beverly Hills Police Department a clean bill of health. This was in refutation of HENRY'S charge that she had been forced to walk nude after arrested as a probation violator on May 7 last. It continued that on January 2 she had been "floated" out of the city by Beverly Hills Police Judge CHARLES GRIFFIN after she had pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge. The Beverly Hills Police Department apparently stated that HENRY had tried to slash her wrists when in confinement at the jail, and had refused to wear the tops of her pajamas. The article also mentioned that JOAN related that CHARLES CHAPLIN had continued paying her \$100 a week under the original provisions of the film contract she had with the Chaplin studios, despite HENRY'S "severing" business relations with the Chaplin studios in May of 1942. The article told how ROBERT ARDEN, a friend of CHAPLIN'S, assertedly gave Chief of Detectives W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, an envelope containing \$100 and a railroad ticket on which JOAN could leave town. It continued that she left the city, but came back. It was on her return that she was re-arrested for violating her probation.

The article pointed out that ARDEN, forty-three years of age, was a native of Austria who two years ago had been arrested in this country for overstaying his leave. He was released on \$1,000 bond, but cannot be deported at the present time because of our relations with Austria.

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" along about the same time, in discussing the CHAPLIN case, enlarged on the position that W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department occupied. It states that ARDEN went to see WHITE the morning after HENRY'S arrest on a vagrancy charge (which would be about January 2, 1943.) WHITE presumably stated that ARDEN told him CHAPLIN had spent a lot of money on her, and he might as well spend some more if she desired to go back to New York. Three or four days after she got a suspended sentence of ninety days on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills, California, ARDEN is supposed to have again gone to WHITE and stated that the girl still wanted to go home to New York and that he was offering her a ticket and was busy working on a script. Subsequent articles related that WHITE did put her on the train, but told reporters that it was on his day off, and not during the course of time when he was supposed to be working for the Beverly Hills Police Department.

The "Los Angeles News" along about the same time tells of a suit being filed against CHAPLIN and sets forth that the Los Angeles firm of attorneys, WRIGHT and MILLIKAN, represent CHAPLIN. They issued the statement that

the first claim on CHAPLIN by HERRY was in May of 1943, and accompanied by a demand for \$150,000.

In the "Los Angeles News" for June 7, 1943, ROBERT ARDEN was quoted. ARDEN told the reporters that HERRY had once threatened CHAPLIN with a gun; that she had told him that she was once married to a captain in the United States Army; that she had once signed some checks in Kansas City, Missouri, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, payment for which was refused by the Charles Chaplin Studio. ARDEN told of being in CHAPLIN'S home on New Year's Eve when a phone call came. He didn't say who it was from, but continued that the caller said that she had been arrested. ARDEN said that he told W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department concerning JOAN'S breaking into CHAPLIN'S home last December with a pistol; that the pistol had been taken away from her by the butler and turned over to the Beverly Hills Police Department by ARDEN. It is to be noted here that according to HERRY'S story, the night that she was in CHAPLIN'S home with the pistol is the night when she alleges her child was conceived.

ARDEN continued that he had gone about town, collecting her baggage, paying a bill which she had incurred at the Ambassador Hotel, at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, and that on one occasion when she was with him, she had pleaded to let her try again to "get a break in the studios." ARDEN said he put her in a room on Franklin Avenue and that she later phoned him to ask if he would intercede in her behalf and ask CHAPLIN to give her a railroad ticket to New York. ARDEN admitted that he asked Mr. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department to put her on the train and he said the next thing he heard about HERRY was that she had been writing no fund checks in Kansas City and in Oklahoma. A few weeks ago, ARDEN continued, HERRY called him on the phone and said that she had married a captain of the United States Army in New York and that he was out here in California on a furlough. At that time ARDEN said HERRY pleaded with him to ask CHAPLIN if he wouldn't use his influence to get her sentence in the Beverly Hills Court and subsequent probation lifted.

The "Los Angeles Herald" for June 8, 1943, carried the story that District Attorney's investigators of this county had been questioning CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. and SINGEE CHAPLIN. It quoted them as having informed that they had not seen any gunplay when JOAN allegedly broke into the house of CHAPLIN.

The issue of the "Los Angeles News" for June 9, 1943, made mention of the fact that HERRY had purchased a second gun at the Rosemore Gun Shop on December 12, 1942. This same issue advises that ROBERT ARDEN, whose true name is RUDOLPH KLIGER, and TIM DURANT had been asked by the District Attorney's investigators if TIM DURANT had taken JOAN HERRY to an abortionist. It also sets forth that HERRY had told someone that she had purchased a gun because she wanted to kill herself, but was dissuaded when CHAPLIN asked her into his bedroom.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 10, 1943, carries a story relating that HERRY'S attorney, JOHN J. IRWIN, had gone into the Police Court of

Beverly Hills in order to vacate her plea of guilty to the vagrancy charge filed against her in January of this year. This charge was struck from the books.

An issue of the "Los Angeles Herald" for the same date made public a settlement which had been entered into by CHAPLIN with HENRY, which obviated the necessity of his appearing in Superior Court to answer the original charge. This agreement set forth that CHAPLIN was to pay HENRY \$100 a week pending trial of the paternity suit against him. A six-page Stipulation was filed on that date with Judge WILLIAM S. BAIRD, covering this agreement. It set forth that the suit brought by Mrs. GERTRUDE E. HENRY as guardian ad litem of JOHN DOE CHAPLIN, the unborn infant of JOAN HENRY, for the sum of \$2500 a month temporary support, which was scheduled for Thursday, would now be taken off the calendar and the entire matter held in abeyance until four months after the child's birth. Twenty-five hundred dollars cash CHAPLIN agreed to pay immediately, together with \$100 a week from that time on until the birth of the child. Thereafter, \$4600 payable at various dates, and finally \$5,000 to be paid by him for HENRY'S attorney's fees and \$500 court costs.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 11, 1943, set forth the agreement in more detail. Twenty-five hundred dollars was to be paid forthwith; \$100 a week to be paid until trial or further order of the court; \$4600 payable in installments of \$500 prior to the date of the birth of HENRY'S child; \$1,000 to be paid at the time of birth; thereafter \$500 a month for four consecutive months after the birth of JOAN HENRY'S child; then \$1100 after the birth of the child when it was submitted to physicians for taking of blood tests, and \$500 for services of HENRY'S attorney, and \$5,000 more at the end of the trial. Five hundred dollars was also allocated for plaintiff's costs in preparation for trial. The agreement further provided that one physician was to be named by CHAPLIN, and one by the guardian ad litem. The two doctors were then to select a third, and the decision of any two of the doctors was to rule in determining whether, after an examination of CHAPLIN'S blood and the baby's blood, it could be determined that CHAPLIN was or was not the father of HENRY'S child. It also provided that if the child dies, payments were to be terminated as of the date of death, except for the \$4600 amount mentioned.

The "Los Angeles News" for Saturday, June 12, carried a story setting forth that Police Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills, California, had set aside the vagrancy charge against JOAN HENRY. It pointed out that this charge had grown out of her arrest of January 1, 1943, at which time she was given a ninety-day sentence, suspended on the provision that she leave Beverly Hills. It continued that when HENRY had attempted to see CHAPLIN in May of this

year, she had been arrested for violating her probation; that thereafter GRIFFIN had sent her to the County Jail to serve her three months' sentence, but later signed a release when requested by CECIL D. HOLLAND, Beverly Hills Justice of the Peace, who later appeared as her attorney. On the previous day, June 11, 1943, GRIFFIN had dismissed the charge against her.

The same newspaper, in another article on the same date, announced that FRED HUNTER, Los Angeles County District Attorney, advised reporters that his office was closing its case against CHARLES CHAPLIN because no evidence had been developed which justifies initiation of a prosecution against him under State laws. For that reason there was no evidence which was going to be taken before the Grand Jury. In making this announcement, attention is directed to the fact that the newspapers quoted HUNTER as saying that no evidence had been developed which would justify initiation of a prosecution against CHAPLIN "at this time." The article concluded that "smart money" was betting that the case against CHAPLIN would never be reopened by the District Attorney's Office.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 12, 1943, also carried a story with reference to dismissal of charges against BERRY in Police Court in Beverly Hills. It pointed out that she had been allowed to change her first plea of guilty to one of not guilty because actually she was not a vagrant and her child should be born without the stigma of her police record. This article also announced that CECIL D. HOLLAND was withdrawing from his position as an attorney for BERRY because he had too much court work to attend to.

The "Los Angeles News" for June 16, 1943, in discussing this case mentioned that CHAPLIN'S press agent is one CATHERINE HUNTER.

The "Los Angeles Herald & Express" for June 17, 1943, carried the story of how JOAN BERRY was going into seclusion to await her baby's birth and that CHARLES CHAPLIN and COGA O'NEILL were on a trip following their sudden wedding on June 16, 1943, by Justice of the Peace CLINTON P. MOORE in Carpinteria, California.

The "Los Angeles Times" for June 25, 1943, carried the story concerning Private FRED STEINHAUSER, a New Jersey soldier, who came to Hollywood claiming that he was the father of BERRY'S child. It related how Attorney IRWIN had set a trap for STEINHAUSER and exposed him as being a fraud. The services of a policewoman who claimed to be BERRY herself were utilized, and STEINHAUSER ran up to this policewoman with words indicating that he didn't know her from BERRY. The "Los Angeles News" for June 24, 1943, carries a picture of STEINHAUSER and the name of PAULINE PARKER as the woman investigator who had exposed him. He had hitch-hiked out from Camp Helen, Texas. FLORABELLE HUIE, newspaper reporter and feature story writer, apparently had a part in this exposure. STEINHAUSER told reporters that he was going to send BERRY to the home of his sister, Mrs. VIOLET BERRY, 628 - 61st Street, New York City.

The "Los Angeles Equalizer" in its issue for July, 1943, Volume

11, No. 3, has an article concerning CHAPLIN and ABEY, which is entitled, "Slimy Slugs." This four-page sheet is issued by one RED POSTER and circulates around the State and City government buildings in Los Angeles. This article and apparently the previous issue dealt with CHAPLIN in no commendatory terms.

Because of the pending civil suit in the Los Angeles courts on behalf of HERRY'S child, against CHAPLIN, it was not deemed expedient to interview HERRY at the time instant investigation was commenced. However, contact was had with Source A and through that source considerable information concerning Victim's relationships with CHAPLIN was developed. From other sources additional information was developed concerning HERRY, which is being set forth at this point.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING JOAN HERRY
AND HER ASSOCIATION WITH CHARLES CHAPLIN

Victim's maiden name is MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, but at the present time she claims and uses as her legal name JOAN HERRY. She has also stated that from time to time she has used the names MARY LOUISE HERRY, JOAN BARRATT, MARY L. BARRATT, JOANNE HERRY, JOANNE HERRY and JOAN BARRY. In this connection HERRY, when interviewed by the writer, said that she had never been married, but there is the allegation that she was once married and said marriage was annulled.

There is a record in the files of the Los Angeles County Probation Office covering the arrest and disposition against JOAN HERRY wherein it is reported that she was arrested December 17, 1936 at the May Company, this city, for the theft of a dress. The facts therein reflect she was born May 24, 1919 in Detroit, Michigan; that one JIM GRIBBLE was her father; that he committed suicide. In this connection HERRY relates that he was a shell shocked war veteran. Thereafter her mother, GERTRUDE E. HERRY, married a man named HERRY before JOAN'S birth. At the time of her arrest in Los Angeles she was residing at 1260 North Harper, having come to Los Angeles from New York City the same year. It also appears that prior to that arrest she had been arrested at Walker's Store in this city for the theft of a dress, but was released. She related that it was due to hardships at home that she had had to steal the dress. At that time she gave as a reference one MARK WARNER, 345 South Broadway. Disposition of this case against HERRY reflects that she was placed on a year's probation, given a ninety-day jail sentence which was suspended and a year later the case against her was dismissed.

It is understood that a local businessman became acquainted with HERRY in September, 1936, and kept her in a local apartment house and hotel over a period of several years. During this time it was necessary to have an abortion performed on her.

At the time of interview with JOAN HERRY subsequent to the

birth of her child, which interviews took place on the afternoons of November 5 and 6, 1943, she made mention of the fact that she had known J. PAUL GETTY before she met CHAPLIN. GETTY is a wealthy oil man who has a home in Los Angeles, but is at the present time engaged in the production of airplanes in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She told Agent that she met GETTY through a friend of hers, one ANON BALLWIN. She was with GETTY in Mexico City the forepart of 1941 and according to her story, GETTY asked A. C. BLUMENTHAL to write letters of introduction for her to people in Hollywood, who might be able to help her get into pictures. Thereafter she came to this city and is presently residing with her mother and her daughter, CAROL ANNE, at 10382 Mississippi Avenue, West Los Angeles, telephone CHestview 6-5889. The signed statement which was obtained from her on the afternoon of November 6, 1943, follows.

The interview with JOAN HENRY which took place on Friday, November 5, 1943, was in the presence of her attorney, JOHN J. IRWIN. Until she came to his office on that afternoon she knew nothing of the Bureau's investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN. HENRY is a nervous individual and prior to the birth of her child had been addicted to taking sleeping tablets of one form and another, which served to intoxicate her rather than cause her to sleep. She told Agent that as a result of this addiction she had said and done many things that she would not recall. In talking with her it was noted that it is difficult to maintain a logical conversation because she branches off on some other subject which comes to her mind. For that reason and because of her nervous condition which was caused by a relapse she suffered after the birth of her child, questioning of her was confined solely to matters relating to her transportation to New York City in October of 1942.

The following is the signed statement obtained from JOAN HENRY, which was read over by her attorney and which she signed on his advice:

Los Angeles, California
November 6, 1943

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"I, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, also known as JOAN HENRY, 10382 Mississippi, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the F.B.I., U.S. Department of Justice.

"I came to Los Angeles, California, from Mexico City in about May, 1941. I had met A. C. BLUMENTHAL in Mexico City and he gave me a letter of introduction to TIM DURANT. He gave me this at the request of Mr. J. PAUL GETTY as I was interested in movies. I also had letters to Mr. ANATOLE LITVAK, another man in pictures whose name I've forgotten. On second thought, I now recall, A. C. BLUMENTHAL wrote these letters direct to these people.

"Mr. DURANT called me shortly after I got here but I didn't

"see him then. I went back to Mexico and on my return he called again. One night about 11:00 he called me and came over and we went out for a drink. I didn't like him from the beginning.

"Four or five days later he called and asked me if I'd like to meet CHARLES CHAPLIN. I said yes, so I went out to dinner with them. Another girl was along - I don't recall her name. TIM came to the apartment and we went downstairs. CHARLES CHAPLIN was in the car, got out and we were introduced. We went to Perino's for dinner. TIM left before we did and the chauffeur drove us around for several hours.

"We became friendly from the first. I told him how I'd been here before - wanted to get into pictures. He said he thought I had talent for pictures. He said he'd like to put me under contract. I told him I was sick of the town, it was rotten and I was going back to New York and get married. He gave me his phone number and asked me to call him. I gave him mine. I didn't call him and he called me about 10:00 in the morning.

"CHARLES CHAPLIN and I saw each other rather frequently thereafter. I changed my mind about going to New York and decided to stay and go into pictures. I signed a contract with CHAPLIN STUDIOS June 23, 1941. As I recall, it was about May 27, 1941 that I first met CHARLES. It was not until after I signed the contract that I had sexual intercourse with CHAPLIN. He tried to induce me to do so soon after meeting me. For that matter, TIM DUBANY did the same the first night I met him.

"I studied at Max Reinhardt school of dramatics - Charles Chaplin Studio paid the fees. My contract with Chaplin Studios paid me \$75.00 a week. I have stubs from these checks, through September 19, 1942. On Christmas, 1941 I got a bonus of \$1,000.

"We had begun having arguments in the spring and summer of 1942. I wanted to get away from our arguments and go to New York City. CHARLES CHAPLIN would not let me go - he didn't want me to leave him.

"About the middle of September, 1942 CHARLES began working on a speech he was to deliver in New York advocating the 2nd front. I worked with him on this speech. He would rehearse it with me. He then told me I could go to New York. He wanted me to delay the trip until just before he left but I was impatient to leave.

"So he gave me just enough money for me to get along on in New York until he got there. The studio arranged for reservations for my mother and myself via train. I also talked with the travel agency - as I recall it was the Ravel Travel Agency in Hollywood.

"Just before we left I picked up the tickets and some money at

"the studio. I had dinner with CHARLES CHAPLIN the night before we left. He said he was giving me just enough to get along on until he arrived. As I recall, I got \$300.

"I believe it was October 2, 1942, that my mother and I left. We had a bedroom on the train. On arriving in New York I stayed with relatives a few days and then checked into the Pierre Hotel. I stayed one night at the Waldorf Hotel.

"I called CHAPLIN from New York but didn't talk with him. He had told me that he was coming on in a couple weeks. I read in the papers that he was in town and at the tennis matches with JIM PALMERBURG.

"I went out to dinner with DAVID BECHT - New York attorney for J. PAUL GETTY.

"I don't just recall how the message ran, but TIM DURANT did call me from the Waldorf, and it was arranged that I went to the 21 Club and meet CHARLES. I was answering a call from TIM DURANT. I had been talking with EDWARD CHANEY and he said I should see CHARLES before he went back to the Coast.

"I told TIM DURANT that I had a date but finally consented to see CHARLES. I was driven to the Club by a friend of mine. I had dinner with CHARLES and TIM DURANT. On the way out we met PHILLIP BAURY and sat with him for a while. Then DURANT, CHARLES and I took a cab back to CHAPLIN'S suite at the Waldorf. DURANT went into his bedroom. CHARLES and I then sat and talked about my appearing in the play he bought for me, "Shadow and Substance." It was decided that I should go back to the Coast. He told me to come over the following day and he would give me the money to go back to Los Angeles on. Thereafter we had sexual intercourse and CHARLES took me back to the Pierre in a taxi. I can't recall the date of this meeting except that it was several days after CHAPLIN'S speech at Carnegie Hall advocating the 2nd front.

"When I went back to his suite, later that day, it was around early afternoon, we got talking about his interest in Russia. Here I was wanting to go back to the Coast and make the picture. He asked what I would say if he went to Russia to become a Commissar. So we argued a bit about that. However, he gave me the money at that time. As I recall, it was \$300, which he wanted me to use to go back to the West Coast. He said he was leaving for there in a few days. He would make this picture and then he would go to Russia. This was the way we left it. I used the money to go back to Los Angeles, Calif. and I left in a few days.

"I have read this statement consisting of six handwritten pages

"and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"Signed

JOAN BERRY

Witness:

Sp. Agt., F.B.I.
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, California."

This statement is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

It is to be noted that the writer in the opening paragraph of the statement included the usual statement to the effect that no inducements have been offered BERRY and that anything she might say could be used in a court of law. Mr. IRWIN objected to that statement, requesting first that she be guaranteed immunity. The policy of the Federal Government in prosecuting White Slave Traffic Act cases was pointed out to Mr. IRWIN, in other words, that she could not be guaranteed immunity, and so he okayed BERRY'S signing the statement with the sentence referring to inducements and knowledge that anything she said could be used in a court of law stricken from the record.

At the time of the taking of this statement BERRY was asked if she had associated with any other man in New York City when she was there in October of 1942. She said that DAVID BERRY, PAUL GETTY'S attorney, took her out on several occasions and that there was another man, whose name she refused to divulge at that time. She said that she had called him from New York after she reached there in October of 1942, having had cocktails with him on several occasions when she was here in Los Angeles. She continued that it just so happened that he came on to New York and they went out one afternoon and again. Apparently he was the one who took her to the "21" Club when she met CHAPLIN.

With further reference to her association with CHAPLIN, she said that when she first started going out with him and he tried to become intimate with her and she wouldn't let him, he was under the impression that she cared more for other girls than for men. She cited an instance when they went to a night club and she excused over the appearance of PAT MORRISON at a nearby table. She said that she and CHAPLIN laughed about that afterwards.

In an effort to place the date of the time when CHAPLIN bought the story "Shadow and Substance" for her, BERRY stated that it was purchased two weeks after its author, CAROLINE HARD, died.

While both she and CHAPLIN were in New York, BERRY stated that on several occasions messages were left at her hotel, the Pierre, by TIM DURANT,

who was accompanying CHAPLIN on this trip, along with EDWARD G. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler. In an earlier chronological reconstruction of her activities from May of 1942 until the first part of 1943, HENRY recalled that she had met CHAPLIN on October 16 at the Stork Club. HENRY had previously left a message at her hotel that CHAPLIN wanted to see her that night, but she did not receive the message. She was at the Stork Club with some other man. She related on that occasion that she had had an argument with CHAPLIN on the phone the following day and did not see him until October 19, 1942, which she in this earlier reconstruction set as the date when they had had sexual intercourse. In the statement set forth above it is noted that she does not use that date, but placed the occurrence as subsequent to the time of the Second Front speech.

On her returning to the West Coast, she went directly to the Beverly Hills Hotel and several days later had dinner with CHAPLIN. While she was in New York on this particular trip she left her personal car, on which CHAPLIN had paid \$600 down, at the Studio. This car she obtained on her return.

Investigation by the New York Office reflects that JOAN HENRY registered in at the Pierre Hotel, New York City, on October 9, 1942, and checked out on October 25, 1942; that CHAPLIN registered into the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on October 15, 1942 and out on October 27. No information was available concerning phone calls made by the respective parties inasmuch as they were destroyed after six months. No attempt was made to interview employees of the hotels. CHAPLIN himself, it is understood, left Los Angeles for New York on Monday, October 12 and arrived back in Los Angeles on Friday, October 30, 1942.

HENRY left Los Angeles again in November of 1942 and it is understood it was for the purpose of getting in touch with J. PAUL GETTY. Her affair with CHAPLIN was not running smoothly at that time, they having numerous arguments. Investigation has reflected that from November 20 to November 23, 1942, she was in the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, Oklahoma, from where she called DAVID HECHT, her mother in New York, and also endeavored to get in touch with CHAPLIN. She was registered at the Mayo Hotel from November 17, 1942 until November 23, 1942.

After her arrest in Beverly Hills, California, in January of this year, and her being "floated out of town," she again went first to Omaha, Nebraska, where she got off the train, contrary to instructions which had been given the porter who was told to not let her off until she got to Chicago, and from there she went to Tulsa, Oklahoma. It was understood that again she was trying to get in touch with Mr. GETTY. She was registered at the Mayo Hotel from January 12, 1943, and finally checked out on January 23, 1943. During the interim, however, she went up to Kansas City for several days.

While in Tulsa, Oklahoma, she was arrested by the police for issuing checks without sufficient funds. HENRY relates that she had been told by Mr. ARDEN before she left that money would be deposited to her account from

the Chaplin Studios, when the checks were sent for collection, the studios refused to honor them and her arrest resulted. While in custody of police officers in Tulsa, Oklahoma, she is alleged to have made the statement that J. PAUL GETTY was an intimate of hers. This arrest took place on January 25 and on January 28, 1943, the criminal charges were dismissed upon the recommendation of the Assistant County Attorney, C. C. LASSITER. It appears that the checks were made good by the Tulsa attorney for J. PAUL GETTY.

During the time she was in Tulsa, it having appeared that she was also registered at the Mayo Hotel from November 4, 1942 to November 6, 1942, and then again as mentioned from November 17 until November 23, 1942, she was asked by police officers where she was from November 6 until November 17, 1942, and she replied that she had flown to Miami Beach, Florida, with PAUL GETTY. CLAUDE ROSENSTEIN is GETTY'S attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma. It is reported that JOAN HERRY is also supposed to have told the arresting officers that PAUL GETTY was the father of the child that she was carrying.

While in Tulsa, Oklahoma, HERRY wrote some letters to CHAPLIN, in one of which she made mention of it being so silly that it was necessary for her to go through an intrigue in order to get the necessary money. EDWARD C. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, when interviewed by Agent as appears hereinafter, said that he believed HERRY tried to get this letter on one of the times she was back in CHAPLIN'S house after returning to the West Coast.

It is understood that Victim obtained approximately \$1500 from ROSENSTEIN, GETTY'S attorney in Tulsa, and came back to Los Angeles, where she first stayed at the Ambassador Hotel and then at the Chateau Elysee Apartment in Hollywood. Her floater out of town of course provided that she could not go into Beverly Hills. While at the Chateau Elysee it is understood that ROBERT ARIEN, CHAPLIN'S friend, told the manager that he should terminate her occupancy of the apartment she was holding.

On HERRY'S return to the West Coast in the spring of 1943 and her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department on May 8, 1943, she was confined in the County Jail, after which she was taken to a local hospital. Her pregnancy became known when she was in jail and it is understood that she made the statement while there that one PAUL was the father of her child.

It is understood that during the course of the investigation by the District Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, evidence was obtained concerning the commission of two abortions on JOAN HERRY, which were necessitated during the time she was intimate with CHARLES CHAPLIN. It is understood that Dr. A. M. THEROU committed these abortions and that TIM DURANT, CHAPLIN'S friend, paid for them in cash. In this connection, CHAPLIN is supposed to have been overheard making the statement that they could never be traced to him because the payments were in cash and by DURANT. One Mrs. JUNE WILSON is supposed to have been Dr.

TABERNIE'S nurse at the time of these abortions and another girl, JEANETTE VOHLS, accompanied HENRY to CHAPLIN'S home after the commission of one of the abortions.

Associates of JOAN HENRY during the time she was in Hollywood and an intimate of CHAPLIN are reportedly SAMUEL MARIS, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, who it is understood has information concerning TIM DUBART and/or CHAPLIN beating up on JOAN HENRY. Others who were reported to have been out with her are FREEMAN COOSEN of the radio team "Acce and Andy," MERVILL PTE, an employee of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios; VASCO BONINI, HANS ROUSCH, MORTIMER STEINART, with whom she is supposed to have associated when living at the Beverly Hills Hotel; RICHARD RAND who is presently in the United States Army and was formerly connected with the Rand Construction Company; WILLIAM BAUERMAN, head of a bonding company who resides at 5500 Hollywood Boulevard, and ROBIN SANFORD CLARK. JOHNE ALDERMAN, formerly hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel, was a rather close girl friend of HENRY'S, as well as ELAINE BAURIE, the former wife of the late JOHN BARTIMORE, and MARIE DE GARDIO, who is presently a member of the WAVES, having left Los Angeles in September of this year.

B7C [REDACTED]

When HENRY'S suit against CHAPLIN as the father of her child, she alleges that on about December 23, 1942, she was in his home, having gone there with a gun with the intention of committing suicide. She was hopped up on sleeping tablets at the time. It is to be noted that since the birth of her child she has not been using them. On this occasion, as was corroborated by interview with EDWARD O. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S two sons were also in the house. Early in the morning which followed, CHAPLIN and HENRY had intercourse and as HENRY tells the story, the gun was nearby as part of the act. CHANEY has stated to HENRY and to the writer as well, that CHAPLIN admitted to his attorneys that he had intercourse with her in December in his home, as well as admitting to them that a similar act took place in New York City in October of 1942.

In connection with HENRY'S employment by the Chaplin Studios, it is understood that the records of the Studio reflect that on June 23, 1941, she was placed under contract; that her Social Security No. is 557-14-0632, under the name of MARY LOUISE HENRY; that her address at that time was 422 South Shirley Place, Beverly Hills, later changed to 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills. Further, that when she obtained her address on Shirley Place, CHARLES CHAPLIN was with her when she rented the apartment on September 8, 1942. On December 22, 1941 JOAN HENRY signed a notice of extension of her contract with Chaplin Film Corporation for six months. On January 26, 1942, a screen test was made of her at the Chaplin Studios in a maid's costume for her role in "Shadow and Substance." On May 22, 1942, her contract was cancelled by mutual agreement, though she received a salary under the contract until June 23, 1942, the expiration date of the same. In accordance with the instructions of CHARLES CHAPLIN to ARTHUR REEVES

in July of 1942 she was placed on a salary without a contract and received \$75 per week ending July 25, 1942, and \$100 per week for nine weeks. The last check was for September 26, 1942. Tuition was paid to the Max Rheinhardt School for Miss BERRY'S instruction from March 18 to June 23, 1942 of \$65 a month. The Chaplin Studios also paid the expenses of JOAN BERRY'S mother's trip to Reno, Nevada, in December, 1941, when she got her divorce. She was gone for a period of two months.

In June of 1942 JOAN BERRY received a fur coat which was purchased by the Chaplin Studios at the May Company Wilshire. On the occasion of her birthday in May of 1942, she received an additional gift of \$200 or \$300.

During the time BERRY was associated with CHAPLIN she estimates that she stayed in his home approximately fifty times and for a period of one month consecutively when she was ill. She kept some of her clothes there, prior to the time that HERMAN C. CHANEY came to work; he was employed by CHAPLIN shortly after Pearl Harbor, 1941. In June, July or August, 1941, BERRY asserts that she spent several weeks with CHAPLIN on his yacht, at which time they went to Catalina.

In the fall of 1941 CHAPLIN gave her \$800 with which she went to New York, where she stayed with her mother.

b7c On November 5, 1943, Special Agent [redacted] and the writer interviewed JOAN BERRY in the office of her attorney, who has been previously mentioned. In addition to the information already set forth developed from her, the only thing additional which she mentioned at that time was that in conversation with CHAPLIN at the Waldorf-Astoria, after their affair when she returned for her money, he was quite set on going to Russia. However, it was decided that he would not go until after they had both returned to the West Coast and had made a picture in which she was to appear.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CHARLES CHAPLIN AND
HIS ASSOCIATION WITH BERRY

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN presently resides at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, and has two unlisted telephone numbers - CReatview 50825 and CReatview 50788. His household consists of his wife, OONA O'NEILL CHAPLIN, to whom he was married suddenly on June 18, 1943 by Justice of the Peace CLINTON P. MOORE, Carpinteria, California.

b7c In questioning of EDWARD C. CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, it was developed that the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office was particularly interested in listing information corroborating the belief that OONA O'NEILL was a minor when she first took up with CHAPLIN. CHANEY denied knowing anything about this to the District Attorney's Office but admitted to Special Agent [redacted] and the writer, who interviewed him on October 30, 1943, that OONA O'NEILL had been living in the CHAPLIN home for about five months before he married her. Also from information gathered from conversation with other servants and from his observation of her ration book, he was of the opinion that she was a minor when she first came there. It appears that CHAPLIN had kept OONA O'NEILL in an apartment before she moved into his home. [redacted]

b7c [redacted] During part of the time she was living at the CHAPLIN home her mother was also living there. She disappeared, CHANEY said, about three days before the marriage.

It has been rumored that OONA O'NEILL was pregnant and that her father called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him he had better marry his daughter or he would kill him. CHANEY advances the theory that CHAPLIN will not maintain his marriage to OONA O'NEILL very long.

Other members of the CHAPLIN household are his cook, FRANCES CHANEY, who is the wife of EDWARD C. CHANEY, the butler previously mentioned, who, at the time of the writing of this report, November 9, 1943, is still living away from the CHAPLIN residence, due to illness. The chauffeur is HARVEY HOLLOMAN, who has been with CHAPLIN for about a year. He keeps company with one MARY, who is employed at the FULTON MARKET, 409 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California, where the CHAPLINS do all their buying of groceries. MARY, last name unknown, is the sister of Miss RUNSER, who handles finances at the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, INC.

CHAPLIN is not at the present time actively engaged in making pictures, although he is reportedly working on a script. It is understood that his income for this year will be two million dollars, some derived from royalties, investments, etc. Information available concerning him in the offices of the United States Treasury Department, Income Tax Division, and the Immigration and Naturalization Office, is not known to this office at the present time. It has been suggested that the Treasury Department should be interested in CHAPLIN's income tax returns inasmuch as in this particular instance it is known that he gave a bonus and special gifts, as well as expense money to JOAN BERRY, said monies paid directly from the CHAPLIN STUDIO. Some of this money was given after her contract had been terminated. JOAN BERRY [REDACTED] knew of numerous other girls who have been placed under contract in similar circumstances. BERRY herself has not been questioned on this point to date. CHAPLIN, of course, is not an American citizen, and whether he has ever taken any steps to renounce his English citizenship and become a citizen of this country is not known.

The writer reviewed the book entitled "CHARLIE CHAPLIN - King of Tragedy" by GERTIE VON ULM. This book was copyrighted in 1940 by the Carlton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. In the foreword, VON ULM states that this book was written by himself, but on material collaboration with TORACHI KONO. KONO was CHAPLIN's combination valet, butler and secretary over a great number of years. He was also subject of an espionage case in which Los Angeles was origin, the other subject being a Japanese naval officer. It is understood that KONO is presently in a relocation center.

Background data and facts concerning associates of CHAPLIN which may be of interest to this investigation follow.

CHAPLIN was born April 10, 1889, in Kennington, a suburb of London, the son of HANNAH CHAPLIN, whose stage name was LILLY HARLEY. She was married to a Jewish bookmaker named SYDNEY HAWKES, and SYDNEY CHAPLIN, Subject's half-brother, was born of this marriage. She divorced HAWKES, then had an alliance with one WHEELER PRYDEN (there is no record of their ever having married.) While working in the music halls in England she met CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and Subject was born shortly thereafter. Subject's mother died in August, 1920, in a Glendale sanitarium. She was insane at the time. His father died in England when Subject was three years of age. This book states that CHAPLIN's mother, though of immediate Cockney origin, was not of pure Anglo-Saxon lineage. Her forebears were from North Spain, her father was of French origin, and it concludes this hereditary tracing by stating "There is no premise for the popular belief that CHAPLIN has Jewish blood."

It is recalled that ARTHUR KELLY has figured in the current investigation as an officer for UNITED ARTISTS STUDIO. He is mentioned in this book and it was his sister, one HETTY KELLY, who was CHAPLIN's first love, in London, when he was yet a boy of about seventeen or eighteen. In fact, CHAPLIN returned to England in 1922 solely for the purpose of once again seeing her, only to find that she had died three weeks before he got there. The author indicates that

his passion for BETTY KELLY was the greatest love affair he ever had, while it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever did anything more than admire and love her from a distance.

After touring about England in vaudeville, CHAPLIN came to New York and by 1914 was making \$150 a week under contract with MACK SERNETT. ARTHUR REEVES, CHAPLIN'S present manager for his studios here in Hollywood, was at that time manager of a group of actors which came to the United States from England.

On January 12, 1915, CHAPLIN was signed away from the Sennett Studios for a salary of \$1,000 a week by the Essanay Company. By 1916 he was given a contract for \$570,000 by the Mutual Film Company and was free to make his own pictures.

When he first came to Los Angeles he lived at the Stowell Hotel among poor surroundings. JULIAN ELLING, famous female impersonator of the stage, at that time was one of his closest friends. He got him to move into the Los Angeles Athletic Club and it was there that TORACHI KONO met him and was hired as his secretary, chauffeur, etc.

The book then follows rather closely CHAPLIN'S affairs with various women. It starts out with one EDNA PURVIANCE, who came to Hollywood from Reno, Nevada. She was his first leading lady. KONO picked her up every day en route to the studio. She was seen everywhere with CHAPLIN. TOM HARRINGTON at this point was handling the money for CHAPLIN, and he was with him for some time until they had a disagreement and he was fired. HARRINGTON'S whereabouts are not known.

At the end of that year, namely 1916, CHAPLIN refused to re-sign with Mutual Film Company and launched his own studio. He had a releasing outlet which provided him with \$1,000,000 for the production of eight pictures a year. As for EDNA PURVIANCE, CHAPLIN starred her in his picture "Woman of Paris," after which she went to Europe. The author states that she is presently living at Manhattan Beach, California (which is near Los Angeles), and Chaplin Studios still pay her money. Since the time they separated after CHAPLIN became tired of her, she has kept her promise and never demanded money or influence.

CHAPLIN'S activities during the last war appear to have been confined to touring the United States with MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the summer of 1917. The author states that they paid their own expenses and were speaking in behalf of the Liberty Loan drive.

On CHAPLIN'S return from that tour he met the woman who became

his first wife, MILDRED HARRIS. She was at that time fifteen years of age. She was a guest in the home of MARY and OWEN MOORE, who at that time had a house at Del Rey Beach. In connection with his affair with MILDRED HARRIS, the author states, "CHARLIE has never, in the deeper sense of the term, been in love save once - BETTY KELLY." He continues that CHAPLIN was infatuated with MILDRED HARRIS. They were married that same fall. They had a malformed baby which lived only for a few hours. At the time of the marriage she was sixteen years of age. Being tired of the girl and not caring for her association, CHAPLIN immediately thereafter put MILDRED HARRIS and her mother up in a house and started going around with other girls. It mentions that KONO served CHAPLIN'S dinners and attended him when he entertained girls in the large house which is right on the Chaplin Studio property. Eventually MILDRED HARRIS filed for divorce, settling for \$100,000 and a share of community property. ARTHUR WRIGHT, who later died, was CHAPLIN'S attorney at this time. He was a brother of LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S present attorney.

It was after this affair with HARRIS that CHAPLIN went back to England to see BETTY KELLY and found that she had just died. From there he went to Paris where he met WALDO FRANK, the writer, who entertained him. It is to be noted that WALDO FRANK for a period of about two weeks was a guest in the CHAPLIN home during the forepart of October, 1943. At that time he was delivering lectures in and around the Los Angeles area.

The next woman mentioned in CHAPLIN'S life was CLARE SHERIDAN, cousin of WINSTON CHURCHILL. She was in Hollywood and her husband, WILFRED SHERIDAN, had been killed in the World War in the year 1915. With her was her son RICHARD. At that time CHAPLIN was reportedly engaged to CLAIRE WINDSOR. The author tells of a week's camping trip that CHAPLIN took with CLARE SHERIDAN, but that though they were greatly attached to each other, marriage was impossible.

LILA LEE, CLAIRE WINDSOR and PEGGY JOYCE were constant, and as the author described, "merely friendly visitors" to the CHAPLIN home during this period. He went into the arrival in Hollywood of POLA NEGRI, whom CHAPLIN had met when in Europe during 1922, and it is stated that she was infatuated with CHAPLIN. She divorced her husband and their engagement was announced. Reportedly POLA NEGRI told newspaper correspondents and magazine writers intimate details of her affair with CHAPLIN. CHAPLIN bought some land in the hills above Beverly Hills where he built the home in which he is presently living. This supposedly was for POLA NEGRI.

Next came one CARLOTTA (the author states that is not her true name). She was the daughter of a Mexican general. KONO is quoted in this connection with stating that he knew she was "under age" and tried to keep her

away from CHAPLIN. From the book it does not appear that CHAPLIN ever was intimate with her. The author details a fight she had one night with POLA NEGRI in CHAPLIN'S house.

LITA GREY, who became CHAPLIN'S second wife, now comes into the picture. The author states that her mother brought her to CHAPLIN'S studios and CHAPLIN immediately signed her for the picture he was then making. Immediately thereafter they became engaged and right after that she became ill. The type of illness is not explained. In any event, CHAPLIN hired one GEORGIA HALE who filled in in his picture. The author goes on that LITA GREY was only sixteen years of age. Her mother, Mrs. LILLIAN SPICER, her grandparents, the CURTIS and an uncle, one EDWIN T. McWHERRY, who was an attorney, forced CHAPLIN to marry LITA GREY. CHAPLIN tried to get out of it, but on finding it impossible, went to Mexico and on November 24, 1924, married her at Empalme in the State of Sonora.

At this time, namely in 1924, the author starts mentioning an affair which CHAPLIN had with a girl whom he calls MAISIE. He states that that is not her true name, but inasmuch as she was a prominent actress in Hollywood at that time and had now retired to private life, she was entitled to be anonymous. It appears that MAISIE had a town and a country home, and CHAPLIN was at her house most of the time. LITA GREY is supposed to have referred to her, but not by name, in her divorce papers. On June 28, 1925, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. was born. Immediately before and after, CHAPLIN was seen in public with GEORGIA HALE, his leading lady, previously mentioned. The author mentions CHAPLIN having seen a Baroness T at a night club during this period and was "longing for her." It is not indicated whether that longing was ever satisfied or not.

Nine months and two days after CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR. was born, SIRNEY ARTHUR CHAPLIN, II, was born to LITA GREY. The why or how of this second child, the author states, was a mystery. Anyway, in January of 1927, LITA GREY CHAPLIN sued Subject for divorce. In this connection the author states that the newspaper "The Graphic" published in New York City, came out with the full and intimate details of the divorce complaint. It has been reported that the details of same were most intimate. The author of this book states that CHAPLIN paid LITA GREY \$600,000, with the understanding that the boys were to be accessible to their father whenever he wished, and that a trust fund for \$100,000 for each son was to be established, the income from same to be used exclusively for their living and education.

CHAPLIN'S romance with MAISIE was still going on, and the reporters of the local papers had learned nothing about her. They were asking CHAPLIN when he was going to marry GEORGIA HALE. She and her mother were living in his home at that time. The author reports that CHAPLIN was at that time bored with MAISIE and GEORGIA HALE, and in this connection stated, "CHAPLIN'S

emotional life - which is his real life - eagerness for the next quest overcomes the ennui of the waning one."

At about this time CHAPLIN was working on his picture "City Lights." He hired one VIRGINIA CHERRILL, who did so much drinking and carrying on at night that he had trouble making the picture with her. She later quieted down and married CARY GRANT, from whom she was divorced August 9, 1937. Thereafter she married in London the Earl of Jersey. It was indicated that CHAPLIN had probably been intimate with CHERRILL. However, he was still keeping MAISIE in tow, and the figure six years was given as the total length of time that this affair went on. "City Lights" had by now been released and CHAPLIN had to get away, so he took a trip to Europe and there came across a Viennese dancer named LA JAMA. KARL VON VOLLMORLLER, the poet, who is known for his writing "The Miracle," entertained both of them in Berlin, Germany. VOLLMORLLER was arrested by the F.B.I. immediately after Pearl Harbor as an enemy alien. It is understood that he has subsequently been released.

In passing, rumor has it that CHAPLIN is unnatural in his sexual relations and it has been said that he is a homosexual. The author of this book makes mention of this item when he states, "CHARLIE, though essentially normal himself, could not be the creative person that he is and not have an understanding that it has been these exponents of the intermediate sex who have dominated art through the centuries."

SYNGEY CHAPLIN, Subject's half-brother, was in France at this time, and the author states that he was having income tax trouble in the United States so he thought it better for him and his wife MINNIE to "retire from public life."

CHAPLIN was through with LA JAMA by this time, and at the Casino on the Riviera he ran across MAY REEVES, who was a dancer there. Thereafter she travelled with him about Europe and Africa.

One CARL ROBINSON had been sent along on this particular European tour as publicity director for CHAPLIN, but when the party reached Morocco, his arguments with CHAPLIN reached such a point that CHAPLIN fired him. While in Europe on this occasion, AIGEE SIMPLE McPHERSON happened to be at Marseilles at the same time and called on CHAPLIN. The author says that they went around together a lot.

In connection with MAY REEVES, there are several pictures in this book showing them together at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1932. Thereafter CHAPLIN together with his brother, left on a trip to Japan. The author

explains CHAPLIN'S interest in the Japanese by stating that through KONO he had patronized Japanese plays being given in Los Angeles. On the return from the trip to Japan, CHAPLIN'S boat landed in Seattle and Von ULM states that CHAPLIN called for a secretary and dictated in his stateroom for a period of seven hours on his ideas of world economics. When CHAPLIN was not looking, KONO tore up all these papers because he feared that from the contents thereof CHAPLIN would be subject to scrutiny by the United States Government. It appears that he was finding fault with this Government and praising that of Russia. It is also mentioned that KONO in picking the secretary for CHAPLIN to give his dictation to, found the huseliest one in the office, knowing full well that otherwise CHAPLIN would have made overtures to her while they were alone.

On returning to Hollywood, he wrote a story of his trip and also the script for his picture, "Modern Times." After some hard work, JOE SCHENCK suggested that CHAPLIN needed a boat trip, so he, SCHENCK, got two girls from the studio stock company to accompany them. SCHENCK was at that time President of United Artists Studio. One of the girls with him on this boat trip was PAULETTE GODDARD. As to the identity of the other, the author says "this story has no concern." At that time, 1932, von ULM says with reference to GODDARD that she was "slightly older than the age she claimed in 1939." CHAPLIN saw in her the orphan girl for his new picture, and before many weeks he was in love with her. Von ULM continues, "And although no record can be found of their marriage and both CHARLIE and PAULETTE maintain a strict silence on the subject, it can be assumed that the ceremony was performed at sea, probably on his yacht, the PANACEA, and not recorded in the log or at the Hall of Records." KONO'S services with CHAPLIN came to an end at this point because the author said that GODDARD was taking over his duties. CHAPLIN gave KONO and his wife \$1,000 apiece and a job with United Artists Studio in Japan. KONO was also supposed to get a piece of CHAPLIN'S estate, but in 1936 he found he had been left out of his will.

The book ends with the author's conclusion that CHAPLIN will probably remain in Hollywood, even though he is an English subject and does not like the way the Government of the United States is run, and is entirely in accord with the Communistic set-up in Russia. He describes CHAPLIN as a man who "likes to be alone," who is truly an artist, who wrote all of his own pictures, and one who feels himself not subject to the mores of ordinary people.

The ARTHUR KELLY mentioned in the forepart of this review is an official of UNITED ARTISTS with offices in New York City. CHAPLIN is in frequent contact with him.

LITA GREY CHAPLIN, Subject's second wife, has re-married and her husband's name is RAY. She lives in Los Angeles. Her telephone number is CRestview 62181. Her husband is presently in the Army and was last reported as a Military Police officer at Fort MacArthur, California. Her son, CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. was inducted into the Army the last of October, 1943, and at the time of the writing of this report is understood to be under transfer from his Induction Center at Fort MacArthur, California.

With reference to the book written by VON ULM, the writer on October 29, 1943, interviewed [REDACTED] who is a Columnist covering movie personalities and like several others has been making cracks about CHAPLIN and his associates. So far as the book was concerned, this source had never read it. It was learned, however, that the author is a titled Baroness and the material therein was all compiled by EDWARD HARRY CROCKER, Columnist for the Los Angeles Examiner and at one time a business associate of CHAPLIN and at the present time a friend of his, told this source that the contents of the book was sheer fabrication. However, JOAN HENRY, when this book was discussed with her, said she had read it and the descriptions therein of CHAPLIN and the material covered in the book exactly fitted.

[REDACTED] that after he had been married to MILDRED HARRIS CHAPLIN had gone around with CLAIRE WINDSOR, who is still in these parts; also, MAE ALLISON (who is married to JIMMY QUIRK, who used to be the Editor of PHOTOPLAY Magazine); and then with one MYRNA KENNEDY. These were all in the interlude between HARRIS and LITA GREY. This source also recalled hearing stories of how CHAPLIN consorted with a girl who played a harp. The identity of this girl was not known. This girl was supposed to have been very young. It was suggested by this source that MARSHALL NEILAN is one Hollywood character who would know of all CHAPLIN's affairs and NEILAN "hates his guts". This source described NEILAN as "an old leech himself" and indicated that he could be located through the SCREEN ACTORS GUILD.

On one of the occasions when this columnist made some remark about CHAPLIN's affairs, NEILAN wrote a letter to this source offering congratulations on the intestinal fortitude displayed thereby and remarked that during the last war CHAPLIN's figure had been burned in effigy in London, England, because of his refusing to cooperate in the war effort. Attention was directed to the fact that he has done nothing in this war as well.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] understood that in the New York Daily News for Sunday, October 10, 1943, FLORABELLE MUIR, feature writer for that paper, who resides in Hollywood, had a two-page spread concerning the CHAPLIN-HERBY case and therein she had stated two servants employed by CHAPLIN, namely, EDWARD C. CHANEY and ANDREW DAHL, supported HERBY's story of her intimacy with CHAPLIN in December of 1942. That also in this feature story the name of J. PAUL GRITT had been mentioned. The New York Office by letter dated October 20, 1943, was requested to obtain copies of this newspaper article.

During the course of questioning of ANDREW DAHL, a butler employed by CHAPLIN, interview with whom is set out hereinafter, it was developed that CHAPLIN, during the early part of this year, was acquainted with a girl named IRIS GABRIEL. On one occasion CHAPLIN threw away some books and DAHL appropriated one of them entitled "The Third Morality" by GERALD HEARD. On the front page of this book had been written the name "IRIS GABRIEL, Crestview 5-1697." It was ascertained that this telephone number was listed to I. L. GABRIEL, 1006 Carol Drive, Los Angeles; that this installation had been made in an apartment over a garage but subsequently disconnected. DAHL believed that the handwriting on the front page of this book was that of CHAPLIN and he himself recalled that CHAPLIN was in daily touch with her the forepart of this year before CORA O'NEILL came to the CHAPLIN home. It was developed during the questioning of EDWARD C. CHANEY that IRIS GABRIEL had worked for the Office of War Information here in Los Angeles. CHANEY stated that she was a well-educated woman but homely; however, she had a good build. He said she used to come up on Sundays to attend the CHAPLIN teas. He said CHAPLIN went with her for a period of six weeks or so and CHANEY wondered if she were "a professional". He said she returned to Georgia because her mother was ill. He recalled also that while she was going with CHAPLIN she moved her apartment on one occasion. It has been developed that GABRIEL has since returned to Los Angeles. However, she has not been interviewed and her exact association with CHAPLIN is not known. It is understood that her present telephone number is GLadstone 6545 and that on her return about October 22, 1943, she had a letter from one PAUL BRANTON (phonetic) in which there was a message for Mr. CHAPLIN.

It was learned through the questioning of CHANEY and DAHL that a chamber maid employed in the CHAPLIN household during the time that BERRY was a frequenter there was one HEDY BACKLUND. Her whereabouts at the present time are not known.

In connection with CHAPLIN taking up with CONA O'NEILL, EDWARD CHANEY said he understood that CHAPLIN first met her at the home of MINNA WAILIS. More about her will be mentioned later. That through the process of infiltration she eventually ended up by living at the house. He estimated that this first meeting was in either December of January, 1942-1943. He recalled very well when she first came to the CHAPLIN residence and described her as not having any clothes whatsoever, being dressed in a pair of slacks and a brassiere. When CHAPLIN desired to have her appear at one of his Sunday teas he had to send out and purchase some clothes for her.

b7D On October 27, 1943, the writer had occasion to interview [redacted] With reference to other girls in CHAPLIN's life, this source suggested that HEDDA HOPPER would be a fund of information with reference to the activities of CHAPLIN as it was previously known HEDDA HOPPER had JOAN BERRY in tow for a couple of weeks before the story of her suit against CHAPLIN broke in the newspapers.

b7D With reference to LITA GREY CHAPLIN, [redacted] said that the story around Hollywood is that her mother caught CHAPLIN and LITA GREY in a compromising act and inasmuch as at that time LITA GREY was under age, she threatened CHAPLIN with imprisonment if he didn't marry her.

b7D With reference to the individual mentioned in VON ULM's book as "MAISIE" [redacted] advised he thought it was LOUISE BROOKS. He said she was very young at the time and later married EDDIE SOUTHERLAND, who is a Director in pictures at the present time.

b7D Another conquest of CHAPLIN mentioned by [redacted] was DOROTHY COMINGORE, whom CHAPLIN discovered in a Little Theater at Carmel, California in about 1936 or 1937. He said CHAPLIN was seen out with her a great deal, was responsible for her coming to Hollywood and her entrance into pictures. She played the part of MARIAN DAVIES in the picture "Citizen Kane", RED, and later married a writer. [redacted] said she was of tender years.

b7D As a final suggestion [redacted] said MARY PICKFORD could tell a good deal more about CHAPLIN than anybody as he had discussed his affairs a great deal with her and her then husband, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

b7C
b7D [redacted]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Up until interview was had with EDWARD C. CHANEY on October 30, 1963, it is certain that neither CHAPLIN nor his attorneys knew anything about the Bureau's investigation of this matter. Although at the time CHANEY indicated that he was going to keep the matter confidential, he later, it is reported, told his wife and TIM DORRANT, CHAPLIN'S adviser, that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EDWARD C. CHANEY,
CHAPLIN'S BUTLER, AND HIS CONNECTIONS IN IM-
STANT CASE.

EDWARD CHARLES CHANEY has an apartment with his wife, FRANCES, at 1286 Midvale, West Los Angeles, Telephone ARizona 91269. He went to work for CHARLES CHAPLIN as a butler shortly after Pearl Harbor and the Japanese servants which CHAPLIN had employed prior to that time remained for about two weeks after he went to work. FRANK was the Japanese butler at that time. His present whereabouts unknown to CHANEY, although he believes he was placed in a relocation camp.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

It had been reported that CHANEY had a friendly attitude toward JOAN BERRY and had paid her several visits prior to the birth of her child. CHANEY told BERRY that the District Attorney's Office had questioned him concerning the length of time GOMA O'NEILL had been living at CHAPLIN's prior to their marriage and told her that he had lied to them, stating that she had never stayed there over night. He said they were particularly interested in developing whether she was a minor. He also told her of overhearing CHAPLIN

tell his own attorneys that he had been intimate with her in New York in October, 1942, and again in December, 1942, when she appeared at the house with a gun. This date was placed around December 23, 1942.

The following signed statement was executed by EDWARD C. CHANEY;

Los Angeles, California
10-30-42

b7c
"I, EDWARD C. CHANEY, 1285 Midvale, West Los Angeles, California, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the U. S. I. U. S. Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that anything I say may be used in a court of law. No threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I went to work as a butler for CHARLES S. CHAPLIN in December of 1941. At that time I became aware of the fact that he knew JOAN BERRY. She came to the house to visit CHAPLIN from time to time. She never stayed all night.

"In October of 1942 I accompanied Mr. CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT to New York City from Los Angeles, California. I don't know the exact dates of this trip but we went because CHAPLIN was to speak at Carnegie Hall. The registration at the Waldorf Hotel, where we stayed, would show when we were there. While we were there I had a room four or five floors below the suite CHAPLIN and DURANT had. I would go up about 8:30 a. m., take calls all day and they usually went out at night for dinner.

"During the time we were there in October, '42 I never saw him entertain any women in his suite or elsewhere. However, JOAN BERRY was in N. Y. C. at the same time. I believe though she left Los Angeles, Calif. about six weeks before we left. Whether she went with her mother I don't know. I think her mother went ahead of her.

"Where JOAN BERRY got the money to make the trip to New York I don't know.

"When we were in New York in October, '42, JOAN BERRY called up once and asked to speak to CHAPLIN. He refused to talk with her. About a week later Mr. CHAPLIN told me that Miss BERRY was coming up after a small package. This was one morning around noon. He indicated he was to give it to me to give her. However, the next thing she walked in. I left then alone and a few minutes later the door slammed and she was gone.

"The previous day Mr. CHAPLIN said he had to have some money. I had the blank checks the studio gave me. He took one and cashed one for \$500 because he had that much when he came back. However, the next night when he dressed for dinner he only had \$200. My assumption is that JOAN BERRY was given \$300 that morning by CHAPLIN. That must have been what the package was.

"In Mar. of this year, JOAN BERRY was talking to me on the phone. She was trying to fix dates that she had been with CHARLIE. She asked me to remind him that she and CHARLIE had been together in New York in the apartment of a woman I recalled as Mrs. PATTERSON or PETERSON. When I told CHARLIE this he just pushed me aside, said he didn't remember.

"In about June of this year Mr. CHAPLIN was having a conference with Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. MILLIKAN, his attorneys. I heard him tell them that he had had an affair with JOAN BERRY in New York City in October, '42. That was a surprise to me because I didn't know he'd seen her except that morning when she came after the package. At this time in June, '43 - he also told his attorneys that he had been intimate with JOAN BERRY in his house in December, '42. This was the time when she came up there with a gun. The terms used here, "affair" and "intimate" meant to me, sexual intercourse.

"I have read this statement consisting of three handwritten pages and it is all true.

Signed

EDWARD C. CHAFFY

Witness:

Sp. Agt.
F. B. I. - U. S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

F. B. I. - U. S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

The original of the above statement is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

At the time CHANEY was talking with BERRY he also told her that when he was interviewed by the District Attorney's Office, CHAPLIN had pled with him to protect him and that anything in the world CHANEY would want CHAPLIN would give him. CHANEY told BERRY that he told CHAPLIN that he wasn't asking for anything, only that he could hold his job.

CHANEY advised interviewing agents that JERRY WEISLER, local criminal attorney, had conferred with CHAPLIN and his other attorneys, LLOYD WRIGHT and Mr. WILLIAMS, in instant case.

b7D [redacted] information reflecting that one of the investigators for JERRY WEISLER had been out offering \$25 to anyone who could even say they had been out with JOAN BERRY, regardless of the time. EDWARD advised Agents that on the occasion of the affair BERRY had with CHAPLIN around December 25, 1943, CHAPLIN had given her \$60 when she left early the following afternoon and that she came back the next day and got \$50 which CHAPLIN had left for her.

With reference to CHAPLIN having obtained a divorce from PAULETTE GODDARD, EDWARD said he did know CHAPLIN had paid some sort of a bill amounting to \$250; that the bill came from the studio reflecting that this sum had been paid for the "PAULETTE GODDARD divorce".

EDWARD CHANEY stated that after JOAN BERRY had been arrested in Beverly Hills, she had endeavored to get in touch with CHAPLIN by phone from Tulsa, Oklahoma, but that CHAPLIN did not talk with her. EDWARD recalled that she had told him that she was married to a Captain and was going to have a baby and that she was going to be a good girl.

With reference to BERRY's affair with CHAPLIN, CHANEY said he thought it was a fifty-fifty proposition. He thought that CHAPLIN at one time was in love with her but that again she was not entirely honest and it was a bit of a shakedown. But, CHANEY continued, CHAPLIN is a wealthy man and after associating with her as he had he should at least be man enough to look after her, but CHANEY said CHAPLIN is "too stingy."

EDWARD described several occasions when BERRY had been in the CHAPLIN home and acted doped or drunk and other occasions when she would lie in the yard or on the front step in a stupified condition, which he attributed to her taking of sleeping tablets.

EDWARD said he did not think CONA O'BRIEN was ever pregnant.

After all, CHAPLIN, he said, is the type of man who forgets very easily, is a hard man to work for, but for all that he felt there was a certain loyalty which he owed CHAPLIN. However, despite that fact he said there was nothing left for him to do but to tell the truth about the various matters covered by agents.

ANDREW DAHL, FORMER CHAPLIN BUTLER AND HIS
INFORMATION IN INSTANT CASE

ANDREW DAHL, whose Norwegian name is DYEDAL, was employed by CHAPLIN as a second man and then a butler for a period from December 8, 1942 until he was fired on October 8, 1943, when he got into an argument with FRANCES, the cook. Immediately thereafter DAHL looked up JOHN J. IRWIN, attorney for JOAN BERRY in her civil suit against CHAPLIN, and HENNA HOPPER the columnist who had taken cracks at CHAPLIN and later appeared before the OPA Board in Los Angeles to register complaints against goings on in the CHAPLIN household, which came within the jurisdiction of that office. DAHL at last report was residing at 5514 Cynthia Street, West Hollywood, Telephone CRestview 59049, where he lives with his sister, HELEN. DAHL is fifty-three years of age, born in Norway, but is an American citizen, having come to the United States in December of 1917 and twelve years later his papers having been filed in New York City under the name of ANDREW DYEDAL. He was interviewed by Agent on October 7, 1943, knowing only that the writer was an employee of the Federal government.

At the time of the interview he stated that after meat rationing started CHANEY purchased an ice box through the good offices of MINNA WALLIS, which from time to time was filled with meat by a man DAHL described as a meat racketeer. He said he appeared at the CHAPLIN residence about two weeks prior thereto in a drunken condition. Also that ROBERT ARDEN from time to time would purchase meat in large quantities for the CHAPLIN household and be paid by check from the CHAPLIN STUDIOS. He said that Miss HUNSEN pays all the bills. He also furnished information that the CHAPLINS purchase most of their groceries from the FULTON MARKET, previously mentioned, where Miss HUNSEN's sister is cashier.

DAHL said that the second man in the CHAPLIN household before he came had told him that the CHAPLINS purchased eighty pounds of coffee before rationing went into effect and did not declare it.

DAHL placed as the time DORA O'NEILL began living in the CHAPLIN house as March, 1943. It is his understanding that CHAPLIN met her through TIM DURANT, whom both DAHL and CHANEY described as a pimp for CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

DAHL said that the cook's name was FRANCES KILLIAN and it was his impression that she was a bit inclined to Nazism. He had no specific information along these lines, however. He said that EDWARD was paid \$175 per month as butler; that ANNE BELL was a chamber maid in the CHAPLIN household until she was fired about five weeks prior to interview with DAHL and that she had come to the CHAPLINS through the Misses Payne Employment Office. It was DAHL who had first furnished information concerning IRIS GABRIEL, who he described as being about twenty-four years of age.

With reference to JOAN BERRY, ANDREW DAHL said that about a week after he went to work for CHAPLIN she came to the CHAPLIN house with a gun.

ANDREY was not there. He said she broke a window, which was her custom and thereby effected her entrance. All of his information about her actions in the house that night and morning were strictly hearsay but he did recall that EDWARD told him that CHAPLIN had said "let's have an affair" after which they went to bed. He recalled her coming back after money the next day.

With reference to OONA O'NEILL, DAHL said he understood she had an apartment of her own which ROBERT ARDEN had rented for her in behalf of CHAPLIN. He said that O'NEILL's mother worked in a defense plant for awhile. It is understood that a girl named WEISWILLER, who is employed as a waitress at BENCHON'S RESTAURANT at the corner of Fairfax and Wilshire Boulevards in Los Angeles, had an apartment in the same building and that she observed CHAPLIN visiting OONA before he took her into his house.

With reference to TIM DURANT, DAHL said he has some connection with the movie industry and that he has on occasion sent girls up to CHAPLIN. DAHL said that DURANT's secretary had told him on one occasion that TIM DURANT is in love with CATHERINE DUNHAM, a colored girl, who is at the present time in New York City. DAHL said he understood that DURANT's association with MINNA WALLIS was strictly a business connection. In connection with the showing of obscene films in CHAPLIN's house, both DAHL and CHANEY denied any knowledge of same.

DAHL said he had never been questioned by the District Attorney's Office concerning any information as to OONA O'NEILL or HENRY. He said he was kept outside the office of LLOYD WRIGHT while EDWARD CHANEY was being questioned but had never been called in. DAHL recalled that EDWARD had told him that he once told Miss BUNSER, Treasurer at CHAPLIN STUDIOS that CHAPLIN should settle some money on HENRY, whereupon BUNSER had replied that he had gotten out of so many affairs with women that he could get out of this one too.

DAHL recalled that one POPOVITCH was the second man employed by CHAPLIN before he, ANDREY went to work at CHAPLIN's and that POPOVITCH had told him that CHAPLIN was a homosexual. He thought that POPOVITCH was presently in some defense plant.

The only friends of CHAPLIN, DAHL said, were HERMAN WEISMAN, a writer who was supposed to be from Switzerland; TIM DURANT, about whom more will be said later; Dr. FRANK, who is ANNA STEN's husband, and has a personal interest in OONA O'NEILL; GERALDINE SPRECKLES, who used to frequently call CHAPLIN; IRIS GABRIEL, previously mentioned; EARL CRAMER, who frequently plays tennis with CHAPLIN, and whose wife is divorcing him.

DAHL also mentioned a recent occurrence wherein one ROBERT ANDERSON came to the CHAPLIN house and demanded to see CHAPLIN. He said he had been hired by LLOYD WRIGHT to do some investigation in connection with ROBERT ARDEN and DAHL heard ANDERSON tell CHAPLIN that ARDEN had an extensive criminal record in Austria.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ROBERT ARDEN
AND HIS CONNECTION IN INSTANT MATTER

ROBERT ARDEN, whose true name is RUDOLPH ELIGLER, about forty-three years of age, resides at 1525 North Van Ness, Hollywood, California, and together with TIM DURANT comprises CHAPLIN's closest friends. Attention is directed to previous parts of this report wherein ARDEN figured prominently in the handling of JOAN BENNET when she was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department and was later confined in the County Jail. This was covered in connection with a review of the newspaper stories.

ARDEN is in this country illegally and the local Immigration and Naturalization Office, it is understood, has issued orders for his deportation back to Austria as soon as is possible after this war. At the present time he has a bill pending in Congress to grant him citizenship. The ARDEN sponsors are not known but efforts are being made at the present time to ascertain same. He formerly kept company with one LILLIAN HARVEY, British actress who is presently living in Hollywood. At the present time he keeps company with one ALICE ELAN (phonetic) who has a contract at METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS. It is understood that he is on CHARLES CHAPLIN's payroll although he performs no work for him at the studio. His only other source of income known is that received in connection with his evening news broadcast over local station KFWB.

ARDEN recently made a trip back to New York City and to Washington, D. C. in behalf of his Petition for Citizenship.

Information is received from [redacted] that while in New York he stayed at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel, was seen frequently at the 21 Club with "big people". To ascertain his connections there it was suggested by [redacted] that "JACK" at the 21 Club would know his contacts. [redacted] that he knew the Manager of the Savoy-Plaza and would be able to get him a rate there if he so desired.

On November 2, 1943, at the request of [redacted] and [redacted] the writer interviewed these investigators for the local offices of OPA, 1027 South Broadway, Prospect 4711. [redacted] advised the writer that they had received reports that ROBERT ARDEN was engaged in black market activities in behalf of the CHAPLINS. They continued that they had statements from several individuals that ARDEN had furnished unusual amounts of meat to the CHAPLINS and it was their purpose to find the source of same. They continued that investigation by their department was difficult because any inquiry made of movie personalities who knew ARDEN would probably result in ARDEN's being apprised of their activity. They continued they had been referred to one F. HENDRICKSON, contact man at METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER, by the Los Angeles Immigration and Naturalization Office. He in turn suggested HOWARD EMMET ROGERS, the writer, as one who might know something about ARDEN's activities.

These investigators also said on October 21, 1945, they had received an anonymous phone call apparently from some maid employed in Beverly Hills, describing certain food stuffs which ARDEN had procured for the CHAPLINS. They had no further information with reference to this individual.

They indicated they might talk with HEDDA HOPPER, columnist, and LILIAN HARVEY, the actress, reportedly a former friend of ARDEN.

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[REDACTED]

Attention is also directed to the statement which previously appears herein to the effect that ARDEN had gone to the Manager of the Chateau Elysee in Hollywood, where JOAN RICHY was living and told the Manager to refuse to let her stay there any longer. This was somewhat prior to her being re-arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department for violation of her probation and her incarceration in the Los Angeles County Jail about May 8, 1945.

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TIM DURANT, CLOSE
FRIEND OF CHAPLIN AND HIS CONNECTION IN INSTANT CASE

T. W. DURANT, "TOM" DURANT, resides on a ranch at 13151 1/2 Sunset Boulevard, West Los Angeles, telephone ARizona 32449. For quite some time he has been employed at the UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS, ostensibly as an official

of that company but information is that it is simply to represent CHARLES CHAPLIN and his interests in UNITED ARTISTS.

In the Daily Variety, Hollywood Trade Sheet, dated October 20, 1945, it was observed that an article appeared stating that TIM DURANT, who had been on UNITED ARTISTS Production Board, has gone off the payroll. He was placed there by CHARLES CHAPLIN about a year ago. The article continues "The UNITED ARTISTS executives served notice yesterday he would not be required to function any longer."

The story has it in Hollywood generally too that TIM DURANT has "served as a pimp for CHARLES CHAPLIN for a number of years."

b7D [redacted] advised Agent on October 27, 1945, with reference to DURANT that he was formerly married to one ELEANOR [redacted], who is the daughter of Mrs. JOE DAVIES. DURANT's child, who is a girl and who is presently living with him, is about fourteen years of age and is an issue of that marriage. DURANT is a cousin of BARBARA HUTTON. He and his wife were subsequently divorced.

Current investigation has shown that MINNA WALLIS is a close associate not only of TIM DURANT but also OCEA O'NEILL CHAPLIN. With reference to her she is an agent who handles about ten stars. She is a sister of HAL WALLIS, producer at WARNER BROTHERS STUDIO. She resides at 618 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Crestview 11717. She also has a desk in the agency office of PELDMAN & BLOOM, California Bank Building, Beverly Hills, telephone CRESTVIEW 16228. With reference to her [redacted]

b7c [redacted] she was employed at WARNER BROTHERS STUDIOS as a Secretary. Through that office she got her brother in as a producer at WARNER BROTHERS and he has made good. The stars that she handles stay with her because through her influence at WARNER BROTHERS she gets them good paying spots. He said she is ambitious but because of her appearance and personality she has never gotten ahead in movie society. However, she attaches herself to people who accept the gratuities she can give them. [redacted]

b7c [redacted]
b7c [redacted]
Reference is made to previous mention of the fact that TIM DURANT is in love with a colored girl named CATHERINE DUNHAM. She is an educated woman who graduated from the University of Chicago, appeared in a picture or so at UNIVERSAL STUDIOS and has given several concerts in Hollywood. She is considered an artist in her field as a dancer. At the present time she is

doing a show in New York City, which is about to close. TIM DURANT is trying to get her a job in some studio out here, making a short or two. He hopes to feature her in a major production. It is understood that he is in frequent contact with her and has recently told her he would like to leave the country and go with her to Brazil, where they can live together. Her telephone number in New York is Styveant 9-6400.

In connection with this affair of DURANT with CATHERINE DUNHAM, recently MINNA WALLIS heard that when TIM DURANT was last in New York he had taken her around New York City and had introduced her as Mrs. TIM DURANT. This resulted in a crisis in the WALLIS-DURANT affair which resulted in his denying that he had ever made such a statement.

DURANT lived with CATHERINE DUNHAM in his own home while his own daughter was also living there.

87D
DURANT, it will be recalled, is the one who investigation reflects paid the doctor for the abortions committed on JOAN BERRY. [REDACTED] said HEIDA HOPPER had told him that not only did DURANT take BERRY to the abortionist but insisted on being present at the time the abortions were committed.

It will be recalled that DURANT was in New York City in October of 1942 with CHAPLIN and BERRY when they returned to the Waldorf-Astoria suite occupied by CHAPLIN and DURANT. It was on this night that CHAPLIN and BERRY had sexual intercourse in that city.

It will also be recalled that it was MINNA WALLIS, according to the newspaper stories previously reviewed, who appeared at the Beverly Hills Jail immediately after JOAN BERRY'S arrest and it is understood that she is the one who paid CECIL D. HOLLAND \$500 for representing BERRY.

In connection with the activities of TIM DURANT and MINNA WALLIS in the CHAPLIN-BERRY affair it is understood that the Los Angeles District Attorney's office interviewed both during their investigation. As no contact has been had with that office, the results of same are not known.

It will be recalled that the records of the Beverly Hills Police Court, according to newspaper articles, reflect that on New Year's Eve, 1942, BERRY was taken to the hospital adjacent to the Beverly Hills jail as a possible suicide. She had left CHAPLIN'S earlier in the evening and alleges that she was attacked by the night watchman. It is understood that he is the husband of the Miss KUMSER who is employed at the Chaplin Studios. BERRY has said that she left her fur coat in the taxicab and the taxicab driver later returned it to CHAPLIN'S house.

Anyway, on January 2, 1943, BERRY was brought to the Beverly Hills Police Court and charged with being a vagrant. She had no attorney, however, someone, whether it was DURANT or MINNA WALLIS or ROBERT ARDEN, apparently

delivered the coat to the Beverly Hills Jail, because when she was arraigned she had it on. At that time the judge is supposed to have told her that if she would leave the State someone would pay her fine. It was understood that ARDEN drove her away from the court and took her to a rooming house.

87D During the time she was in jail [REDACTED] some representative of CHAPLIN went around to the Plaza and Ambassador Hotels in this city and paid up BERRY'S bills. In this connection it was reported that even the record of her having been there was removed.

Continuing this part of BERRY'S experiences with CHAPLIN, it was several days later that a railroad ticket was purchased for her and she was put on the train. According to the newspaper stories, Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department took her to the railroad station and it is further understood from Source A that he instructed the Pullman porter that she was not to be let off the train this side of Chicago, Illinois. Her ticket went clear through to New York. WHITE also at that time gave her \$100 which he had reportedly obtained from ROBERT ARDEN. It was understood that WHITE also purchased the railroad ticket.

In connection with BERRY'S arrest on New Year's Eve, it is understood that someone called CHAPLIN'S house, at which time he said that BERRY was a friend of CHAPLIN. It is not known whether this call was made by someone from the Beverly Hills Police Department or DURANT, HALLIS or ARDEN. It is understood that EDWARD, the butler, took the call.

On November 6, 1943, when Agent was interviewing Victim, she mentioned for the first time to either her attorney or the writer that EDWARD, the butler, had told her that sometime subsequent to her being at CHAPLIN'S house, a police officer from the Beverly Hills Police Department had come to the house and tried to obtain an interview with CHAPLIN. He was not successful, but as EDWARD told the story to BERRY, this police officer told EDWARD that he had acted in behalf of CHAPLIN and this officer for that reason wanted some money. It was understood he never did see CHAPLIN.

The Beverly Hills Police Department has not been contacted for its information in connection with instant case.

The following is a description of CHAPLIN and BERRY as furnished by sources of information in this case, as well as by personal observation of BERRY and CHAPLIN on the part of the writer:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Age	54
Born	April 16, 1889 Kennington, England
Height	5' 5"
Weight	145
Hair	Gray, thick and wavy
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Nationality	English
Extraction	Jewish
Mannerisms	Talks with hands
Speech	Uses precise diction with slight accent
Marital status	Married - wife, OONA O'NEILL CHAPLIN
Children	CHARLES S. CHAPLIN, JR. and SYDNEY CHAPLIN
Parents	Deceased
Residence	1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California
Unlisted telephones	CRestview 50526 and CRestview 50788

MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases

Age	24
Born	May 24, 1919 Detroit, Michigan
Height	5' 5"
Weight	125
Hair	Auburn
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair and freckled
Build	Good
Characteristics	Very nervous, speaks rapidly and somewhat incoherently, difficult to carry on a logical conversation
Parents	Mother - GERTRUDE E. GRIBBLE, lives with Victim. Father - deceased - suicide shellshocked war veteran

Marital Status

Single - however, has a
daughter, CAROL ANNE,
born October 2, 1945
in Los Angeles, Calif-
ornia.

Address

10382 Mississippi Avenue,
West Los Angeles

Telephone

CRestview 55389

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California, Will confer with the
United States Attorney for his desires in this matter.

Copies of this report are being furnished the New York Office so that it may have sufficient information to conduct further investigation should same be authorized by the United States Attorney.

Additional copies are being made for the Los Angeles file in the event additional investigation is authorized by the local United States Attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Kansas City, Missouri.

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FBI/DOJ

LFD

TITLE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRISWOLD, with
aliases: John Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry,
Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barratt, Joanne Barry,
Joanna Barry - VICTIM.

SA: [REDACTED]

11/9/43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARMON, ROBERT	1, 6, 7, 35, 36, 39, 40,
BLANCHET, A. C.	11,
CHANEY, EDWARD G.	1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 32, 35,
CHANEY, EDWARD CHARLES	30, 35,
CHAPLIN, OONA O'NEILL	38,
DAHL, ANDREW	34,
DURANT, T. W.	37,
DURANT, TIM	1, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 29, 35, 36, 37,
	38,
GETTY, J. PAUL	11, 16,
GETTY, PAUL	15,
KLIGER, RUDOLPH	7, 36,
KINO, TORACHI	20,
O'NEILL, OONA	3, 5, 9, 19, 33, 35,
REISENTEIN, CLAUDE	16,
ROUSCH, RAY	5,
SCHWABER, FRED	9,
WALLIS, MILDRED	5,

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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

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DIRECTOR

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DATE 5-19-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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31-69486-4
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CD-260

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

31-68496-41

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SAC
LOS ANGELES
OKLAHOMA CITY
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RETEL CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, NEAL, WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT. NO
RECORD MARY LOUISE BERRY OTHER THAN ARRESTED POLICE, BEVERLY HILLS,
CALIFORNIA, NUMBER TWO TWO FIVE THREE TWO, JANUARY ONE, FORTY-THREE.

DOOVER

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
FIELD OFFICES

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Sturke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE OF REVIEW 3-8-89

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SI-68496

DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT

CC-160

NOVEMBER 9, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, LOS ANGELES

Transmit the following message to:

ROUTINE

CODE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOUISE BRIBBLE, WA., VICTIM, WTA.

**BUREAU INTERNAL REVENUE INFORMED. INCOME TAX RETURNS SUBJECT
AND CORPORATION ARE BEING OBTAINED FROM LOS ANGELES DISTRICT.**

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 19 1943

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

7-51 P M

Per

ax

RFC:DC
31-68496

November 22, 1943

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
LOUISE BRIDGES, wa., VICTIM -
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department, it is respectfully requested that you furnish photostatic copies of the income tax returns and related documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin and the Chaplin Studios, Incorporated, 1416 North LaBrea Avenue, Hollywood, California, for the year 1942.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Francis Biddle

Attorney General.

RECORDED

SIGNED AND MAILED
NOV 22 1943
DIVISION OF RECORDS

31-68496-43
NOV 23 1943

Bureau Copy

7 NOV 27 1943

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BU FILE NO. 51-5499

REPORT MADE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	DATE WHEN MADE 11-17-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-1, 2, 8, 10, 11-45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] M.F.
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases: Joan Barry, Joan Barry - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MARGARET KLEIN SCHUYLER, 2220 Plumas Street, Reno, Nevada interviewed under suitable pretext, in the absence of ROBERT DANIEL ANDERSON who is presently employed California State Hospital, Sapa, California.

[REDACTED] SCHUYLER accompanied ANDERSON when he interviewed HARVEY concerning CHAPLIN case and stated HARVEY denied attending party on New Year's Eve at CHAPLIN residence or introducing Victim to CHAPLIN at the request of ANDERSON. HARVEY refused to furnish any information concerning ANDERSON and was warned by Mrs. SCHUYLER to beware of ANDERSON.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Letter from the Los Angeles Field Division dated 10-1-45.

DETAILS:

AT RENO, NEVADA:

MARGARET KLEIN SCHUYLER, 2220 Plumas Street, was interviewed at her home under the pretext that the writer was only interested in the background, and activities of ROBERT DANIEL ANDERSON, and she volunteered certain information concerning the interview conducted by her and ANDERSON in connection with

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John J. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau (AMASD) 2 Los Angeles (AMASD) 2 San Francisco (AMASD) (Incl.) 2 Salt Lake City 5 COPIES DESTROYED </div> <div style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"> 31-64496-47 25 NOV 27 1945 [Signature] </div> <div style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"> RECEIVED 25 18 </div> </div>	
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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

SU 31-3499

the CHARLIE CHAPLIN case. [REDACTED]

b7c
She said that she is acquainted with ARDEN and that she thought HARVEY should know something about the type of person ARDEN is, and so she tried to warn her against becoming involved with him. She further advised that she and ANDERSON in checking on LILLIAN HARVEY talked to an individual named RHODES who had been dating Miss HARVEY [REDACTED]

b7c
She stated that she first learned that ROBERT ANDERSON was planning on contacting LILLIAN HARVEY when she joined HARVEY at the home of ROBERT SPENCER, home or business address unknown, and ANDERSON informed her that he believed that ROBERT ARDEN and JOAN BERRY were attempting to frame CHARLIE CHAPLIN. She informed that ANDERSON then contacted CHAPLIN'S attorney and subsequently interviewed LILLIAN HARVEY as a representative of this attorney.

Miss SCHUYLER advised that when ANDERSON told her he was going to interview LILLIAN HARVEY she insisted that she go with him. She informed that they interviewed LILLIAN HARVEY at Miss HARVEY'S apartment, and ANDERSON told Miss HARVEY that he was a representative of CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S attorney. He asked her if she recalled attending a certain party which had been held at CHAPLIN'S residence on a particular New Year's Eve, and she replied that she did not remember attending such a party. She stated that ANDERSON attempted to get Miss HARVEY to say that she had introduced JOAN BERRY to CHARLIE CHAPLIN at the suggestion of ROBERT ARDEN but that Miss HARVEY flatly denied attending the forementioned party or making the introduction.

Miss SCHUYLER stated that ANDERSON brought with him a picture of ROBERT ARDEN, and asked Miss HARVEY a number of questions about ARDEN but Miss HARVEY did not volunteer any information. She stated that she soon became exasperated with ANDERSON, and took the picture from ANDERSON and showed it to Miss HARVEY, telling her that she had better keep her jewels in a safe place as ARDEN would attempt to get them. [REDACTED]

b7c
Miss SCHUYLER stated that she spent most of the time during the interview telling Miss HARVEY about ROBERT ARDEN, and that ANDERSON was rather mad at her as she did not give him a chance to ask all of the questions he wished to ask of Miss HARVEY.

SU 31-3499

Miss SCHUYLER was unable to furnish any information which constituted the basis for the belief that ROBERT ARDEN and JOAN WERRY had framed CHARLIE CHAPLIN except their interest in LILLIAN HARVEY due to her friendliness with ROBERT ARDEN.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

A letter is being directed with this report to the San Francisco Field Division requesting that Anderson be interviewed at the California State Hospital, Napa, California under suitable pretext about the contact he and MARGARET ELEAN SCHUYLER had with LILLIAN HARVEY about the CHAPLIN case.

ENCLOSURE: TO SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION:

Copy of letter from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City dated October 1, 1943.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SU 31-5499

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

AT NAPA, CALIFORNIA:

Will interview ROBERT DANIEL ANDERSON, California State Hospital, under suitable pretext in accordance with letter from the Salt Lake City Field Division under date of November 17, 1943, concerning the interview be conducted with LILLIAN HARVEY about the CHAPLIN case.

RFG:DC
31-68496Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
LOUISE GRIBBLE alias Joan Barry,
Victim - WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

With further reference to my memorandum of November 5, 1943, in the above captioned matter, I wanted to advise you of the following developments in this case.

Louise Gribble, the victim, was interviewed by Agents of the Los Angeles Field Division on November 5, 1943, and succeeding dates and she furnished statements setting out her relationship with Chaplin, her travel to and from New York City at Chaplin's request and expense and substantiated other information as to the intimacy between them.

SAC Hood has discussed this case with United States Attorney Carr at Los Angeles and Mr. Carr has stated that he desires us to conduct full inquiry into the White Slave Traffic Act angle of the matter and also informed that he is interested in the possibility of obtaining an indictment on the civil rights aspect of the treatment afforded victim Gribble by Chaplin and his attorneys when she was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police in December of 1943. The allegations in this connection are that Gribble was represented by Chaplin's attorneys when arrested on the basis of a complaint filed by Chaplin and that Chaplin's attorneys had furnished \$100.00 to finance Gribble being "floated" out of town. Mr. Carr desired that the civil rights aspect be not brought out in our inquiries but that it should be kept in mind as a possible charge.

The United States Attorney's office tentatively plans to present the facts in this case to the grand jury on November 24, 1943, and accuse of this leads in the New York, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Baltimore, Miami and Omaha Offices are being handled in an expedite and preferred manner.

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Interviews are to be conducted in New York with David Nacht, attorney for Gene Paul Getty, who escorted victim Gribble in New York; with Philip Barry, playwright, who spent some time with Chaplin, Tim Durant and the victim there; information from informant is also to be developed concerning the activities of Chaplin, Tim Durant, Philip Barry and the victim while there.

GID

We have previously substantiated the presence of Chaplin at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in October of 1942 and the contemporary residence of victim Gribble at the Hotel Pierre. The New York Office has also contacted the credit manager of the Waldorf, Mr. McDermott. McDermott substantiated Chaplin's residence there but could furnish no information as to the presence of the victim with Chaplin at the hotel. We shall not "open up" the investigation at the Waldorf by interviewing the hotel's domestic staff at least at this time. It is known that many of them are employed by Beniamin Walker and similar gossip columnists and it is not believed desirable that rumors appear in the press of our activities until we have presented the matter to the grand jury.

At Los Angeles the investigation is concerned with interviews with the local state District Attorney who conducted some investigation of Chaplin in June of this year in connection with his relationship with Gribble. We will also interview the Beverly Hills Police Department officials regarding their activities in the Chaplin-Gribble citation in December of 1942.

The Los Angeles Field Division will also examine the records of the Chaplin Studios to substantiate the payment of the victim's transportation and in this connection will obtain the names of other girls under contract to Chaplin, looking toward the development of any information as to similar relationships between him and them.

Our investigation is primarily aimed at the development of substantiating information in connection with the White Slave Traffic Act charge, keeping in mind as United States Attorney Carr requested, the civil rights potentialities. Incidental to the main objective, however, we are alert to the possibility of a conspiracy indictment against Durant and possibly others connected with Chaplin.

Auxiliary field divisions have been informed that these matters should be given expedite and preferred attention and that teletype summaries of information developed should be made available to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. Rosen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

OC FILE NO.

31-4467

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 11-20-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-17, 18, 19-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c DO
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases: Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Barry, Joanne Barry - VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Victim arrested Tulsa Police Department January 23, 1943 on charge of defrauding inn keeper in connection with bogus checks passed by her. Charges dismissed five days later when restitution made. Tulsa Police Department file on above check case involving victim is missing. Victim was registered at Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 17th to 23rd, 1942 and January 12th to 23rd, 1943. Victim left Mayo Hotel in January, 1943, without notifying hotel of departure and went to Kansas City, Missouri where she stayed at the Muehlebach Hotel January 18th to 21st. Victim then returned to Tulsa. J. PAUL GETTY paid the money victim owed to Muehlebach and Mayo hotels and on bad checks through an intermediary. During fall of 1942 and spring of 1943 GETTY paid victim through C. M. ROSENSTEIN, \$3,300 to \$3,400. GETTY first tried to avoid victim but later associated with her in Tulsa in January, 1943. REFERRED TO b7c mc</p>			
REFERENCE: <p>Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 9, 1943 at Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles letter to Oklahoma City November 13, 1943.</p>			
DETAILS: <p><u>AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA</u> This is a joint report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the reporting agent. a b7c</p> <p>It is to be noted that during the investigation at Tulsa all</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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3 Bureau 2 Kansas City 3 Los Angeles (1 USA, Los Angeles) (Encl.) 2 New York (Info) 2 Oklahoma City		25 NOV 27 1943	

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

OC 31-4467

Interviews were conducted under pretext of making a National Stolen Property Act investigation of the bad checks written by victim in Tulsa on a California bank.

Investigation at the offices of "The Tulsa Tribune" and "Tulsa Daily World" disclosed that there were five newspaper articles written concerning victim's arrest in January, 1943 which appeared in the following issues of these papers: January 27th and 29th issues of "The Tulsa Tribune" and January 26th, 28th and 29th issues of the "Tulsa Daily World." These news items are being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division with this report.

RILEY STUART, Detective Division, Tulsa Police Department, informed that he recalled the occasion of the arrest of JOAN BERRY in Tulsa during the latter part of January, 1943, and that he was one of the arresting officers accompanied at the time by "SHORTY" WILLIAMS, also of that department. Inquiry was made by Detective STUART through the Records Bureau of the Tulsa Police Department for the file in the instant matter. However, it was discovered that the file had been charged out to STUART in June, 1943. MR. STUART made a diligent search of the files in his possession and inquiry about the department, however, he was unable to locate the same. He was at a loss to understand where the file could be and it is to be noted that information he furnished was therefore furnished from memory. He advised that he would make further search to locate the record so that he could furnish more accurate and more detailed information by referring to the record.

As best recalled by STUART, he arrested JOAN BERRY January 23, 1943, on a charge of defrauding an inn keeper placing BERRY in the Tulsa City Jail. STUART made the arrest at REIDENBACH'S Department Store, the victim being at such store making some purchases. STUART recalled that just at the time or shortly after BERRY'S arrest that MR. F. E. BURNS of the BURNS National Detective Agency, Tulsa, appeared on the scene and it was his impression BURNS represented the Mayo Hotel. However, he stated he was not certain whether BURNS represented the hotel or whether he represented J. PAUL GETTY, wealthy Tulsan.

STUART informed that after BERRY was arrested that she told him that J. PAUL GETTY was her "boy friend;" that she had flown to Miami, Florida, in November, living as man and wife with GETTY during this trip. Also at this time BERRY told STUART that she was with the CHAPLIN Studios but that "He'd got mad at her." To the best of STUART'S recollection his inquiry in connection with the case developed that BERRY had been in Tulsa in November and had established credit in the name of JOAN BERRY through the Bank of America at Hollywood, California.

While STUART could not be specific on the point, he stated that he recalled that BERRY had told him that while she was in Tulsa they had had a "big party" at the Mayo Hotel attended by J. PAUL GETTY and others whose names are unknown; and also that she had had a doctor up twice to treat her. He was unable, however, to say for what she was treated or the name of the doctor. This party

as best recalled, occurred shortly after BERRY got in Tulsa in January, 1943. STUART stated, thinking that possibly a narcotic case might be involved, that he had conferred with a doctor who treated her on two occasions at the Mayo. However the doctor, whose name he could not recall, refused to give any information. BERRY told STUART that she had known GETTY previously and that she had come to Tulsa to see him during November of 1942 and that was why she was there on this occasion. STUART advised BERRY that GETTY'S wife was now in town whereupon she stated that she did not even know he was married.

STUART stated that BERRY admitted to him that she lived as man and wife with J. PAUL GETTY during two weeks in November, 1942 at Miami, Florida, and one week during November, 1942 at Tulsa, Oklahoma. He further stated that she did not make any specific statement to the effect that she lived as man and wife with GETTY in Tulsa during January, 1943 but inasmuch as she had stated she came to Tulsa in January, 1943, to see GETTY, he assumed that probably she did live with him as man and wife but that inasmuch as his investigation in this matter concerned "hot checks" he did not make any further inquiry along this line.

BERRY stated that during November while in Tulsa she cashed checks under the name of JOAN BERRY through the Bank of America, Hollywood, California. However, she admitted she had no account at this bank stating that the checks were taken care of by somebody "in California." After her arrest BERRY told STUART she had a "boy friend" in Tulsa, J. PAUL GETTY, who would make good on the checks and BERRY asked that STUART contact Attorney C. H. ROSENSTEIN who would represent her. STUART was not successful in contacting ROSENSTEIN on this particular date inasmuch as he was out of the city. STUART asked Attorney ROSENSTEIN'S secretary if ROSENSTEIN represented GETTY and she advised him that he did and that GETTY had flown out of town with MRS. GETTY a day or two previous in order to avoid seeing the victim. At this time BERRY said nothing to STUART about being intimate with GETTY during January, merely saying that they had had a big party apparently about a one or two-day affair at the Mayo Hotel which party was attended by others whose names were not learned by STUART.

STUART advised that ROSENSTEIN paid the hotel bill and that the checks and court costs were paid by BERRY and that she was released after being held two or three days, as he recalled, the charges having been dismissed. STUART further stated that during at least a portion of the victim's stay in Tulsa that she had been under surveillance by the F. M. BURNS National Detective Agency, apparently employed by GETTY through his attorney, ROSENSTEIN. STUART informed that during the period covered by the victim's arrest at Tulsa and the subsequent proceedings, that he received two long-distance calls from the attorneys for CHARLES CHAPLIN in California and that subsequently at the instance of the Tulsa attorneys for CHARLES CHAPLIN he made an investigation of BERRY'S activities while she was in Tulsa and submitted a written statement of what she told him together with the results of his investigation and photostat copies of the hotel records at the Mayo Hotel. (He referred to this firm as LANGLEY and LANGLEY but it is believed he has the firm confused with COFFEY and COFFEY, National Mutual Building,

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

OC 31-4467

Tulsa, Oklahoma. W. L. COFFEY and A. LAMOREY COFFEY are listed in the telephone directory as being associated together under the firm name of COFFEY and COFFEY at the above address.)

STUART stated that he did not have available a carbon copy of the statement which he had submitted to CHAPLIN'S attorneys. HERRY told STUART that "many prominent persons" attended the party at the Mayo, however, the only person who could be identified by STUART as positively being at the party was FRANK R. BENTLEY, Assistant Manager of the Mayo Hotel, Tulsa. While STUART was not questioned in this regard, it is to be noted that it was his distinct opinion that GETTY was "in a tough spot" in regard to the child later born to JOAN HERRY on October 2, 1943, which child is now the principal of a paternal suit involving the subject in this case. STUART, when questioned as to the reasons for his opinion, stated that from a computation of the time, it appeared very likely to him that the child was conceived during her stay in Tulsa.

It is to be noted also that STUART voluntarily stated that "HERRY never mentioned being pregnant" at the time she was in Tulsa and it is STUART'S impression she did not know that she was at the time. He specifically mentioned that she had not made any statement to the effect that J. PAUL GETTY was the father of her child. In connection with the statement included in reference letter to the effect that HERRY had been with GETTY in Oklahoma City, he stated that HERRY had not made any mention to him of ever going to Oklahoma City with GETTY.

MR. F. H. BURNS of the F. H. BURNS National Detective Agency, advised that he represented Attorney C. H. ROSENSTEIN and that he had made a report to ROSENSTEIN concerning Miss JOAN HERRY. He indicated that operatives had maintained a surveillance on HERRY but stated his relationship in this case was confidential and he preferred that MR. ROSENSTEIN be contacted direct for information concerning HERRY. He did state that he paid \$164.70 on January 28, 1943 to FRANK BENTLEY, Assistant Manager, Mayo Hotel, for bills which HERRY had incurred at the Mayo Hotel and also at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri. MR. BURNS advised further that he had paid \$104.79 to SKIDENBACH'S Department Store which amount HERRY owed; further that he paid \$13.95 to cover some expenses HERRY had incurred but he did not recall to whom the money was paid nor what it was paid for.

In explanation of the payment of this money, he advised that he was simply acting under the direction of his client, C. H. ROSENSTEIN. BURNS further stated that he was in SKIDENBACH'S Department Store and that he saw HERRY trying dresses on at SKIDENBACH'S Store and indicated that he was with STUART at the time that HERRY was picked up which would suggest the possibility that HERRY was under surveillance prior to her arrest by the Tulsa Police. He further mentioned that his operatives observed that there was a man dressed in a cowboy outfit unknown to the BURNS operatives who spent a good deal of time with HERRY.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

OC 31-1267

MR. C. H. ROSENSTEIN of ROSENSTEIN and GORE, Attorneys, Atlas Life Building, stated that in addition to the periods mentioned before that BERRY was also in Tulsa about March 1st to 5th and April 2nd to 6th, 1943. He furnished these dates from reports which had been made to him by F. N. BURNS National Detective Agency in connection with their surveillances of BERRY. In the March trip to Tulsa he did not know the exact date she left Tulsa inasmuch as the BURNS operatives had lost their surveillance on March 5th and she apparently checked out of the Tulsa Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she was staying under the name BARRATT. She had tried to stay at the Alvin Hotel under the name JOAN BERRY on this trip but they suddenly discovered they had no rooms available on finding out who she was and so she went to the Tulsa Hotel and registered under the above mentioned alias.

ROSENSTEIN advised that three checks given by the victim at Tulsa totaling approximately \$100 were paid off by the BURNS National Detective Agency on behalf of J. PAUL GETTY. He further stated that during November, 1942, GETTY paid \$1600 to BERRY, of this \$1600, \$249 to the Beverly Hills Hotel on behalf of BERRY and \$800 to HARRY COOPER, believed to be a ladies clothing store located on Webster Boulevard, Hollywood, California. In addition to this, in the spring of 1943 other payments had been made to cover bills and expenses incurred by BERRY and also cash was given to her totaling approximately \$3300 to \$3400. (This figure \$3300 to \$3400 includes the \$1600 paid out in November, 1942). These payments were made by ROSENSTEIN acting as attorney for GETTY.

In regard to payment of money by GETTY to BERRY, BERRY told him (ROSENSTEIN) that GETTY had helped her out in the past and that was the reason she was turning to him for help now. GETTY made no explanation to ROSENSTEIN as to why the money was being paid other than to say that BERRY was just careless with money and he wanted to help her out. GETTY had requested ROSENSTEIN to have her movements watched while in Tulsa for the reason he did not want his name to be connected with her and he did not want her to do anything which would cause him to receive any publicity concerning his association with her or to have BERRY in any other way cause him any embarrassment. The exact dates of these surveillances are not known other than that during the March and April visit her movements were under surveillance.

While thumbing through his file naming certain instruments therein, ROSENSTEIN mentioned "a paper" signed by BERRY. Upon being questioned as to the nature of the mentioned paper, he stated that it was in the nature of a "note and release" but he did not explain further on this point. Without anything previous having been said about BERRY ever being pregnant or having a child, he voluntarily made the statement that he did not believe BERRY pregnant in the spring of 1943 and indicated that she had made some claim to him at that time that she was pregnant, and that he never really believed her on this point until he read in the paper that she had had a baby. At this time he also stated that BERRY never made any allegations against GETTY being the father of the child.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

OC 31-4467

MR. FRANK R. BENTLEY, Assistant Manager of the Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, informed that the victim HERRY was a guest at the hotel November 17, 1942 and January 12th to 23rd, 1943. He advised that during her stay she gave checks drawn on the Bank of America, Hollywood and Highland Streets, Hollywood, California using the name of JOAN HERRY in the amounts of \$10 and \$35 which checks were returned marked "no account." He stated that he knew that HERRY had been closely associated with J. PAUL GETTY and that if he raised enough stir that the bill at the hotel would be paid and the checks made good. He stated that it was at his instance that the victim was arrested by the Tulsa Police Department January 23, 1943 being charged with defrauding an inn keeper.

Through the assistance of the Mayo Hotel and MR. BENTLEY, the other hotel bill of HERRY, owed to the Mahlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, in the amount of \$48.62 was collected, these bills being paid and the checks being made good by F. W. BURNS. BENTLEY informed that GETTY was staying in the hotel during January when HERRY first came to Tulsa and that upon finding out that she had registered, GETTY came down stating that he was "getting out of there" and "Don't let her know I'm here." Later, however, GETTY was seen associating with HERRY around the hotel on several occasions.

BENTLEY stated that HERRY was treated on two occasions by a doctor, name unknown but believed to be either Dr. [redacted] or Dr. [redacted]. He stated that she kept a lot of pills around her room and acted as if she were taking dope. BENTLEY'S opinion of HERRY'S morals is extremely low. He advised there is no record of any telephone calls, long distance or otherwise which had been made by HERRY since this type of record is destroyed after a period of a few months. He claimed to have no knowledge of any party that HERRY had ever thrown in the hotel.

Reference report sets forth that HERRY stayed at the Mayo Hotel November 14th to the 6th, 1942 but no record of this stay could be located. The records disclosed that she checked into the hotel November 17, 1942 staying to November 23, 1942. The next time she checked in at the hotel was on January 12, 1943 and on this stay she checked out January 23, 1943 and was charged for the room all during that period although she left the Mayo without checking out and went to Kansas City where she registered at the Mahlebach Hotel from January 18 to the 21st, 1943. She left Kansas City without paying the Mahlebach Hotel bill and BENTLEY collected that bill as mentioned above.

A search of the Oklahoma City Field indices discloses that there is a case on GETTY entitled "JEAN PAUL GETTY; Espionage - C," Los Angeles being the office of origin, Bureau file number of which is 100-3202.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES: Five news items concerning JOAN HERRY as follows:
"The Tulsa Tribune" January 27th and 29th, 1943.
"Tulsa Daily World" January 26th, 28th and 29th.

-PENDING-

The copies of this report are being designated for the information of the New York City Field Division inasmuch as there is information in this report which may be of assistance in the investigation to be conducted there.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Will conduct appropriate investigation at the Muhlebach Hotel. Develop information concerning victim's activities while there in January, 1943.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD DIVISION

AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Will contact RILEY STUART, Detective Tulsa Police Department, and determine whether he has located the Police Department file regarding JOAN HERRY from which he can furnish more specific information concerning her.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. **31-2751-**

REPORT MADE AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 11/20/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/18-20/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRINDER, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Victim registered at Paxton Hotel, Omaha, as JOAN BERRY, 12-31 AM, Jan. 7, 1943 and checked out at 4:30 PM, Jan. 11, 1943. Long distance telephone calls made to Crestwood 53704, Beverly Hills, Calif., and to W-20746, New York City. No indication that Victim consorted with anyone while in Omaha.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, November 9, 1943.
Letter from Los Angeles Office, dated November 13, 1943.

DETAILS: At OMAHA, NEBRASKA

- I -

MRS. MAURINE GAGOLE,
Secretary to Manager,
Hotel Paxton,
Omaha, Nebraska

Made available the hotel records covering the first two weeks in January, 1943. Examination of these records disclose that a MISS JOAN BERRY, giving her address as 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 68 JUL 20 1964	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">31-16476-147</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">[Handwritten Mark]</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 3-Los Angeles (1-USA LA) (AMSD) 3-OMAHA	

NOV 27 1943

registered at the hotel 12:31 A.M., January 7, 1943 and was assigned to Room No. 724. She checked out of the hotel at 4:30 P.M., January 11, 1943.

Further records reflect that at 8:48 PM, January 9, 1943, Victim placed a telephone call for Crestwood 83704, Beverly Hills, California; this conversation lasted for seventeen minutes. At 8:57 P.M., January 9, 1943, Victim placed a call for M-55746, New York City; this conversation lasted five minutes. Several telephone calls were placed locally. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D that all calls were made to commercial firms.

MISS GANDEL stated that she does not recall the Victim and has no record on this individual, other than those which she made available to the Reporting Agent.

Various bellhops at the hotel were also interviewed in an attempt to find someone who would recall the Victim, but the results were negative.

MR. JULES DROBICK,
Assistant Manager,
Faxon Hotel,
Omaha, Nebraska

Advised he recalls the Victim very well, inasmuch as she was occupying Room No. 724 during a period when that room had been reserved for Omaha Market Week. He explained that he tried to move the Victim to another room but that she was very defiant and refused to cooperate. He said he recalls he became very suspicious of MISS BERRY after she had made long distance telephone calls to New York City and to California, and that he also recalls very vividly that she wore a lustrous silver fox coat.

Mr. DROBICK said that upon the few occasions he conversed with the Victim in her room on business, he noticed she seemed to be absorbed in a large photograph of a handsome sailor, whose identity he does not know.

Mr. DROBICK said to his knowledge Victim conversed with no one while at the hotel and confined herself for the most part in her hotel room.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 31-68496-47, p.3

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES** FILE NO. **31-457**

REPORT MADE AT Baltimore, Maryland	DATE WHEN MADE 11/20/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/19/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases; Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barratt, Mary L. Barratt, Joanne Barry, Joanne Barry-			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VICTIM			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Private DAVID S. HECHT, Army Serial #33749596, transferred from Fort Meade, Maryland, to Camp Blanding, Florida, on 11/19/43.</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">- R U C -</p> </div>			
REFERENCE: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Los Angeles dated November 9, 1943. Letter from New York Field Division to Baltimore Field Division dated November 16, 1943.</p> </div>			
DETAILS: <p>Reference letter from the New York Field Division to the Baltimore Field Division dated November 16, 1943, advised that a letter from the Los Angeles Office to New York City dated November 13, 1943, advised as follows: <i>ENCLOSURE</i></p> <p>"Enclosed report sets forth that HECHT was out with DAVID HECHT, Attorney for J. PAUL GETTY, who is already known to your office. HECHT should be interviewed for all information in his possession with reference to BARRY, CHAPLIN and GETTY himself. It is expected that he will, of course, advise GETTY,</p>			
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 188 JUL 20 1966</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>J. J. [Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>7-11-43-14</p> <p>20 NOV 27 1943</p> </div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1, USA) 2 - Miami (Encl.) - AMSD 2 - Baltimore 			

but the confidential nature of the inquiry should be made known to him."

The letter from Los Angeles Office to New York further requested that the information developed be made available immediately to the Los Angeles Office for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, November 24, 1943.

Investigation conducted by the New York Office reflected that Private DAVID S. HECHT had been sent to Fort Meade, Maryland, about November 8, 1943.

Major I. M. STEWART, Intelligence Officer, Headquarters, 1302 Service Unit, Reception Center, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, advised that Private DAVID S. HECHT, Army Serial Number 33749596, had been transferred on November 19, 1943, to the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Blanding, Florida. Major STEWART advised that HECHT'S transfer had been recorded in Paragraph 22 of Special Order #276, dated November 18, 1943. Major STEWART indicated that HECHT had been attached to Company E of the 1302 Service Unit while at Fort Meade, Maryland.

ENCLOSURE: To the Miami Field Division—copy of a letter to the Baltimore Field Division from the New York Field Division dated November 16, 1943; one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Los Angeles dated November 9, 1943. *SR*

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE
- OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

31-457

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MIAMI FIELD DIVISION

At Camp Blanding, Florida

Will interview Private DAVID S. REENT, Army Serial number 33749596, as set out in reference letter.

It is to be noted that reference letter suggested that the investigation be instituted by an experienced agent in order that the information developed may be available to the Los Angeles Office for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, on Wednesday, November 24, 1943.

Attention is also directed to the paragraph in reference letter which advises that the New York Office has received a teletype from the Bureau requesting that the case be given preferred attention and that the Bureau be furnished a teletype summary of the results.

COM-4

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3300-4/16
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/14

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Stacks	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NO FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE 3/22/79

CONF 2 STATIONS FROM LOSA WASH 8 & NYC 1140 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

HAIL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. TIM DURANT, ACCOMPANIED BY ONE "FRANKIE", PRESUMABLY A MAN, LEFT LOS ANGELES VIA SANTA FE SUPER CHIEF SIX PM NINETEENTH INSTANT, OCCUPYING DRAWING ROOM B IN CAR 180. IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY ON THE CENTURY, NEW YORK CENTRAL NO. TWENTY SIX, NINE THIRTY AM TWENTY SECOND INSTANT, HAS DRAWING ROOM E IN CAR 267. DURANT DESCRIBED AS ABOUT THIRTY EIGHT YEARS, SIX FEET THREE, ONE SIXTY FIVE TO SEVENTY LBS., LIGHT COMPLEXION, VERY THIN, GOOD LOOKING.

DURANT EXPECTS TO BE IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON APPROXIMATELY A WEEK, WHERE HE IS ON BUSINESS IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED ARTISTS STUDIO. HE HAS STATED HIS ADDRESS THERE WILL BE SEVEN TWO NINE, SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY, WHICH IS THE UNITED ARTISTS OFFICE. HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HOTEL HE WOULD BE AT. HE HAS ALSO STATED THAT HE INTENDS TO DO A JOB FOR CHAPLIN WHILE ON THIS TRIP, AND GO TO WASHINGTON. RETEL FROM NEW YORK NINETEENTH INSTANT, IT IS BELIEVED IMPERATIVE THAT EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED AT THE PIERRE AND WALDORF ASTORIA HOTELS AND THIS OFFICE REQUESTS INFORMATION AS TO WHY SAME IS NOT BEING CONDUCTED. NEW YORK OFFICE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW HANS REUSCH REPORTEDLY LIVING AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL THAT CITY. HE SHOULD BE EXHAUSTIVELY QUESTIONED FOR ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS CONTACT WITH JOAN BERRY WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMENCED IN ABOUT SEPT. FORTY TWO, AND CONTINUED UP UNTIL TIME OF HER ARREST BY BEVERLY HILLS POLICE JAN. ONE, FORTY THREE. IT WAS TO REUSCH APARTMENT THAT BERRY WAS TAKEN BY BEVERLY HILLS POLICE ON THE MORNING OF DEC. THIRTY ONE AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD SHE STAYED WITH HIM. IT WAS IN REUSCH APARTMENT, NO. TWENTY THREE, AT NINE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 5-14-81 Doc/welt

CONFIDENTIAL

*cc: Rosen
Carterwright*

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Piper _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

-2-

SEVEN NAUGHT NINE OLYMPIC BLVD., THAT BERRY SIMULATED SUICIDE ON THE EARLY MORNING OF JAN. ONE, FORTY THREE, FROM WHICH SHE WAS TAKEN TO THE BEVERLY HILLS JAIL DRESSED IN REUSCH PAJAMAS AND BATHROBE. IT IS REPORTED THAT BERRY MET REUSCH THROUGH JOINE ALDERMAN, HOSTESS AT THE BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL, THAT BERRY ASSOCIATED WITH ONE VASCO BONINI, ALSO A GOOD FRIEND OF REUSCH.

b7c [REDACTED] HOOB
 RECEIVED: [REDACTED] (c)

6:33 PM EMT

NH

CLASS. & EXT.
 BY SP-5 [REDACTED]
 DATE 01/11/01

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

COM-1

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/10/79

FBI OKLAHOMA CITY

2:13 PM CMT

AMC

DIRECTOR AND SAC KANSAS CITY

HAIL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS., VICTIM, WSTA. VICTIM ARRESTED TULSA PD JANUARY TWENTYTHIRD LAST ON CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING INN KEEPER IN CONNECTION WITH BOBOS CHECKS PASSED BY HER. CHARGES DISMISSED FIVE DAYS LATER WHEN RESTITUTION MADE. TULSA PD FILE ON ABOVE CHECK CASE INVOLVING VICTIM IS MISSING. VICTIM WAS REGISTERED AT MAYO HOTEL, TULSA, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER SEVENTEENTH TO TWENTYTHIRD, NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND JANUARY TWELFTH TO TWENTYTHIRD, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. SHE LEFT MAYO IN JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE WITHOUT NOTIFYING HOTEL OF DEPARTURE AND WENT TO KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI WHERE SHE STAYED AT THE MEHLEBACH HOTEL JANUARY EIGHTEENTH TO TWENTYFIRST LEAVING WITHOUT PAYING HER BILL. SHE THEN RETURNED TO THE MAYO. J. PAUL GETTY PAID THE MONEY SHE OWED TO THE HOTELS AND ON BAD CHECKS THROUGH AN INTERMEDIARY. DURING FALL OF NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND SPRING OF NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, HE PAID VICTIM THROUGH THIS INTERMEDIARY THIRTYTHREE TO THIRTYFOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS. GETTY TRIED TO AVOID HER IN JANUARY, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE BUT LATER ASSOCIATED WITH HER IN TULSA. KANSAS CITY MAKE NECESSARY INVESTIGATION MEHLEBACH HOTEL. (M) U

LOGAN CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DISBOURSED)

END DATE: 5-19-80 ORK/wsk

3:10 PM OK FBI WASH DC BAS

OK FBI KC VMD

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2908 DRK/whc
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

RECEIVED: 4:02 PM EDT

NH

3/8/79 2533 Gaj/ghe
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2533 Gaj/ghe
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/84

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY FBI DEPT REVIEW COMMITTEE
DATE: 5-19-80 ORK/wsk

56

[REDACTED]

(c) b1

(c)

b1

Cartwright

CONFIDENTIAL
F.B.I. TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF
 DATE 3/18/79

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 OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Piper _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

WASH 17, NYC 3 FROM LOSA 816 P
 DIRECTOR AND SAC
 MAIL

CLASS. & EXT. BY 53384/1942
 REASON - FCIM 11-2.4.2 (2)
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/18/79

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL WSTA. DURING PAST WEEK COMPLETE FILES OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE COVERING THEIR INVESTIGATION OF CHAPLIN-BERRY MATTER IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR OBTAINED. SAME REVIEWED, COPIES BEING PREPARED FOR BUREAU, USA AND THIS OFFICE. THEIR INVESTIGATION DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS COVERING ABORTIONS ON BERRY, JUVENILE PHASE WHICH CONCERNED CHAPLIN LIVING WITH O'NEILL BEFORE MARRIAGE, AND THE SO-CALLED POLICE ANGLE. LAST NAMED COVERS INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER CONSPIRACY EXISTED ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN AND ROBERT ARDEN TOGETHER WITH B. B. WHITE, BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DETECTIVE, AND JUDGE GRIFFIN TO "FLOAT" BERRY OUT OF TOWN IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR. STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE REFLECT THAT WHITE AT ARDEN REQUEST IN BEHALF OF CHAPLIN DID ASK JUDGE GRIFFIN IF SHE COULD BE FLOATED OUT OF THE STATE. COMPLETE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM LOCAL RAILWAY SUBSTANTIATING TRAVEL BY BERRY TOGETHER WITH HER MOTHER AND CHAPLIN TO NEW YORK IN OCTOBER FORTY-TWO. ALFRED REEVES, MGR. OF CHAPLIN STUDIOS, INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY, ADVISED THAT TICKETS FOR BERRY AND HER MOTHER WERE PAID FOR BY THE STUDIO, THE SAME CHARGED TO CHAPLIN ACCOUNT. INFORMATION OBTAINED COVERING MONEY EXPENDED BY CHAPLIN AND THE STUDIO IN BERRY'S BEHALF, AS WELL AS A CHECK MADE OUT TO ROBERT ARDEN IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR, WHICH SUMS IT IS BELIEVED WERE USED TO ASSIST BERRY IN LEAVING THIS CITY IN JANUARY FORTY-THREE. SINCE CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE AND THE STUDIO, USA CARR AND MYSELF HAVE RECEIVED INQUIRIES FROM LOCAL NEWSPAPERS FOR A STORY ON INVESTIGATION OF CHAPLIN FOR VIOLATIONS OF WSTA. NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN FURNISHED THEM TO DATE AND IT IS EXPECTED THE STORY CAN BE KEPT FROM BREAKING.

CLASSIFIED BEGINNING 5/19/81
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
 DATE: 5-19-81

RECORDED
 INDEXED

31-6840-5

[REDACTED] (c)
 [REDACTED] (c) 81
 [REDACTED] (c) 81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

(PAGE TWO)

BERRY, ATTORNEY IN CIVIL SUIT ADVISES THAT UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS HERE LOOKING FOR ANDREW DAHL FOR A STORY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE OPA VIOLATIONS ON PART OF CHAPLIN. UNDERSTOOD FURTHER THAT FLORABELLE MUIR WROTE A STORY WHICH APPEARED IN EASTERN NEWSPAPERS LAST FEW DAYS COVERING OPA MATTER. CONTEMPLATED THAT INTERVIEW WILL BE HAD WITH ARDEN AND OTHER PRINCIPALS THIS CASE NEXT WEEK. USA ADVISED TODAY HE WOULD NOT BE PRESENTING CASE TO GRAND JURY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. NEW YORK OFFICE SHOULD NOT HAVE ANY CONTACT WITH DURANT WHEN IN THAT CITY. REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE NY AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES IN EVENT DURANT ACTIVITIES IN THOSE CITIES SHOULD BE COVERED. REFERENCE MADE TO PREVIOUS TELETYPE THIS DATE THAT DURANT SAID HE WAS GOING TO DO SOME WORK IN CHAPLIN BEHALF WHILE ON INSTANT TRIP. USA DESIRES NY OFFICE OBTAIN SUFFICIENT RECORDS AND NAME OF PERSON WHO CAN TESTIFY AS TO PRESENCE OF BERRY AT PIERRE HOTEL, OCTOBER FORTY-TWO AND THE PRESENCE OF CHAPLIN, DURANT AND CHANEY AT WALDORF TOWERS SAME TIME. FOLLOWING CLOSELY (X)U

HOOD

RECEIVED:

12:39 A.M. EWT MMK

C. C. Mr. Rosen
Mr. Cartwright

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL
F.B.I. TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

DIRE

WASH 4, NYC 3 FROM LOSA 22 850 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

QUAY. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. ROBERT ARDEN
INTERVIEWED IN BUREAU OFFICE THIS DATE AND STATEMENT TAKEN
COVERING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH CHAPLIN-BERRY MATTER. ARDEN
ADVISES THAT WHEN IN THE EAST SEPTEMBER TWELVE TO OCTOBER
ELEVEN THIS YEAR, HE STAYED SHOREHAM HOTEL IN WASHINGTON
AND AT SHERRY-NETHERLANDS HOTEL IN NEW YORK. ADVISES THAT
CONGRESSMAN WARD MAGNUSON OF STATE OF WASHINGTON, SPONSOR-
ING HIS BILL INTRODUCED JANUARY OF THIS YEAR FOR CITIZENSHIP,
SAME H. R. NO. 1638. SAME TYPE BILL PREVIOUSLY INTRODUCED
BY FORMER CONGRESSMAN LELAND FORD FROM LOS ANGELES. FURTHER
STATES THAT [REDACTED] TOLD HIM THAT
[REDACTED] TOLD HER HE WAS WITH BERRY IN NEW YORK OCTOBER
LAST, THAT BERRY CAUSED SCENES ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHEN THEY
WERE OUT TOGETHER. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO KEEP THIS IN MIND
IN INTERVIEWING [REDACTED] AND MAKE APPROPRIATE CHECK AT SHERRY-
NETHERLANDS CONCERNING ARDEN'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK IN
BE HALF OF CHAPLIN IN INSTANT CASE. HOOD. (C) U

CLASSIFIED BY SP-1000
DATE 5-19-90
BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DATE 5-19-90
FBI

3/8/77
CLASS. & EXT. BY 3333 Jai/gdw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/99

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5408 DGL/dwb
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

RECEIVED: [REDACTED] (C) 12:31 AM EST

CONFIDENTIAL

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

RFC:DO
31-68496FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

NOVEMBER 26, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LOS ANGELES

URGENTCODE

for
put
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; LOUISE GRIBBLE, WA., WETA. SUTEL STATUS
AND DEVELOPMENTS AND ADVISE AS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S
COMMENTS AND OPINION AS TO PROSECUTION, DATE OF PRESENTATION TO
GRAND JURY.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 25 1943

NOV 26 1943

SENT VIA

RECORDED

31-68496-53

NOV 26 1943

J-58

Per

JWC

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP OF

WASH FROM LOSA1 726 11-40 A

DIRECTOR

QUAY. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. REURTEL TWENTY
FIFTH INSTANT. INTERVIEW HAD WITH ROBERT ARDEN AND J. PAUL
BETTY. THE LATTER HAPPENING TO BE IN TOWN. ARDEN INQUIRED AS
TO WHO WAS BEHIND INSTANT INVESTIGATION, STATING THEY FELT
SOMEBODY WAS TRYING TO GET CHAPLIN BECAUSE HE HAD GONE OUT ON
A LIMB IN CONNECTION WITH HIS SECOND FRONT ADDRESS AND BECAUSE
HE HAD NOT BECOME A CITIZEN. ARDEN WAS TOLD THAT INSTANT
CASE WAS RESULT OF ORDINARY COMPLAINT AND HANDLED IN SAME FASHION.

INTERVIEWS PRESENTLY BEING HAD WITH MEMBERS
BEVERLY HILLS PD. JUDGE CHARLES A. GRIFFIN, BEVERLY HILLS
POLICE COURT, ALREADY INTERVIEWED. MGR. OF CHAPLIN STUDIO
INTERVIEWED AND CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION FROM ITS RECORDS OB-
TAINED WITHOUT SUBPOENA. SAME REFLECTS PAYMENT TO BERRY OF
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR EXPENSES JUST BEFORE SHE LEFT FOR NEW
YORK, OCTOBER FORTY TWO, AS WELL AS PAYMENT FOR RAILROAD
FARE TO NEW YORK AT THAT TIME. IN ADDITION, PAYMENTS TO VICTIM
OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK SUBSEQUENT TO BREAKING OF CONTRACT
IN MAY, FORTY TWO, SAID PAYMENTS RUNNING UNTIL SEPT. TWENTY
SEVEN, FORTY TWO, WHICH DATE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED HER LEAVING
FOR NEW YORK.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MOOD

RECEIVED

3-00 PM EWT

31-68496-53

cc: Rosen

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3502 DSK/jwc/c-1980
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE: 02-REVISE 5-19-90

CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 5-19-90

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 27 1943

TELETYPE

31-68496

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI MIAMI 11-27-43 7-40 PM HSB

DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

QUAY. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM, WSTA.
DAVID S. NECHT, NYC ATTORNEY, NOW PRIVATE IN ARMY AT CAMP BLANDING,
FLA., HAS KNOWN PAUL GETTY INTIMATELY AND AS ATTORNEY REPRESENTED HIM
AND HIS COMPANIES SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. NECHT HAS NEVER MET SUB-
JECT CHAPLIN. GETTY IS MARRIED AND HAS SEVERAL CHILDREN BY FORMER
MARRIAGE AND RESIDES IN SANTA MONICA, CAL. NECHT WENT TO MEXICO CITY
FROM NY IN FEBRUARY, FORTYONE ON SORT OF VACATION AND MET GETTY WHO WAS
ON A VACATION TOO AND HANDLING SOME BUSINESS MATTERS. ON NECHTS ARRIVAL
IN MEXICO CITY HE FOUND THAT BERRY WAS THERE, STOPPING AT THE GENEVA
HOTEL. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME NECHT MET BERRY AND GETTY TOLD HIM THAT
SHE HAD FOLLOWED HIM TO MEXICO CITY, HAVING BORROWED MONEY TO MAKE THE
TRIP. HE WAS DISTURBED OVER HER PRESENCE AND WANTED NOTHING TO DO WITH
HER THERE. AT GETTYS REQUEST NECHT WARNED BERRY THAT GETTY WAS A
MARRIED MAN AND WANTED NOTHING TO DO WITH HER. NECHT REMAINED IN
MEXICO ABOUT FIVE WEEKS AND RETURNED TO NY. QUITE SOMETIME LATER, IN
NY HE MET BERRY AND SHE ADVISED HIM SHE WAS LIVING WITH HER MOTHER.

NECHT RECALLS IN OCTOBER FORTYTWO HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM

52 DEC 9 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED
31-68496-56
FBI
NECHT REMAINED IN
MEXICO ABOUT FIVE WEEKS AND RETURNED TO NY. QUITE SOMETIME LATER, IN
NY HE MET BERRY AND SHE ADVISED HIM SHE WAS LIVING WITH HER MOTHER.
NECHT RECALLS IN OCTOBER FORTYTWO HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM

PAGE TWO

BERRY AND HE WENT OUT WITH HER TWO OR THREE TIMES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WAS PURELY SOCIAL. SHE WANTED HIM TO TAKE HER TO HEAR CHAPLIN MAKE A TALK AT CARNEGIE HALL ON THE SECOND FRONT. HE TOOK HER, CHAPLIN HAVING FURNISHED TICKETS. ALL SHE TALKED ABOUT WAS HER GREAT LOVE FOR CHAPLIN WHICH WAS MUTUAL AND THAT CHAPLIN WAS GOING TO GIVE HER AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR IN PICTURES. SHE INTIMATED THAT SHE HAD BEEN LIVING WITH HIM FOR SOME TIME. AFTER THIS ~~HECHT~~ HECHT TOOK HER TO THE STORK CLUB ONE NIGHT WITH SOME OF HECHTS FRIENDS. WHILE AT THE STORK CLUB SHE SAW CHEPLIN AND IMMEDIATELY LEFT TO JOIN CHAPLIN AND HIS PARTY AT ANOTHER TABLE. HER SOLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION WAS HER GREAT LOVE FOR CHAPLIN AND SAID HIS STUDIOS WERE PROVIDING A BOX AT THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL FOR HER AND HER MOTHER, INTIMATING HE FURNISHED FUNDS FOR ~~BOTH~~ BOTH. HECHT STATED THAT BERRY AT THE VERY FIRST THOUGHT THAT GETTY WAS A WEALTHY MAN AND BEGAN TRYING OUT ON HIM FOR THE PURPOSE OF FEATHERING HER NEST. HE WAS FRIENDLY TOWARD HER AND THOUGHT SHE HAD TALENT AND WANTED TO HELP HER BUT ASIDE FROM THIS HE HAD NO OTHER INTEREST BUT SHE KEPT RIGHT ON IN HER ADVANCES, SEEKING HIM OUT. GETTY NEVER MADE A TRIP TO MIAMI BEACH. IN FACT, HE HAS NOT BEEN IN FLORIDA SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. GETTY KNEW ALL THE WHILE THAT SHE WAS OR AT LEAST STATED SHE WAS MADLY IN LOVE WITH CHAPLIN. HE STATED THAT TO HIS

PAGE THREE

KNOWLEDGE, GETTY HAS NEVER BEEN INTIMATE WITH BERRY BUT THERE WAS MUCH EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY AS HE TRIED TO AVOID HER IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE. ON PAGE FOURTEEN OF THE REPORT OF AGENT ANGELL OF LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER NINTH, BERRY MADE STATEMENT QUOTE DAVID HECHT TOOK HER OUT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND THERE WAS ANOTHER MAN WHOSE NAME SHE REFUSED TO DIVULGE. END QUOTES. HECHT STATED THIS OTHER MAN WAS DONALD FLAMM, FORMER OWNER OF RADIO STATION WMCA AND NOW CONNECTED WITH OWI. BERRY BROUGHT THIS MAN ALONG AND THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME HECHT MET HIM. HECHT STATED THAT BERRY IS A VERY NERVOUS, TEMPERAMENTAL, SHREWD AND CALCULATING PERSON. IN THE FALL OF FORTYONE IN NY HECHT LOANED BERRY TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS TO PAY EXPENSES ON AN OPERATION ON HER FATHER. SHE CAME TO HIM WITH THE TALE THAT FINANCES HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED FOR THE OPERATION BUT HER SISTER RAN AWAY WITH THE MONEY. SHE HAS NEVER REPAID THE LOAN. HECHT STATED IN NOVEMBER OF FORTYTWO HE WAS IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA ON AN OIL CASE AND THERE GETTY TOLD HIM THAT BERRY WAS IN TOWN. HAD BEEN CALLING HIM BUT HE REFUSED TO SEE HER SINCE SHE APPARENTLY WANTED MORE MONEY. AT THAT TIME BERRY HAD BEEN ~~ARRESTED~~ ARRESTED FOR WORTHLESS CHECKS AND RUNNING UP A HOTEL BILL. AT HECHTS SUGGESTION, GETTY MADE THESE BILLS GOOD THROUGH HIS TULSA ATTORNEY. IN THE FALL OF FORTYTWO BERRY, FROM TULSA, TRIED TO CALL HECHT BY LONG DISTANCE IN

M

PAGE FOUR

NYC, COLLECT, AND HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE CALL. HECHT WAS NOT ADVISED WHY THESE INQUIRES WERE BEING MADE, BUT HE SUSPECTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS AFTER CHAPLIN ON THE MANN ACT.

KITCHIN

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

BUREAU 7-53 PM OK FBI WASH DC GMV

LA OK FBI LA ML

DISC PLSV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

ED FILE NO. **51-4783**

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 11-17-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-15-43	REPORT MADE BY W. LER HANCOCK <i>b7c</i>
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAG. - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, will not furnish registration records of Victim's residence there unless process issued.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 100px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <p><i>b6</i></p> <p>She was requested to make advance payment by not \$1, but she skipped hotel bill. This reported later satisfied by Victim's mother, through Mayo Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 40px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <p><i>b6</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC - <i>one</i></p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Letter from Los Angeles dated November 13, 1943; Teletype from Bureau dated November 15, 1943; Teletype to Bureau dated November 16, 1943.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: Mr. FRED HATTON, Executive Manager of the Muehlebach Hotel, referred Agent's request for the registration <i>T</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Dwight Brantley</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		168496-57 RECORDED INDEXED 25 NOV 27 1943	
3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1, USA, Los Angeles) 2 - Kansas City			
52 DEC 9 1943			

KC 31-4783

records of the Victim, to the Hotel's Auditor, Mr. H. S. SHUE. Mr. SHUE in conference with Mr. BARNEY L. ALLIS, General Manager and President of the hotel advised that it would not be possible for the Hotel to furnish any information concerning the Victim's registration there, or any information concerning any incidents that might have transpired there, unless proper process was issued to protect the Hotel. In the event the United States Attorney at Los Angeles desires to subpoena these records, the subpoena should be directed to BARNEY L. ALLIS, General Manager and President of the Hotel Mushlebach, Kansas City, Missouri.

b6

[REDACTED]

b6

[REDACTED]

b6

[REDACTED]

b6

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 25, 1943

RFC:DC
31-68496
Call: 12 noon

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases -
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. [redacted] of the New York Office called regarding the above captioned case.

He stated that full inquiry had been made at the Pierre Hotel and no information had been developed substantiating the activities of Chaplin and Gribble at New York. They have substantiated the residence of Gribble there during October, 1942 but there is no indication that Chaplin ever visited the hotel. Gribble in her statement did not say that Chaplin visited her there but drove there early one morning from the Waldorf.

The New York Office is planning to contact the domestic at the Waldorf Hotel tonight.

Contacts with the help, floor matrons, etc. will have to be made with his knowledge. He is a personal friend of Ed Sullivan who writes a column in the New York papers which is also syndicated outside. Two or three mornings a week he has conferences with Sullivan and gives Sullivan information which later appears in his column.

Gribble in her statement says that she was in Chaplin's suite at the Waldorf on only one occasion during their stay in New York. She stated that after spending the evening at the 21 Club with Chaplin and Tim Durant, during the course of which they met Philip Barry, the playwright, she took a cab back to the Waldorf with Chaplin and Durant. She stated that she and Chaplin had sexual intercourse there after which he returned her to the Pierre Hotel in a taxi. Gribble could not place the exact date of this occurrence except to state it was several days after Chaplin's speech at the Russian War Relief Rally advocating the second front.

Philip Barry has been contacted by New York Agents but he was able to furnish no information substantiating the relationship and activities of Chaplin and victim.



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158 JUL 20 1966

52 DEC 9 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Asers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Bashin _____
Miss Gandy _____

DA-
LW 124

31-68496-51
25 NOV 27 1943

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

b7c [REDACTED]

Chaplin is purported to receive truck loads of black market meat at his Hollywood home and there has been evidenced for some time past considerable interest on the part of the Internal Revenue in his income tax returns. He requested copies of Chaplin's returns for the year 1943 recently from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and that Bureau advised that these returns were in the hands of their Los Angeles Agents and consequently there would be some slight delay occasioned in obtaining them. Miss Genart of the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated she would expedite the obtaining of these documents as much as possible.

b7c [REDACTED]

United States Attorney Carr at Los Angeles had previously planned to present the facts in this case to the Federal Grand Jury there on November 24 or 25, 1943. He has changed his mind about this and has stated these facts will not be presented for several weeks.

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

The New York Office is hesitant in contacting the Waldorf Hotel in view of the close liaison between [redacted] and Sullivan as described previously. Los Angeles, of course, desired that all leads be covered as soon as possible in New York and in this connection I advised [redacted] that he should get in touch with Los Angeles and discuss the situation with that office. b7c

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright

R. F. Cartwright



RCD:PC
Call: 10:50 PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 9, 1943

Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
White Slave Traffic Act

Assistant SAC J. C. Ellsworth of the Los Angeles Field Division called at 10:50 PM, November 9, 1943 and advised of the following in connection with the captioned case.

The Los Angeles Office learned on the afternoon of November 9, 1943 from a confidential source that Justice Murphy had called Chaplin apparently in response to a telegram sent by Chaplin to Justice Murphy requesting the call. Chaplin wanted to know why the FBI was investigating him. Mr. Murphy said he did not know the real reason, nor the reason, but he had heard from some newspapermen in Washington that the Bureau was making some investigation of Chaplin. Mr. Murphy's point was that he didn't know, but he felt that by asking a few questions around Washington he might be able to find out and if so he would advise his friend Mr. Chaplin.

Mr. Murphy gave his opinion that "someone had some irons in the fire or something like that" and he seemed to think that someone was pressing it for some particular reason. ASAC Ellsworth advised the Los Angeles Office did not know whether Mr. Murphy had gotten this impression from his newspaper friends or from his own conclusions or knowledge.

During this conversation Mr. Murphy wanted to know if Chaplin had been called in by the Bureau for direct questioning. Mr. Chaplin denied that he had but said the FBI had been questioning his butler. Mr. Murphy ventured that perhaps Chaplin would not be called in at all. Mr. Ellsworth said that the thing was left in such a way that apparently Mr. Murphy is going to make some inquiries and advise Mr. Chaplin.

Mr. Ellsworth also stated that during the past weekend Chaplin had been getting some advice from his friend Paulette Goddard. She said that Chaplin wasn't getting the proper publicity and that it would be a good idea for him to first of all buy a \$1,000,000 war bond, strictly for publicity. She also recommended that Chaplin get hold of Leon Henderson, who she described as a good guy not now in Government service, and he might be able to see that Chaplin did get proper publicity.

FOR DEFENSE



RECORDED & INDEXED 31-68496-57
Paulette Goddard also suggested that inasmuch as Chaplin had learned that the FBI was making inquiries concerning him, he should go directly to the Director and find out what these "bastards" are doing investigating him.

DEC 9 1943

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158 JUL 20 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

-2-

In addition, Mr. Ellsworth advised that the Los Angeles Office had learned that Chaplin is apparently getting his money out of the country in anticipation that perhaps the thing the Government is after, is to deport him. On November 9, 1943, Chaplin said he was sending a check for \$200,000 American money to a Canadian bank and with what he already has deposited with this bank he would have a total credit of \$230,000 Canadian money. The identity of this Canadian bank is presently unknown.

Mr. Ellsworth was of the opinion that Chaplin would not attempt to contact the Director, as he doubted if Chaplin personally knows the Director particularly well. However he said Mr. Murphy might contact the Director regarding this matter or someone else might make inquiries of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

RCQ
19

E. C. Davis
Night Supervisor

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. A. W. Quinn ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 7 27 1129 P

DIRECTOR

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINISHED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 5-19-81

QUAY. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA.

NEW YORK OFFICE REQUESTED BY TELETYPE THIS DATE TO
ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF [REDACTED] MENTIONED IN MIAMI TELETYPE
THIS DATE AS BEING CONSORT OF BERRY IN NEW YORK OCTOBER FORTY.
OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE REQUESTED BY LETTER TO REINTERVIEW J. PAUL
GETTY. HE WAS INTERVIEWED HERE TWENTY SECOND INSTANT, AT WHICH
TIME RESULTS OF OKLAHOMA OFFICES INVESTIGATION IN TULSA, SET
FORTH IN REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] NOT KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE.
REINTERVIEW REQUESTED TO CLEAR UP DISCREPANCIES IN GETTYS STORY
TO AGENTS THIS OFFICE AS WELL AS ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION CON-
CERNING HER ACTIVITIES THERE. HOOD. ~~STU~~

3/8/79 2023 221/194
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2023 221/194
REASON - FCIM 112.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/2/89

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3908 DRL/LSN-80
REASON - FCIM 112.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF

31-68496-66

RECEIVED-

4-16 AM ENT

CAO

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:RH
31-63496
Call: 3:40 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSS

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
LOUISE BRISLES, WAS, VICTIM,
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

CC-287 *EW*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Starke	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Basham	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7c
[REDACTED]
b7c
[REDACTED] also informed that the leads to interview the domestic staff of the Waldorf Astoria are being held in abeyance. [REDACTED] stated that after conversing with SAC Hood of Los Angeles on November 27th, it was agreed that these leads should be deferred until grand jury action.

ACTION TAKEN

b7c
[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright
R. F. Cartwright



2 DEC 9 1943

RECORDED 31-14496-62
F B I
21 DEC 4 1943

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:VB
31-68496
Call: 9:15 a.m.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
LOUISE BRIDLE, with aliases - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c
b7d
b7c
b7d
You will recall that previously Los Angeles had informed that Chaplin had phoned Justice Frank Murphy to ascertain the objective of our investigation as soon as he learned of our activities.

Respectfully,

R. P. Cartwright
R. P. Cartwright



62 DEC 9 1943

INDEXED

21 DEC 6 1943

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

206 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-2731

REPORT MADE AT OMAHA	DATE WHEN MADE 12-1-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-23, 24-43	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE BRISSE, was. VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c

Pvt. **ELMER KIER**, Army Air Base, Lincoln, Nebraska, employed as Assistant Manager, Hotel Washbach, Kansas City, Missouri, during January 1943, during which time Victim stayed at this hotel and came to KIER's office to have check cashed or to borrow money on her account. This request denied by KIER. At same time, Victim suggested she was known to Dr. [redacted] Kansas City, Missouri. KIER subsequently received report from hotel housekeeper that Victim had removed her luggage from her room, so he locked her room and advised A. E. DILLMAN, the Assistant Manager of the Hotel Washbach, now employed Hotel Blackstone, Omaha, Nebraska, of incident. Subsequently Victim returned to Hotel Washbach and induced DILLMAN to let her in her room, stating she was to receive some money. However, she left the hotel the next day owing her bill which was subsequently collected through the Hotel Keys at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where Victim was apparently staying. KIER did not see Subject at hotel. A. E. DILLMAN does not recall Victim but states telegram received at hotel for Victim subsequent to her departure and possibly referred to some transaction involving an auto.

• EUC •

DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] Omaha, 11-20-43.
Report of SA [redacted] Los Angeles, 11-9-43.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Rb. DeLoz...</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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	INDEXED	
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OK 31-2711

DETAILS:

PVT. KIMBER F. NIKER

ASN 3751658

Army Air Base, Lincoln, Nebraska

Exempts the following signed statement:

Lincoln Air Base
Lincoln, Nebr.
Nov. 24, 1943.

"I, PVT. KIMBER F. NIKER hereby make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I have been told that I need not make any statement whatsoever.

"In January 1943 I was Assistant Manager of the Hotel Nueble Nuebleback in Kansas City, Mo. While waiting in such capacity one JOAN BARRY came to my office and desired that I 'OK' a check for cashing, or borrow money on her account. This occurred on or about January 19, 1943 to the best of my recollection. Miss BARRY's request was not complied with by me. Miss BARRY then left my office and I received a report from housekeeper that there was no baggage in Miss BARRY's room. Miss BARRY did have baggage on checking into the Hotel, otherwise the room would have been paid for in cash. After this occurrence I had Miss BARRY's room locked and furnished pertinent information concerning the incident to A. E. WILLIAM then Asst. Manager. Later in the day Miss BARRY apparently came back and succeeded in inducing A. E. WILLIAM to let her in her room. As I recall Miss BARRY left the following day leaving the her Hotel bill, which the Hotel finally collected through the Hotel Mayo, Tulsa, Oklahoma. I do not recall how we learned she was at the Hotel Mayo.

"As I recall when Miss BARRY talked to me she advised that Dr. [redacted] knew her - she mentioned him as sort of a reference. As I recall Dr. [redacted] had some charges for treatment on Miss BARRY's Hotel bill. The bill at the Hotel Nuebleback was for less than \$50.00.

OM 31-2731

"This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge as I have read the same.

(signed) PVT. ELMER F. HIER
#37531688

"Witness

(signed):

Special Agent FBI
Omaha, Nebr."

ARCH H. DILLMAN
Hotel Blackstone
Omaha, Nebraska

Was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and advised that he did not recall Victim stopping at the Hotel Muehlbach. However, Western Union telegram from the Pacific Coast arrived for her after she left the hotel advising she was to receive some money and possibly referred to some transaction involving an automobile.

II.

PVT. ELMER F. HIER advised that Mr. EARL HOLLAND, Assistant Manager at the Muehlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, had had some contact with Victim during her previous stay at the Hotel Muehlbach which was some time in the fall of 1942. Further, he suggested that Mr. C. F. KELLOGG, chief clerk at the Hotel Muehlbach in all likelihood had had contact with the Victim during her stays at the Hotel Muehlbach and may possibly recall Victim. Further, he advised that [redacted]

[redacted] at Kansas City, Missouri, had treated Victim while she was stopping at the Hotel Muehlbach and perhaps could also furnish further information.

Kansas City and Oklahoma City Field Divisions are not being requested to conduct any further investigation in this matter and the same is being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

OK 31-2731

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

KANSAS CITY & OKLAHOMA CITY

One copy of this report is being sent to the Kansas City and the Oklahoma City offices in view of Victim's stopping at hotels in these Field Divisions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-4084**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/1/43	PERIOD FOR 11/22/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases; Joan Barry, Joan Barry - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ROBERT DANIEL ANDERSON interviewed at California State Hospital, Napa, California under suitable pretext and he advised that he interviewed LILLIAN HARVEY after having been informed by REINHARDT, first name not known, that LILLIAN HARVEY had advised him that RICHARD ARDEN had told her that CHAPLIN was not the father of the HARRY baby. ANDERSON of the opinion that REINHARDT, who was jealous of ARDEN because of attention given him by Miss HARVEY, invented the above story so that ANDERSON would reveal ARDEN's background to Miss HARVEY. ANDERSON had on person two Deputy Sheriff's cards made out to Captain ROBERT D. ANDERSON which are being forwarded to Salt Lake City.</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 17, 1943 at Salt Lake City, Utah.</p> <p>Letter from Salt Lake City dated 11/17/43.</p> <p>Teletype to Los Angeles dated 11/22/43 from San Francisco.</p>			
- RUC -			
DEFERRED RECORDING			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-4084-66	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (AMSD) 3 - Los Angeles (AMSD) 2 - Salt Lake City (Enc.) 2 - San Francisco		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 158 153 E </div>	

9 DEC 18 1943

COPY IN FILE

San Francisco File #31-4084

DETAILS:

AT MAPA, CALIFORNIA

b7c [REDACTED]

ANDERSON was interviewed under the pretext that writer was interested only in the representations made by ANDERSON to the effect that he was a Captain, possibly giving the impression that he was in the Armed Forces of the United States. He informed writer that he had been called Captain for several years in view of the fact that he had at one time owned and operated a small boat at Miami, Florida and that people had dubbed him as "Captain" and the name had followed him ever since. He further advised writer that on several occasions he had introduced himself as "Captain" to individuals, one such occasion being to Miss LILLIAN HARVEY whom he interviewed at Los Angeles, California and presented a card from Sheriff EUGENE W. BISCHLITZ, Los Angeles County, California which is addressed to all Public Officials and issued to ROBERT D. ANDERSON, Reno, Nevada.

ANDERSON explained the reason for this interview to the writer as follows. While in Los Angeles with Margaret Klein Schuyler, Reno, Nevada, who employed him as a body-guard, one ROBERT SPENCER, address not known, a friend of Mrs. SCHUYLER, contacted him and Mrs. SCHUYLER and advised them that he had some very important information for them. Through SPENCER, ANDERSON and Mrs. SCHUYLER were introduced to a man whose name was REDADES, first name not known, who is employed as a scenario writer in Hollywood and who resides in Glendale on Elizabeth Street.

REDADES advised ANDERSON and Mrs. SCHUYLER that LILLIAN HARVEY had come to the United States from Europe a short while ago and had quite a bit of money and a great number of jewels. He stated that she was under the thumb of RICHARD ARDEN, a radio commentator in Los Angeles, California

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] BROOKS continued that LILLIAN HARVEY had informed him that RICHARD ARDEN had told her on one occasion that CHAPLIN was not the father of the BARRY baby. He continued that Miss HARVEY related that ARDEN had met JOAN BARRY in Mexico and through a friend, whose last name was ELMANTHAL engaged in the real estate business in Mexico City, had JOAN BARRY introduced to CHAPLIN. ANDERSON advised that as soon as he received this information he went to HARRY CROCKER of Los Angeles, California and told him about the incident. CROCKER referred him to LLOYD WRIGHT, Attorney for CHAPLIN, and after talking about the case with Mr. WRIGHT, WRIGHT told him that he would pay him \$150 if he could get him some more definite information along these lines. ANDERSON then went to the office of EUGENE W. BISCAILLON, Sheriff, Los Angeles, California and presented to him a certificate of appointment of Special Deputy Sheriff, Washoe County, Nevada, made out to Capt. ROBERT D. ANDERSON by RAY J. ROOT on August 19, 1942. Through this means of introduction Sheriff BISCAILLON issued to ANDERSON a card addressed to all Public Officials requesting them to kindly extend to Captain ROBERT D. ANDERSON all assistance which may properly be given in keeping with "your official duties and obligations."

Using this card, ANDERSON went to the Immigration and Naturalization Office and presented the card referred to above and was permitted to examine there the Immigration and Naturalization Division's file on RICHARD ARDEN. ANDERSON stated that he could not recall the exact nature of the crimes for which ARDEN had been arrested or convicted in Europe but stated that there were several.

With this information, ANDERSON, accompanied by Mrs. Schuyler, interviewed LILLIAN HARVEY where he again presented the card given to him by Sheriff BISCAILLON as a means of introduction.

ANDERSON advised that his interview with Miss HARVEY was negative as far as getting any admission from her to the effect that ARDEN had told her that CHAPLIN was not the father of the BARRY baby and that a considerable portion of the interview was taken up by Mrs. SCHUYLER

b7c [REDACTED] However, ANDERSON advised that LILLIAN HARVEY did inform him that she was at a party one night with ARDEN when CHAPLIN called him on the telephone and requested him to get Miss BARRY out of jail. ANDERSON expressed the opinion to writer that the information given him by BROOKS was manufactured by BROOKS because of the fact he was extremely jealous of ARDEN because of the attention given him by Miss HARVEY and desired ANDERSON to reveal ARDEN's background to Miss HARVEY with whom BROOKS was in love, according to ROBERT SPENCER.

ANDERSON denied that he ever used the title of Captain in such a manner as to intimate that he was affiliated with the Armed Forces

San Francisco File #31-4084

of the United States and turned over to writer the two Special Deputy cards mentioned above stating that he had no necessity for same and would be better off if he did not have them in his possession. These are being forwarded to the Salt Lake City Office for inclusion in their Impersonation File on ROBERT DANIEL ANDERSON.

ENCLOSURES: To Salt Lake City

One certificate of appointment of Special Deputy Sheriff, Washoe County, Nevada, appointing Captain E. D. ANDERSON as Special Deputy Sheriff.

One card addressed to all public officials issued to Captain ROBERT D. ANDERSON, Reno, Nevada by A. C. JEWELL, Under-Sheriff acting for EUGENE W. RUSSELL, Sheriff, Los Angeles County, California.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-4100

REPORT MADE AT Miami, Florida	DATE WHEN MADE 12-1-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-27-43	REPORT MADE BY BRC
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DAVID S. HECHT, New York City attorney now private in U. S. Army, Blanding, Fla., has known PAUL GETTY intimately and represented his companies since 1936. HECHT first met GETTY in February 1941 when he was vacationing in Mexico City. GETTY was there at the time and he told HECHT that GETTY had followed him to that city and he was disturbed about it and wanted nothing to do with her. HECHT warned her to this effect. HECHT is confident that GETTY was never intimate with her. HECHT met her in New York City in October 1942 and had two or three social appointments with her. All of her talk was of her great love for CHAPLIN and intimated that she lived with him and his studios were paying the expenses of her mother and self. At that time she never mentioned GETTY. HECHT has never met CHAPLIN.

R.O.C.

~~DEFERRED REPORT~~

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
Los Angeles, Cal., dated November 9, 1943; BRC
Report of Special Agent [redacted]
Baltimore, Md., dated November 20, 1943;
Letter from the New York Office to the
Baltimore Office dated November 16, 1943.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1-USA Los Angeles) 2 - Miami 5 DEC 9 1943		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">31-4100-68</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">28 DEC 3 1943</div> <div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED & INDEXED u6</div>
COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966		

31-1100

DETAILS:

At CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA:

DAVID S. RECHT, New York Attorney, is now a private in the Army and was located at the INTC.

At the outset of the interview RECHT was advised of the confidential nature of the inquiry and he informed that he would treat the entire matter with confidence and relative to J. PAUL GETTY stated that he would furnish as much information as he could with propriety since he, as an attorney, represented some of Mr. GETTY's companies. RECHT appears to be a very shrewd, alert and resourceful person.

He stated that never in his life has he met subject CHAPLIN; that he has known J. PAUL GETTY pretty intimately since 1936 and since that time in legal matters he has been representing GETTY and some of his companies. GETTY is a married man and has several children by a former marriage and resides in Santa Monica, California. RECHT stated that he knows a good bit about GETTY and he did not believe there was anything to hide, but as his attorney there were some things about him that he did not, of course, desire to divulge.

RECHT stated that in February of 1941 he went to Mexico City on sort of a vacation and there met GETTY who was on vacation too and handling some business ventures that had developed and the latter was one of the reasons why he, RECHT, went there. They stayed at the Escargot Hotel.

Upon his arrival in Mexico City he found that BERRY was there stopping at the Geneva Hotel. This was the first time that he, RECHT, had met this girl and GETTY told him that she had followed him, GETTY, to that city having borrowed money to make the trip. He was very much disturbed about her presence there and said that he wanted nothing to do with her. According to RECHT, GETTY believed that she had some talent and he was willing to help her along with her career but wanted nothing else to do with her.

Sometime later at GETTY's request he warned BERRY that GETTY was a married man and wanted nothing to do with her and shortly thereafter she went to New York City and after he, RECHT, arrived in New York he met her. At that time GETTY remained in Mexico. RECHT was in Mexico for about five weeks.

In New York BERRY advised him that she was living with her mother. RECHT does not know how long, at the time, she remained in New York nor does he know when or how she left.

HECHT stated that he recalls in October 1942 receiving a telephone call from BERRY informing that she wanted to see him and in a week or two he did see her. He was out with her two or three times and their relationship was purely social. She wanted him to take her out to hear CHAPLIN make a talk on the "second front" and he did take her to Carnegie Hall and she told him that CHAPLIN had supplied the tickets of admission. At that time BERRY stated that she had come to New York at CHAPLIN's request; that she was greatly in love with him and this was mutual. CHAPLIN was giving her an opportunity to appear in pictures and had or was going to buy a play for her. All she talked about was CHAPLIN and intimated that she had been living with him for some time. She related that she was going to meet CHAPLIN at the Stork Club and he, HECHT, with some friends took her to the Club and while they were sitting at a table she observed CHAPLIN at another table and she immediately left and joined CHAPLIN and his party. HECHT does not recall the name of the man who was there with CHAPLIN. Her sole topic of conversation at all times was her love for CHAPLIN and said that his studios were providing funds for all of her expenses also said that he had provided a box at the Hollywood Bowl for her and her mother and intimated that he furnished funds for both. During this time she never mentioned GETTY's name.

HECHT stated that BERRY at the very first thought that GETTY was a wealthy man and began "trying out" on him for the purpose of feathering her nest and he was friendly toward her and thought she had talent and wanted to help her but aside from this GETTY told him that he had no interest in her but she kept right on in her advances and seeking him out. HECHT stated that GETTY never made a trip with BERRY to Miami Beach, Florida in fact he has not been in Florida since he, HECHT, has known him. HECHT stated that he is quite positive that GETTY has not seen or been in contact with BERRY since November or December 1942. GETTY knew all the while that she was, or at least stated she was, madly in love with CHAPLIN.

HECHT stated that to his knowledge GETTY has never been intimate with BERRY and there appeared to be much evidence to the contrary he tried to avoid her in every way possible.

On page 14 of first reference report BERRY made the statement "DAVID HECHT, PAUL GETTY's attorney, took her out on several occasions and that there was another man, whose name she refused to divulge". HECHT stated that this other man was DONALD FLANN, former owner of radio station W.M.G.A., now connected with OWI. BERRY brought this man along and this was the first time that HECHT had met him but of course had heard of him. He was a very prominent and clever radio man.

31-4100

HECHT stated that his appraisal of BERRY is that she is a very nervous, temperamental, shrewd and calculating person and can readily stage a temperment act to suit the occasion and she never appealed to him.

HECHT stated that in the Fall of 1941 BERRY came to him with a tale that her father had to have a very serious operation and the funds for the operation had been arranged for and her sister ran away with the money and she wanted a loan from him and he loaned her a couple hundred dollars which she has never repaid. HECHT stated that he never advanced any money to BERRY for GETTY but he is of the opinion that GETTY advanced her some funds when he thought possibly she might have a career in the movies but he is not certain of this.

HECHT stated that in November or December of 1942 he was in Tulsa, Oklahoma on an oil case and GETTY told him that BERRY had been calling him but he refused to see her since she apparently wanted more money. At that time in Tulsa she used a hotel bill and passed a number of bad checks and had been arrested and he, HECHT, suggested that GETTY make these bills good and GETTY did have his Tulsa attorney pay all of the bills and make the checks good. HECHT stated that at that time he only saw BERRY once and that was in the lobby of the Mayo Hotel.

HECHT advised that sometime in the Fall of 1942 BERRY, from Tulsa, tried to call him via long distance in New York City collect and he would not accept the call. He did not know what she wanted to say to him and did not care. He thought that she was crazy and wanted nothing to do with her.

HECHT wanted to know why these inquiries were being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation but he was not given the reasons for the inquiries and when the writer was taking him back to his quarters in the car he stated that the Government must be after CHAPLIN on the Mann Act.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH FROM LOSA7 4- 5-00P

DIRECTOR

EARN.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. INVESTIGATION THIS WEEK HAS INCLUDED INTERVIEW WITH BEVERLY HILLS POLICE OFFICERS AND EXAMINATION OF RECORDS THAT DEPT. AND HOSPITAL. SAME CONTINUING ON REQUEST OF USA, WHO DOES NOT PRESENTLY PLAN TO PRESENT CASE BEFORE TWENTY SECOND INSTANT. MINNA WALLIS INTERVIEWED TODAY. TIM DOURANT WILL BE INTERVIEWED AFTER HIS RETURN TO WEST COAST, PRESENTLY EXPECTED SIXTEENTH INSTANT. OTHER ASSOCIATES OF BERRY BEING INTERVIEWED. NEW YORK OFFICE HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING DURANT ASSOCIATION WITH DUNHAM, THAT OFFICE HAVING REPORTED THAT THEY LEAVING FOR CANADA TOMORROW. USA REQUESTS SAME IN LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONING OF DURANT. GRAND RAPIDS OFFICE BEING REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW YASCO BONNINI, REPORTEDLY NOW ASSIGNED FT. CUSTER. PROBABLE THAT CHAPLIN HIMSELF WILL BE INTERVIEWED BEFORE PRESENTATION. *U* HOOD.

RECEIVED

8-43 PM EWT JCK

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (B) ON
DATE 3/20/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3233 GAY/10
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/27/98

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 5-19-80 DRC/web

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

131-15496-70

F B I

C. C. Mr. Rosen
Mr. Cartwright

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 8, 1943

RES:MP
Call: 12:25 PM
31-68496

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE BRIBBLE, with alias, Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles telephoned at 12:25 PM today to advise he had received reliable confidential information that at noon Los Angeles time Robert Arden is to deliver quite a quantity of meat, cheese and other rationed articles to the Chaplin household. It is, of course, believed that ration points cannot be produced for the quantity of rationed merchandise to be delivered, and it is evident Robert Arden has made these purchases in the black market.

Mr. Hood desired to know if the Bureau had any objection to confidentially turning over this information to the proper OPA officials in order that they could be on hand at noon and take over the case.

Mr. Hood was informed it would be satisfactory for him to confidentially furnish this information to the OPA in Los Angeles and the Bureau should be immediately advised of the developments.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

Call justified



38
59 DEC 16 1943

RECEIVED
193

31-68496-71
F F I
33 DEC 9 1943

RPC:RH
T-12-7-43

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUIS GRINGALE, with alias,
Jesse Barry - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Reports of our investigation in the above-captioned case have been previously forwarded to the Division of Records, Department of Justice, but inasmuch as rumor has reached our Los Angeles Field Division to the effect that some effort might be made by Chaplin's interests to interfere with the process of investigation or prosecution, I felt that this matter should be brought to your attention specifically.

For your information, the basic facts herein concern the transportation of the victim, Louise Gribble, from California to New York in October of 1942, by Charles Chaplin. Reports of our investigation have been made available to United States Attorney Charles Carr at Los Angeles, California, and the case is under consideration by him at this time.

An unconfirmed report has reached our Los Angeles Field Division that Lloyd Wright, attorney for Chaplin, plans to visit Washington in the immediate future and that he may while here endeavor to interfere with the normal processes of investigation or prosecution.

No other information is available in this connection but I felt you would like to know of this rumor.

Sincerely,

✶ Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. C.
 TIME 1:10 P.M.
 DATE 12-10-43
 BY Ceb

31-68446-7.2

11

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Asaro
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starks
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM LOSA

DIRECTOR

JAR

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM, WSTA.
CONFERENCE WITH THE USA TODAY LIMITED BECAUSE HE IS LEAVING FOR
NEW YORK AT NOON. CARR SUBPOENAED FOR BIOFF CASE WHERE HE WILL
PROBABLY BE A WITNESS WED. OR THURS. NEXT. THEREAFTER STATES HE
WILL GO TO WASHINGTON AND PROBABLY TALK WITH HIS FRIEND TOM CLARK
OF THE DEPARTMENT. CARR STATES HE INTENDS TO MENTION IN A LEFT
HANDED WAY THAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME INDICATION OF A DENIAL OF
VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS, BUT HE STATED THAT HE DOES NOT INTEND TO
DEFINITELY TELL THE DEPARTMENT THAT HE INTENDS TO PRESENT THIS
VIOLATION TO THE GRAND JURY AT LA AT THE SAME TIME HE PRESENTS
THE WSTA ANGLE. CARR SAID HE EXPECTED TO PICK UP ADVICE ON POINTS
OF LAW CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS PROSECUTION. ON HIS RETURN LA
EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT TWENTIETH INSTANT, CARR STATES HE WILL CALL THE
BEVERLY HILLS POLICE OFFICERS AND QUESTION THEM, POINTING OUT
INCONSISTENCIES IN THEIR STORIES RELATED TO AGENTS. THEREAFTER
CARR HOPES TO BE ABLE TO PRESENT CASE TO GRAND JURY TWENTY NINTH
INSTANT AT WHICH TIME HE WILL ASK FOR RETURN OF INDICTMENT ON
WSTA AND DENIAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS. REPORT IN INSTANT CASE FOR
BUREAU INFORMATION ONLY WILL BE SUBMITTED IN NEAR FUTURE. *62 U*

HOOD

RECEIVED

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)
DATE 5-19-80 DRK/aw
7-21 PM EWT MLL MB

3/8/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 12333 Gaj/glw
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/90

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&
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31-68496 73
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CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:VH
Call: 12 Noon

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE GRIBBLE, with alias - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gahan _____
Miss Gandy _____

Pursuant to the conversation with you, I called Mr. Hood of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hood informed that the only investigation outstanding in this case is that involving the potential civil rights aspect. You will recall that United States Attorney Carr is anticipating possible charges against Chaplin involving Louise Gribble's treatment by the Beverly Hills Police Department in January of this year when she was floated out of town by that agency and funds were provided by Chaplin for this purpose through Robert Arden. He has expressed a desire that we develop information in this connection on a discreet basis without having it known that such a charge is anticipated. Mr. Hood informed that most of the questioning of Beverly Hills Police Department officers has been completed and that this aspect of the work will be totally completed this week. Mr. Hood informed that Edward Chaney, Chaplin's butler, would be reinterviewed over the week-end on the basis of the additional information that has been obtained since our last interview with him, and that a conference is scheduled with United States Attorney Carr on Monday, December 13th.

Mr. Hood advised that on the basis of additional information obtained through the above scheduled investigation, it is probable that some new individuals may have to be interviewed and that these interviews will be conducted as soon as the necessity therefor appears.



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40

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

By teletype today, Los Angeles advises that the case is not to be presented to the Grand Jury until after Durant has been interviewed. It would be very desirable, of course, to have Durant interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] or some other Agent of the Los Angeles Field Division who has been familiar with all the ramifications of the Chaplin activities. Durant has been closely associated with every aspect of the investigation of Chaplin, and conceivably if Chaplin is guilty, Durant is certainly guilty of conspiracy. If he does not return to Los Angeles within the next month, as may be inferred from his recent telephone conversation above mentioned, this will cause additional delay in presentation to the Grand Jury. In this connection, I believe that Los Angeles should be directed to make available a complete report of all matters pertinent to the Durant interview to New York so that he can be interviewed there if necessary. This will obviate delay in Grand Jury presentation at least on the Durant angle. b7c

OPA VIOLATION BY CHAPLIN

Los Angeles has developed various unsubstantial reports that Robert Arden, the radio commentator, has been obtaining black market meat and other supplies for Chaplin. They received a tip on December 8th that Arden was to deliver a large quantity of such material to Chaplin at noon on that day. This information was turned over to George Shaw, Assistant Chief Enforcement Attorney of the OPA at Los Angeles. Shaw has since informed that they were unable to develop the lead although attempts were made by his office to do so. Arden was seen to drive his car into the Chaplin grounds adjacent to the residence at the time specified. Shaw stated that in view of the fact that they had no police powers to stop cars and could not enter the Chaplin residence without a warrant, they were unable to take any action. They had been previously unsuccessful in locating Arden at his residence so as to conduct surveillance.

Los Angeles has incidentally advised that a report has been received that Gena O'Neill, Chaplin's latest wife, is pregnant and that Chaplin is very "happy". It has also been ascertained that the scheduled date for the blood test of Jane Doe Chaplin, Louise Gribble's child, is February 3, 1944.

ADDENDUM

Call: 3:45 p.m.
December 10, 1943

After discussion of the above matters with you, I called ASAC Ellsworth at Los Angeles and informed him that adequate background information should be made available to New York so that Durant could be interviewed ^{there} and the results of his interview submitted to Los Angeles so as to be available for possible presentation to the Grand Jury.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright
R. F. Cartwright

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F.B.I. TELETYPE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Bq/ld
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

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 OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
 DATE 3/8/89

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON FROM LOS ANGELES 15 9
 DIRECTOR

JAR. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. REFERENCE YOUR PHONE CALL THIS DATE. QUESTIONING OF REMAINING OFFICERS, BEVERLY HILLS PD, COMPLETED THIS WEEK. MGR. OF CHATEAU ELYSEE INTERVIEWED, ADVISES ROBERT ARDEN CALLED HIM MAY EIGHT, FORTY THREE, ADVISING HIM BERRY HAD BEEN REARRESTED, WAS THEN IN JAIL. REQUESTED HIM TO SEARCH HER PERSONAL EFFECTS TO SEE IF HE COULDN'T FIND SOMETHING INCRIMINATING. LILLIAN HARVEY, FRIEND OF ARDEN, WHO WAS WITH CHAPLIN AND ARDEN ON NEW YEARS EVE, INTERVIEWED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. PLAN REINTERVIEW WITH EDWARD CHANEY THIS WEEK END AND ADDITIONAL CONFERENCE WITH USA. EXCEPT FOR NUMEROUS INTERVIEWS WITH ASSOCIATES OF CHAPLIN AND BERRY, INVESTIGATION HERE COMPLETED AND IN SUFFICIENT FORM TO BE PRESENTED TO GRAND JURY AT DATE NOW DETERMINED BY USA. INASMUCH AS TIM DURANT PRESENTLY EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK CITY SIXTEENTH INSTANT, CASE COULD NOT BE PRESENTED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW WITH HIM. WITH REFERENCE TO ARDEN ACTIVITIES IN BLACK MARKET MEAT DEALS, GEORGE SHAW, ASSTANT CHIEF ENFORCEMENT ATTORNEY, OPA THIS CITY, WAS ADVISED TEN AM YESTERDAY THAT ARDEN WAS EXPECTED TO DELIVER SUPPLY OF MEAT TO CHAPLIN AT ABOUT NOONTIME. HE WAS REQUESTED TO KEEP THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL, WHICH HE SAID HE WOULD DO. HE ADMITTED HIS OFFICE HAD BEEN CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION OF ARDEN IN THIS CONNECTION, THAT IT HAD HAD TO BE CIRCUMSPECT BECAUSE OF THE PROMINENCE OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED THEREIN, BUT HE SAID HE WOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION. TODAY SHAW ADVISED HIS MEN HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO LOCATE ARDEN AT HIS APARTMENT, THEREFORE COULD NOT DETERMINE THE SOURCE OF HIS SUPPLY. HOWEVER, THEY HAD BEEN STATIONED NEAR THE CHAPLIN RESIDENCE, AND SAW ARDEN DRIVE IN ABOUT NOONTIME. SHAW SAID THERE WAS NOTHING THEY COULD DO THEN, POINTING OUT THEY HAD NO POLICE POWER TO STOP CARS AND COULD NOT ENTER THE CHAPLIN RESIDENCE WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT, CONCLUDING THAT, QUOTE, AS FAR AS WE KNEW, HE WAS DELIVERING A RADIO SCRIPT, UNQUOTE. SHAW SAID HE WOULD LOOK FORWARD TO FURTHER TIPS ALONG THIS LINE. UNDERSTOOD THAT FEB. THREE, FORTY FOUR, IS DATE SET FOR BLOOD TEST OF CHAPLIN AND BERRY BAY IN CONNECTION WITH CIVIL

CLASSIFIED BY SP-8 Bq/ld
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-86
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (FCIM)
 DATE: 5-19-86

[redacted]

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31-68496-7
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F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Asers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

PAGE -2-

SUIT PRESENTLY PENDING. ALSO THAT DONALD O'NEILL IS TWO WEEKS
 PREGNANT AND CHAPLIN IS QUOTE, HAPPY, UNQUOTE. (S) U
 HOOD.

RECEIVED

5:43 PM EWT

JCK-HRN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

EC FILE NO. **31-4783**

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 12/9/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/6, 8/43	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Topeka, Kansas, reflect First Class tickets, Form 610-3, Nos. 57337 and 57338 were sold in advance by above Railway Company at Los Angeles, California, on September 29, 1942, for a trip beginning October 2, 1942, from Los Angeles, California, to New York, New York. These records show these tickets were used from Los Angeles to Chicago, Illinois, and the New York Central Railroad Company, Detroit, Michigan, would have records showing whether or not they were used from Chicago, Illinois, to New York.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Redacted]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Redacted] Victim claimed ousted from CHAPLIN estate. Efforts to return victim to Chaplin residence unavailing. Victim considered vagrant and so held by Beverly Hills PD. [Redacted]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Redacted]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>Reference: Letter from the Los Angeles Field Division dated 12/1/43.</p> <p>Details: The letter of reference requested that C. A. GARDNER, Auditor, Passenger Accounts, Santa Fe Railway, Topeka, Kansas, be contacted to verify that the railroad tickets purchased for the victim and her mother for the trip to New York were actually used.</p> <p>It furnished the accommodations as Form 610-3, Nos. 57337 and 57338, via Santa Fe Railway, from Los Angeles to New York, leaving Los Angeles on October 2, 1942.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-162496-76	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 3 Los Angeles (1 <i>RM</i> , Los Angeles) 2 Detroit 2 Kansas City		25 DEC 18 1943 COPIES DESTROYED 158 JUL 20 1966	

MC 31-4783

AT TOPEKA, KANSAS

CHARLES A. GARDINER, Auditor of Passenger Accounts, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, advised his records reflect that First Class Tickets, Form 616-3, Numbers 57337 and 57338, were sold in advance by his company's Station B, Los Angeles, California, on September 29, 1942, for a trip beginning October 2, 1942, from Los Angeles to New York, New York.

He informed his records reveal these tickets were sold for \$89.50 each and that on October 3, 1942, they were honored in Chicago, Illinois, on Santa Fe Train No. 4.

GARDINER related his records show only that the two tickets were used from Los Angeles to Chicago and that they were routed east of Chicago via New York Central Railroad Company. He stated he has no record of a request for refund on either, which is a presumption they were used to New York.

He stated C. H. MAURICH, Auditor of Passenger Accounts, New York Central Railroad Company, Detroit, Michigan, would have records showing whether or not these tickets were actually used from Chicago to New York. GARDINER stated he is the proper person to produce his company's records of these tickets in court and that the following records should be subpoenaed:

1. Two First Class Ticket Stubs with Nos. 57337 and 57338, together with the honoring record.
2. The September, 1942, Interline Ticket Report of Station B, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles, California.

For the information of the Detroit Field Division this case should be given immediate attention and its nature should not be revealed in conducting the investigation.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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EC 31-4793

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan

Will contact C. H. MAURICE, Auditor of Passenger Accounts, New York Central Railroad Company, and ascertain from him if tickets Nos. 57337 and 57338, Form 610-S, were used from Chicago, Illinois, to New York, New York. These tickets were honored by the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company at Chicago, Illinois, on October 5, 1942.

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ENCLOSURE

31-68496-77

JANE DOE CHAPLIN and



Careful Aunt Barry, alias Jane Doe Chaplin, with her mother, Joan Barry.

Joan Barry's Baby May Set Serology Precedent

L. C. ...



One Husband and Two Ladies

Charles Chaplin, married Gene O'Neill, with whom he is shown, last week after he agreed to pay for Joan Barry's personal and monetary care in exchange for the right to a blood test for paternity when Jane's child reaches the age of 4 months. Columnists expect that Joan Chaplin, 18-year-old French wife of the actor-revenger, is expecting a child.

(In justice to New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Maine, Ohio, and Wisconsin, where blood tests are legal evidence, they agree to what it says and of every day that the man who claims paternity is not the father.)

WHEREAS she is or isn't a Chaplin, Ohio Ann has then for named an expensive child for Charles, who, according to columnists, is expecting a child to be born in his fourth wife, 18-year-old Gene O'Neill, daughter of play-right Eugene O'Neill.

One week before he married



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



AM:MP

Call: 12:30 PM

b7c

General Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE BRIBBLE, with alias, Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC H. E. Hood at Los Angeles telephoned concerning this matter and advised Special Agents were conferring with Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles Carr at that time relative to this case, and Carr has to go to New York City today in connection with the Bluff case.

Mr. Hood advised one other development as far as the Durante was concerned is that Mina Wallace was supposed to call him and tell him last night that the officials of the United Artists organization have stated it was up to Dante Delenick as to whether or not he works for United Artists, that he will either have to give up the girl and return to Hollywood or stay in New York with the girl. Mr. Hood said in view of this and the fact it is almost impossible to give New York the full and complete facts on the civil rights angle, he did not believe Durante should be interviewed for a little while and suggested this interview be held in abeyance.

Mr. Hood was instructed to explain this to the New York Office, and to have them watch Durante closely to determine when he leaves New York since he indicated he would leave on December 16, 1943, to return to Hollywood.

SAC Hood advised Mr. Carr realizes he is going to have to put the civil rights angle up to the Department and the Agents hoped to find out at their conference with him this morning just how he is going to do this. He pointed out this will result in a natural delay in presentation of the facts to the Grand Jury. With reference to the civil rights angle, it will be shown that Chaplin and Durante conspired with members of the Beverly Hills Police Department to deny Joan Berry of her constitutional rights and rail-roading her out of town. Mr. Hood stated it was felt Carr was more interested in the civil rights angle of the case than the White Slave Traffic Act violation, but one was the outgrowth of the other and they should be presented together.

Mr. Hood stated that unless he advises differently this afternoon there will be no further developments to report.



RECORDED & INDEXED

103 13-18416-71

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RPC:VH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIFFIN, with aliases-Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Los Angeles Office has informed by teletype that a brief conference was held with United States Attorney Carr there on Saturday, December 11th. Mr. Carr left Saturday for New York where he is under subpoena in the Bieff case and is scheduled to testify on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. During the conference Saturday, he informed that while in the East he planned to go to Washington to confer with Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark. He informed that he intends to mention during this conference the possibility of a civil rights violation on the part of Chaplin in connection with his treatment of the victim at the time she was apprehended by the Beverly Hills Police Department in January of 1943.

Carr also stated that on his return to Los Angeles, which he anticipates to be about December 20th, he plans to personally question certain of the Beverly Hills police officers on this angle of the case with particular reference to discrepancies in their various statements to our Agents.

Mr. Carr plans to present this case to the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on the 29th of December, at which time he will ask for the return of an indictment on the White Slave Traffic Act as well as denial of civil rights.

Respectfully,

Chaplin

A. Rosen



59 DEC 13 1943

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37 DEC 16 1943

then looks like an attempt to pull the covers

COM-4

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON 5 AND LOS ANGELES 1 FROM NEW YORK 14

DIRECTOR AND SAC

REAR.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, SUBJ, JOAN BARRY, WAS VICTIM, WSTA.
THOMAS DURANT LEFT MURRAY HILL HOTEL, NYC, DECEMBER TWELVE
INSTANT AT FIVE PM. TOOK TAXICAB FROM HOTEL ACCOMPANIED BY
COLORED WOMAN BELIEVED TO BE KATHERINE GUNHAM. LEFT FORWARDING
ADDRESS ONE THREE ONE FIVE ONE ONE HALF SUNSET BLVD, WEST
LOS ANGELES. INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED DURANT HAS RESERVATION
SANTA FE RR LEAVING CHICAGO TEN PM TONIGHT FOR LOS ANGELES,
UPPER THIRTEEN, CAR E CHICAGO TO TOPEKA, LOWER TEN, CAR G
TOPEKA TO LOS ANGELES. ~~CONF~~

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BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRD)
HOLD PLS. 5-19-80

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5-25 PM ENT

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&
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REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/84

cc: Rosen
McCartwright

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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CLASS. & EXT. BY 370P 5-19-89
 REASON: 1.1M II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

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 OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Acers
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Starke
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

WASH FROM LOS A 3 18 2-52 P

DIRECTOR

HEAR.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5333 Bujlow
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA. INTERVIEWS WITH MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BERRY - CHAPLIN RELATIONS CONTINUING AWAITING REPORT FROM NEW YORK COVERING DURANT ACTIVITIES THERE BEFORE INTERVIEW WITH HIM. USA EXPECTED BACK MONDAY, ALTHOUGH NO WORD RECEIVED FROM HIM BY HIS OFFICE. REPORT BEING PREPARED, BUT WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED UNTIL AFTER CONFERENCE WITH USA ON HIS RETURN. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MARY PICKFORD BUSINESS MGR. THAT UNITED ARTISTS CORP. TO LET DURANT RELEASE PICTURE THROUGH THEM BECAUSE CHAPLIN INSISTED, EXPLAINING THAT IT WAS PAY OFF FOR DURANT SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH CHAPLIN - BERRY MATTER. MGR. OF LOCAL APT. RECALLS THAT IN MAY THIS YEAR ARDEN CONTACTED HIM AFTER BERRY ARREST REQUESTING HIM TO SEARCH HER APT. IN EFFORT TO LOCATE SOMETHING INCRIMINATING. FROM A SOURCE AS YET UNIDENTIFIED REPORTED THAT ARDEN BOASTED AT A DINNER PARTY, THIS CITY, A MONTH AGO THAT HE AND CAPTAIN W.W. WHITE, BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT, HAD FIXED THINGS FOR CHAPLIN IN CONNECTION WITH BERRY, AND DESCRIBED THE POLICE AS DUMB AND ATTORNEYS AS STUPID, AND CONCLUDED BY SAYING THAT ANYTHING CAN BE FIXED IN THIS COUNTRY. ARDEN TODAY AND TOMORROW SERVING TWO DAYS IN COUNTY JAIL, HAVING BEEN SENTENCED BY DECIL D. HOLLAND, BEVERLY HILLS POLICE COURT FOR RUNNING THROUGH STOP LIGHTS. REPORTED THAT LOCAL OPA AUTHORITIES TAKING STEPS TO RECALL HIS QUOTE C UNQUOTE, BOOK. - CHAPLIN SHOWING NO CONCERN OVER ARDEN PREDICAMENT, AND LATTER IS DISGUSTED. HOOD

RECEIVED

RECORDED 3/11 68486-83
 INDEXED 151
 EX-1

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP OF

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
 DATE: 5-19-80

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DATE: 5-19-80

DRK/julie (1080)

CLASSIFIED BY 3088
DATE 5/19/80

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starks
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM LOSA B 13
DIRECTOR
HEAR

830 P 3/8/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 3088
REASON - FCIM 11
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/84

ATTENTION MR. ROSEN.
RECHARLES H. CARR, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LOS ANGELES, AND
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETC. INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED
LA OFFICE. LOCAL NEWSPAPERS ELEVENTH INSTANT CARRIED STORY OF
CARR THIS CITY BEING SUBPOENAED TO NYC TO TESTIFY IN BIOFF CASE
STORIES REFLECTED THAT JOE SCHENCK HAD BEEN SERVED WITH A
SUBPOENA TO APPEAR IN BIOFF CASE NYC, THAT TESTIMONY IN THAT
CASE IN NYC REFLECTED THAT INSTANT SUBPOENA HAD BEEN RETURNED
UNEXECUTED WITH NOTATION THEREON THAT SAME WAS NOT SERVED AT
ORDERS OF USA. IN CONFERENCE WITH CARR ELEVENTH INSTANT HE
REFERRED TO THE COURT IN NYC REQUESTING HIS ATTENDANCE FORTHWITH
AND SAID THAT WHEN HE GOT ON THE STAND AND WAS ASKED IF HE HAD
ORDERED SUCH A RETURN ON A SUBPOENA HE WOULD EMPHATICALLY SAY NO
AND IF ASKED HOW MUCH MONEY HE HAD RECEIVED FOR SUCH INSTRUCTIONS
SAID THAT HE WOULD SAY NONE. TODAY STORIES CIRCULATING THIS CITY
AND IN HANDS OF NEWSPAPER REPORTERS THAT WHEN SUBPOENA FOR SCHENCK
REACHED LA, IT WAS PLACED IN HANDS DEPUTY USM JAMES LAVELLE, THAT
LAVELLE TOOK IT OUT TO TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIOS AND LEFT IT
FOR SCHENCK, IT NEVER ACTUALLY BEING SERVED ON HIM. LAVELLE'S
STORY TO THE NEWSPAPER MEN WAS THAT A GIRL IN THE MARSHALS OFFICE,
ONE VIVIAN, TOLD HIM THAT THE USA HAD INSTRUCTED THAT IT NEED NOT
BE SERVED AND THAT SHE WROTE THE ENDORSEMENT ON THE SUBPOENA
PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. REPORTERS ARE SAID TO HAVE ASKED CARR
ELEVENTH INSTANT BEFORE LEAVING FOR NYC IF SHE WAS GOING ALONG TO
TESTIFY AND HE REPLIED THAT SHE WAS NOT NEEDED. VIVIAN WAS
INTERVIEWED BY LOCAL REPORTERS TODAY AND DENIED THAT SHE HAD EVER
ISSUED SUCH INSTRUCTIONS OR KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT THE ENDORSEMENT
ON THE SUBPOENA. IT HAS BEEN POINTED OUT THAT HANDWRITING ON THE
SUBPOENA WILL LIKELY BE SOMEONE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIOS.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3088
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-80

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Rosen + [unclear]
[unclear]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b1 [REDACTED] (C)
(PAGE TWO)

NEITHER VIVIAN NOR LAVELLE. IT IS REPORTED THAT CARR WAS ACCOMPANIED TO NYC BY JAMES LAVELLE AND A PRIVATE DETECTIVE, ONE C. H. DURAN, CONNECTED WITH THE THOMAS LEAHY DETECTIVE AGENCY IN L. A. UNDERSTOOD THAT HE IS INDIVIDUAL SUPPOSED TO SERVE PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE BIOFF CASE, IN L. A. OPINION IS ADVANCED THAT HE MAY BE USED TO TESTIFY THAT HE HIMSELF ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING CARE OF SCHENCK'S SUBPOENA. UNDERSTOOD FURTHER THAT ABOVE FACTS TO BE GIVEN TO PIERSON HALL, PROMINENT DEMOCRAT THIS CITY AND PRESENTLY A FEDERAL JUDGE, WHO IN TURN WILL REPORT THEM TO ED PAULEY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WHO LIVES IN THIS CITY, BOTH HALL AND PAULEY POLITICALLY UNFRIENDLY WITH CARR. IT IS REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE IS THE ONE WHO CALLED CARR PERSONALLY AND ORDERED HIM TO APPEAR IN NYC TO TESTIFY. LAVELLE, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS INDEPENDENTLY WEALTHY AND FINANCED CARR'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON AT THE TIME OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY THEY ARE CLOSE FRIENDS. ABOVE FURNISHED FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND SHOULD ANY FURTHER FACTS OF INTEREST ALONG THIS LINE BE REPORTED, YOU WILL BE ADVISED.

(72) [REDACTED] 520

RECEIVED b1 [REDACTED] (C)

1:10 A.M. EWT MMK

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET12

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Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Asper _____
Mr. Carson _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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WASH FROM LOSA 1 21 9-19 P CLASS. & EXT. BY 3109 OK/10/79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-80

DIRECTOR

QUIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WETA. CONFERENCE HAD WITH
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CARR THIS DATE AFTER HIS RETURN EARLIER
IN THE DAY. ADVISES THAT HE CONFERRED WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
BIDDLE AND TOM CLARK OF THE DEPARTMENT INFORMING THEM OF HIS
INTEREST IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS ANGLE IN INSTANT CASE AND THEY
OKAYED PROCEEDING ALONG THIS LINE AND THOUGHT PROSPECTS OF
SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION WERE GOOD. AT CARR'S INSTRUCTIONS CIVIL
RIGHTS TO BE CARRIED IN CHARACTER OF INSTANT CASE IN FUTURE REPORTS.
BEVERLY HILLS POLICE OFFICERS TO BE INTERVIEWED BY CARR AND AGENTS
IN HIS OFFICES LATER THIS WEEK OR FIRST OF NEXT. CARR PLANS TO
PRESENT CASE TO GRAND JURY JANUARY FIFTH NEXT. HOOD. 020

RECEIVED: [REDACTED] (C) 1:18 AM ENT

3/8/79 2833 Raj/gho
CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

RECORDED 131-68496-81
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New Chaplin Protege To Play in 'Bluebeard'

By FLORENCE MURKIN

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 21 (N. Y. News)—Charlie Chaplin's latest protégé—beautiful Alice Faye, 24, a former Powers model in New York—met the press yesterday.

The introductions were arranged by Robert Ardrey at a gathering in the radio studio KFWB. Alice, it became known, has been signed by the white-haired actor-director Chaplin to play in his next film, "Bluebeard." She will appear as the wife of Landru—the one who he doesn't kill.

She is in

showed, however, Alice told me that she is convinced her good luck ship has come in. Her good fortune began, she said, when Ardrey invited her to Chaplin's home to play tennis one Sunday afternoon. They arrived to find the 54-year-old actor reading a script to his assembling guests. Evidently he looked up and asked Alice to read some lines with him, she said. Later he asked her and put her on a three-year contract at \$100 a week.

Provision was made for increases up to \$200 a week if she makes good.

Announcement "Premature"

A spokesman at the Charlie Chaplin studio, Katherine Hunter, said, however:

"The announcement of Miss Faye's contract is premature." Chaplin didn't make out as well with his last protégé—red-haired Jean Harlow. She was under contract with him at \$75 a week when he instructed her as to how to become a movie actress. During that time, she said, he also gave her lessons in love. Last October 2 she gave birth to a baby girl that she charged Chaplin had fathered.

Blood tests are to be taken by February and Chaplin has said he is confident he will be cleared. If he is not exonerated, Joan's paternity suit is expected to go to trial.

Chaplin is now married to his fourth wife, 18-year-old Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright her on a three-year contract at Eugene O'Neill.

INDEXED

31-68496-

NOT RECORDED

87 DEC 31 1943

Washington Times Herald

12-22-43

12-22-43

File

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET6

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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RFC:VB

31-62496-88

December 29, 1943

SAC, Los Angeles

RECORDED

There are enclosed, for your attention, photostatic copies of the income tax returns for the year 1942 of Charles Chaplin and of the Chaplin Studios, Incorporated.

Enclosure



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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
December 22, 1943**

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
SECURITY MATTER - R.

In connection with investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN and his possible violation of the White Slave Traffic Act in the case entitled, "CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT," Los Angeles File No. 31-5301, information was received yesterday from a confidential source that the following telegram was received by one OTIMAN, head of the United Press in Los Angeles, from one VAUGHN, head of the United Press, in New York City:

"EDWARD CARTER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS JUST RETURNED FROM RUSSIA. SAYS HE THINKS STALIN WOULD LIKE CHARLIE CHAPLIN VISIT RUSSIA AND THAT CARTER MAY FIND WAY TO GET INVITATION EXTENDED. IS CHARLIE DOING ANY SORT OF WAR WORK. SUGGEST YOU MIGHT THINK UP SOME WAY WORK UP RUSSIAN THING, POSSIBLY BY INTERVIEWING CHARLIE AND GETTING HIM TO SAY HE WOULD GO IF INVITED. HOW?" - Signed "VAUGHN"

Mrs. ROSE WAGNER, widow of ROSE WAGNER who used to publish the magazine, "Script," a Hollywood publication, is a close friend of the CHAPLINS. She received the information concerning this telegram and on December 21, 1943, informed Mrs. DONA O'NEILL, CHAPLIN of its contents. Mrs. WAGNER stated to DONA O'NEILL that she thought CHAPLIN must go to Russia. Mrs. CHAPLIN agreed.

The above facts are being furnished for your information, and any further developments along this line will be forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

LCH
100-15641
cc 31-5301



56 JAN 13 1944

RECORDED

INDEX

14

21 JAN 5 1944

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
940 First National Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
December 22, 1943**

Director, F.B.I.

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GIBBLE, with aliases -
VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated December 18, 1943, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The second paragraph on page six of reference report shows a surveillance was maintained on Victim by the Burns Detective Agency from 6:00 P.M. on November 1, 1943, until 1:30 P.M. on March 6, 1943. The correct dates for this surveillance should be March 1, 1943 until March 6, 1943, and copies of the report should be changed accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth Logan
KENNETH LOGAN
SAC

sh
31-4467

CC: Kansas City
Los Angeles

RECORDED

31-4467-91

DEC 24 1943

56 JAN 3 1944

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

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OTHERWISE

Ottawa, Ontario.

100-679.....

December 29, 1943.

AIR MAIL

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Re: [REDACTED] b7c

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] b1 (S)

[REDACTED] b1 (S)

For the Bureau's information the article
concerning Dunham as well as the advertisement of the show
is being enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

INDEXED

Joseph Lynch

E. Joseph Lynch,
Inspector.



CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 24/24
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (D)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/84

C. C. New York, N.Y.
SAC, Los Angeles, Calif.
Enc.

SECRET

56 JAN 6

JAN 5 1944

1

Dunham Revue Is Authentic

KATHERINE DUNHAM, the singing and dancing star of "Tropical Revue," arrived last week which set the temperature of Broadway critics smiling, has been in some difficult situations. She has gone alone into the steaming sugar-cane bush of Haiti to learn the secrets of voodoo, lived like a native in Jamaica to make friends with the practitioners of black magic, and danced the legions at the notorious Boule Noire in Martinique where no Martinique lady would be found dead.

Quick-thinking and slow patients have been her most frequent weapons in getting out of tough spots, as well as getting into them. But the toughest spot of all was the one from which she was saved by a flock of doves.

The occasion was a recent visit by Miss Dunham to the largest auditorium located by Fort au Prince. Out there were the best people, the aristocracy of Haiti, and they were armed with fruit and vegetables of an unmistakably overripe condition. The side of the island capital did not approve of the strange girl who disappeared into the bush to often and came back with the egg yolk and chicken feathers of voodoo in her hair. The good folk, to whom goings-on in the sugar-cane jungle are unquestionable, were scandalized by the young lady from North America and were going to make certain she went right back where she came from. A friend had warned Miss Dunham she was going to be asked to leave Haiti. But she had not finished her investigations and had no intention of leaving. So she engaged the largest theatre and announced a performance.

When the curtain went up she appeared on the stage in a white gauze ballet skirt, of delectable length, sprinkled with feathers. She flattered through some Debussy, some polite Spanish dancing. She wound up with a Fire Dance, and at the end she left by over the audience's head the aforementioned flock of doves.

"Lovely, lovely," breathed the best people, "so artistic." From then on she was free to divide her time between voodoo with the peasants and pink tea in the Fort of Prince salons.

HIS MAJESTY'S WEEK OF JAN. 10

MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

A MUSICAL HEAT WAVE!

Direct from Sizzling Broadway Run,

S. HURON presents

KATHERINE DUNHAM

TROPICAL REVUE

COMPANY OF 50

VOODOO! PRIMITIVE RITES! JIVE!

ORIGINAL DUKELAND BAND

BOBBY CAPO • WARE TRIO

"AS HOT AS ITS TITLE" — N.Y. M.

"WOWED BROADWAY" — CTE MAG.

"WHAT A SHOW!" — WAIVER WINGWELL

Even: \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

All Night: \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

All Taxes Included.



MAIL
ORDERS NOW

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DATE 3/8/79 BY 2333 Gay/glw

ENCLOSURE

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Mr. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Aspre _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

CONF WASHINGTON 23 AND LOS ANGELES 3 FROM NEW YORK 29 11-25P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

JOY

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.
RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE THIS DATE, ADVISING INFORMATION
RECEIVED THAT NEW YORK PAPERS IN PAST FEW DAYS CARRIED
STORY OF INSTANT INVESTIGATION. NEW YORK OFFICE IN RECEIPT
OF INQUIRY RE THIS CASE FROM NEW YORK DAILY NEWS AS A
RESULT OF A REQUEST FROM THEIR LOS ANGELES BRANCH. RECEIPT
RESULT OF CERTAIN REMARKS BY WALTER WINCHELL IN BROADCAST
OF DECEMBER 26, LAST, AT WHICH TIME IT WAS INTIMIDATED THAT
CHAPLIN WAS BEING INVESTIGATED BY F. B. I. FOR FEDERAL VIOLATION
IN CONNECTION WITH TRANSPORTATION OF JOAN BARRY. HOWEVER, NO
NAMES WERE MENTIONED BY WINCHELL. NO COMMENTS MADE TO DAILY
NEWS. CONROY. (c) U

RECEIVED: [REDACTED] (c) 12:30 AM ENT

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 5-19-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)
DATE 7/7/80

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/79

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS ANALYZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 5-19-81

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

5-19-81
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DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-80

FBI OKLAHOMA CITY
DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES
JOY

5:59 PM NDD

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS ANALYZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 5-19-80

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. MARY LOUISE BRIDLE, WITH ALIAS,
VICTIM, WSTA.

INVESTIGATION AT TULSA WILL BE COMPLETED AS
SOON AS TWO REMAINING PERSONS TO BE INTERVIEWED RECOVER FROM
ILLNESS AND ARE AVAILABLE.

LOGAN

END
WA 7-02 PM OK FBI WASH DC MSC
LA OK FBI LA RHM

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5:02 P.M. EWING

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AND FIELD OFFICES
ROUTED
DATE 5/10/79

3/8/79
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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/8/89

a.e. Mr. Cantwright

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AND FIELD OFFICES
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Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH FROM LOSA
DIRECTOR
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REASON - FCIM
DATE OF REVIEW 5/18/89

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WETA. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CARR, AFTER HEARING OF WALTER WINDHELL ANNOUNCEMENT LAST SUNDAY CONCERNING INSTANT CASE, ADVISED AGENTS THAT SAME UPSET HIS PLANS AND HE IS THIS WEEK WITH AGENTS PERSONALLY INTERVIEWING PRINCIPAL WITNESSES OF THIS CASE. TWO DAYS SPENT INTERVIEWING JOAN BERRY. YESTERDAY INTERVIEW WAS HAD WITH CHIEF OF POLICE ANDERSON, BEVERLY HILLS CALIF. CARR PLANS TO CONTINUE THESE INTERVIEWS WITH OTHER WITNESSES THROUGH NEXT WEEK AND CONTEMPLATES PRESENTATION TO GRAND JURY JAN. TWELFTH NEXT. TODAY ROBERT ARDEN BOUGHT INTERVIEW WITH AGENTS, AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED THAT BECAUSE CHAPLIN HAS SHOWN HIM NO CONSIDERATION FOR HIS PAST FRIENDSHIP AND LOYALTY, HE IS NOW THROUGH WITH HIM. HE MAINTAINED THAT PREVIOUS INFORMATION FURNISHED AGENTS WAS CORRECT BUT ADDED OTHER FACTS WHICH IMPLICATED TIM DURANT. IN MAY NINETEEN FORTY THREE ARDEN STATES DURANT, THROUGH MINNA WALLIS, ARRANGED TO OBTAIN AN ATTORNEY FOR BERRY AND SECURE HER RELEASE FROM COUNTY JAIL AND TRIED TO GET HER SENT OUT OF THE STATE. THIS WAS DENIED WHEN WALLIS WAS INTERVIEWED. ARDEN ALSO ADVISED THAT PRIOR THERETO WHEN BERRY WAS ARRESTED IN MAY, CHAPLIN INSTRUCTED HIM TO GO TO THE COUNTY JAIL, INTERVIEW BERRY AND OFFER HER UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO GET OUT OF TOWN. BY THE TIME ARDEN MADE THE CONTACT SHE HAD BEEN RELEASED TO THE CUSTODY OF ATTORNEY SECURED BY DURANT. CECIL D. HOLLAND, WHO IS THE ATTORNEY MENTIONED HERE, INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS AND ALSO ADVISED THAT HE WAS SECURED TO REPRESENT BERRY BY MINNA WALLIS FOR A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FEE. MINNA WALLIS, WHILE IN HOLLAND'S OFFICE, PHONED TIM DURANT FOR OKAY ON FEE. DURANT RETURNED THE CALL TO MINNA WALLIS IN HOLLAND'S OFFICE AND STATED HE HAD CHECKED WITH CHAPLIN AND CHAPLIN HAD OKAYED THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FEE. CARR FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION. HOOD.

RECEIVED:

RECORDED
11:58 PM ENT
INDEXED

AMTB

(C) - 2-1

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3883 JG/PLS
REASON - FCIM
DATE OF REVIEW 5-17-90
DECLASSIFIED BY 5-19-80
DECLASSIFIED BY 5-19-80
DECLASSIFIED BY 5-19-80

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 1, 1944

JOC:LA
31-68496
Call - 5:05 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN,
JOAN BERRY - VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

CC-287 9

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Acers	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Starke	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

When SAC Hood contacted the Bureau in connection with another matter, I asked him about the attached teletype which reflects the activities of E. S. Attorney Carr at Los Angeles in interviewing principal witnesses in the case.

Hood advised that thus far the only witness interviewed by Carr was the victim. She was interviewed by him in his office yesterday. Carr has apparently studied the case very thoroughly and is familiar with the details of our investigation. He wished to talk to the victim to ascertain what type of witness she will be and to impress on her the fact that she will be expected to tell the full truth of this matter on the witness stand in the presence of Chaplin.

Hood stated that Carr has no intention of interviewing a substantial number of the witnesses but may desire to talk to Detective White of the Beverly Hills Police Department. Carr has not questioned the accuracy of the information furnished him by the Bureau and Hood believes the questioning of the victim to be unobjectionable.

Respectfully,

J. D. O'Connell

Attachment



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/79 BY 2333

31-68496-1
F B I
JAN 5 1944

COM 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starks
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

b1 [REDACTED] (c)

FBI OKLAHOMA CITY 10-32 AM DMG
DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES
JOY.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WITH ALIAS,
VICTIM, WSTA. THIS TELETYPE IN CORRECTION OF MY TELETYPE
SENT FIVE FIFTY NINE PM YESTERDAY.

[REDACTED] INVESTIGATION
AT TULSA WILL BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS TWO REMAINING PERSONS
TO BE INTERVIEWED RECOVER FROM ILLNESS AND ARE AVAILABLE.

LOGAN

WA 11:31 AM OK FBI WASH DC GAG
OK FBI LA RH

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5192
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-18-90

RECORDED

31-68496-95

RECEIVED:

12:22 PM EWT

[REDACTED] (c)

[REDACTED] (c)

ALL FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 5/18/90
DATE 5/18/90

68496
3/8/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Ray/jgh
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/18/90

cc - Roach
Carterwright

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-19-80 BY DRK/wel

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 31-68496-96

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EAT:AJ
1:45 pm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 8, 1944

CO-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR

I talked with SAC Hood, Los Angeles, concerning the Chaplin case. I told him you feel it might be well for him to go see Carr and tell him we have received information that Charles Chaplin's lawyer is going to try and make some kind of a deal so Chaplin will avoid being arrested in the event he is indicted; that the newspapers plan to make quite a blast if any arrangement or anything is made which would show any favoritism toward Chaplin because of his wealth and position that wouldn't be shown to any other man that was indicted; that we felt it would be well to bring this to Carr's attention because we understand if the unfavorable publicity comes it is going to be directed primarily at the United States Attorney's office and we just wanted to tip them off to this; that while we don't know whether anything like that is in the mind, that is the story which is being circulated.

I told Hood that he might tell him that one of the wire services contacted us here about it and we told him we were following the policy of making no comment to anyone about this case at the present time.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm

RECORDED

31-68496-91
35 JAN 12 1944



JAN 22 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS EVALUATED
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DATE: 5-19-90

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASH FROM LOSA 1
DIRECTOR
DARK

9-05 PCLAS
REASON
DATE OF REVIEW 3/12/99

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA. LOCAL NEWSPAPER CARRYING
HEADLINE STORY STATES INVESTIGATION INTO CHAPLIN-BERRY BUSTED
ROMANCE BEING LAUNCHED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER
HER CIVIL RIGHTS HAD BEEN VIOLATED BY ANY BEVERLY HILLS FIGURE.
THE STORY CONTINUES THAT THOSE BEING INVESTIGATED ARE CHAPLIN,
ROBERT GORDEN, CERTAIN MEMBERS OF BEVERLY HILLS POLICE, AND A JUDGE,
ACCORDING TO QUOTE WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES UNQUOTE. USA CARR QUOTED
AS REFUSING TO COMMENT ON INVESTIGATION AND DECLINING TO SAY WHETHER
OR NOT MATTER WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY FOR
POSSIBLE ACTION ON CONSPIRACY OR OTHER CHARGES. INVESTIGATION SAID
TO BE BASED ON OLD FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW MAKING IT A CRIME FOR
OFFICIALS AND OTHERS TO COMBINE TO INFRINGE UPON RIGHTS GRANTED IN-
DIVIDUALS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. IRWIN, ACCORDING TO STORY, WAS
INTERVIEWED BY REPORTERS AND REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THAT HIS
CLIENT, BERRY, IN CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN, HAD BEEN QUESTIONED
BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES. ARTICLE CONCLUDES BY BRIEFLY REVIEWING
EARLIER FACTS KNOWN IN THE CHAPLIN-BERRY MATTER. REPORTERS CONTACTED
ME CONCERNING THIS STORY AND I MADE NO COMMENT. INVESTIGATION
HERE CONTINUING AND INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE OFFICER TO BE HELD WITH
CARR TOMORROW. FLORABELLE WUIR, THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS REPRESENTATIVE,
THIS AREA, INTERVIEWED TODAY BY CARR AND AGENTS. INDICATION THAT
SHE MAY BE USED AS A WITNESS AS SHE SUBSTANTIATED PREVIOUS INFORMATION
THAT TIM DURANT AND MINNIE WALLIS SECURED CECIL D. HOLLAND AS ATTORNEY
FOR BERRY IN WAY OF LAST YEAR. THIS ACTION TAKEN BY THEM TO PROTECT
CHAPLIN'S INTEREST. TIM DURANT INTERVIEWED AT LENGTH YESTERDAY AND
SIGNED STATEMENT SECURED IN WHICH HE DENIED ANY ACTION IN CHAPLIN'S
BEHALF IN WAY OF LAST YEAR WHEN HOLLAND WAS SECURED AS ATTORNEY FOR
BERRY. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CARR PLANS PERSONALLY INTERVIEWING
IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE APPROXIMATELY SIX OTHERS WHO ARE CONCERNED IN
THIS CASE. HOOD.

RECEIVED:

RECORDED
INDEXED
34-68496-98
cc: [unclear] Smith

REASON: WTN II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-99

b1 [redacted] (c) b1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-5126**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 12/30/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24, 26, 12/3, 6, 7, 15-20, 28/43	REPORT MADE BY [Signature]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GAMBIE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Pullman conductor LEACH recalled incident of Victim boarding train with uniformed man. No knowledge of identity of man. Additional information necessary before verification made of use of Pullman accommodations by Subject and Victim.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter from Los Angeles to Chicago dated December 1, 1943; teletype from Chicago to Los Angeles dated December 7, 1943.

DETAILS:

The Los Angeles Field Division by letter dated December 1, 1943, requested that Pullman conductor N. LEACH be interviewed for the purpose of verifying that Victim was placed on a train in January, 1943, by Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department. The letter also requested verification of the use of certain Pullman accommodations which Subject and his party used on October 10, 1942, from Los Angeles, California, via the Union Pacific and which the Victim used on October 2, 1942, in company with her mother from Los Angeles, California via the Santa Fe Railway.

NORIE C. LEACH
Pullman Conductor
Leland Hotel
Room 404
1207 W. Leland Ave., Chicago

~~DECLASSIFIED RECORD~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-6844-99
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles 2 - Chicago		<div style="text-align: center;">22 JAN 3 1944</div> <div style="text-align: center;">RECORDED</div> <div style="text-align: center;">INDEXED</div>

COPIES DESTROYED
158 JUL 20 1966

22 JAN 13 1944

Mr. LEACH recalled the incident of a uniformed man placing a young woman on a train on which he was the Pullman conductor sometime in January of 1943. He was not able to recall whether the man was a policeman or an Army officer but was positive that the man wore a uniform and that he remained on the train until just before the train departed from Los Angeles. He recalled this latter fact by reason of the fact that he mounted the train himself not over one or two minutes prior to its departure, and he recalled that a uniformed man was on the Pullman car talking to the Victim at that time.

Mr. LEACH was not able to identify the Victim by name, but upon being given the description as set forth in the referenced letter he unhesitatingly stated that the girl on the train was identical with the description given and added the information that Victim's freckles were quite outstanding as they were not the usual type of freckles. He recalled that she was very nervous and that it was necessary for him on several occasions to remonstrate with her for smoking in improper places and that on each occasion she conducted herself very properly and gave him the impression that she did not realize she was smoking.

He also recalled that the Victim left the train at Omaha, Nebraska, and he arranged for her transfer from Omaha to Chicago. This privilege is normally only granted in case of sickness on the part of the passenger, and it was his belief that the Victim was ill, which was the reason for his arranging such a transfer. The arranging of such transfers is such an unusual procedure in the regular run of business for a Pullman conductor that when such an occurrence takes place it is readily recallable by the Pullman conductor.

He also recalled that the Victim occupied Lower Berth No. 6 in Car No. 802.

Mr. LEACH had no knowledge that either the Victim or the uniformed man who had accompanied her onto the train had had any conversation with any other of the Pullman employees, and he was quite definite that he had had no conversation with the uniformed man; nor did he have any idea as to his identity. He believes that he can positively identify the Victim by a photograph.

II

T. A. JOHNSTON
Pullman Company
79 East Adams, Room 311
Telephone Harrison 7360, Ext. 349

Mr. JOHNSTON stated that an examination of the records of the Pullman Company did not reflect that there had been a car P53 or P57 via the Union Pacific from

Los Angeles to Chicago, that their records did disclose Cars P3 and P7. In referenced letter it is noted that the Subject and his party allegedly occupied a drawing room D in Car P57 to Chicago. Mr. JOHNSTON stated that Car P7 had no drawing room. He requested that Mr. C. M. FITZGERALD, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company, Los Angeles, California, be contacted and requested to ascertain from Forms 93.121 (commonly referred to as Form 910) the line number and car name of the accommodations used by the Subject and Victim from Los Angeles to Chicago and, also, if possible the name of the railroad used by Subject and Victim between Chicago and New York.

This last mentioned request was sent to the Los Angeles Field Division by teletype dated December 7, 1943.

P E N D I N G

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California

Will obtain from Mr. C. M. FITZGERALD, District Superintendent, Pullman Company, the line number and car name of the accommodations used by Subject and Victim and, also, the name of the railroad used by Subject from Chicago to New York and advise the Chicago Field Division.

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Upon receipt of the foregoing information from the Los Angeles Field Division will recontact Mr. T. A. JOHNSON of the Pullman Car Company and verify that the Pullman accommodations used by the Victim and her mother from Los Angeles to Chicago, leaving Los Angeles on October 2, 1942, and from Chicago to New York, leaving Chicago October 5, 1943, were actually occupied.

Will also verify that the accommodations used by Subject and his party from Los Angeles to Chicago, leaving Los Angeles October 10, 1942, and from Chicago to New York were actually occupied.

P E N D I N G

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AR:MP
Call: 12:29 PM

January 6, 1944

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Bashm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE BRIBBLE, with alias, Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles called and asked if I had heard of his conversation with Mr. Pennington the other day. I informed him that I had and that I sent the memorandum concerning it to the Director and indicated I did not think we would be able to do anything. Mr. Hood stated the newspaper publicity concerning this matter has been rather inconsistent, some papers saying the FBI is working on it and others not even mentioning the FBI. He furnished information contained in several newspaper articles concerning the Civil Rights angle.

Mr. Hood asked if the Bureau gave anything to Walter Winchell concerning this matter, stating that the newspapers out there felt in view of the Bureau's friendliness toward him it was possible he obtained some information concerning this case from the Bureau. It was pointed out to Mr. Hood that there are a lot of actors and actresses in Hollywood who are always giving information to Winchell; that we did not know of anything like that being given by the Bureau and had seen no indication of it. Mr. Hood was also reminded of Charlie Carr's visit to the Attorney General concerning this case and was told it was possible this was not known out there, adding that it was after Carr's visit to Washington that the information had come out.

Mr. Hood advised it was rumored that Chaplin intends to go to Russia January 16, 1944, stating this was the first time any date had been given for this proposed trip although rumors regarding it had been circulated around for some time. He discussed the possibility of his being deported after the war and Mr. Hood advised he thought there was an excellent chance for this.



JAN 12 1944
Call justified.

ORGANIZED
Respectfully,

EX-34
A. Rosen

151-68470

35 JAN 1944

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
January 12, 1944**

*Expedite
12-14-44
62-4167*

Director, FBI

Attention FBI Laboratory

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS, VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

*Amo
Feb. 3
p. 7*

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding under separate cover one small white box containing one bluish green capsule containing an unknown substance.

It is requested that the substance contained in this capsule be analyzed thoroughly. For the assistance of the FBI Laboratory, the following information is being furnished:

This capsule was taken by a friend of the victim's from the victim's bedside while the victim was incarcerated in a sanitarium near Los Angeles in May, 1943. At this time the victim, a twenty-three year old girl, was in a pregnant condition and it is possible that someone might have given her pills or medicines to induce a miscarriage. It is also known that at this time the victim was periodically in a drugged condition and it is possible that the pills or medicines that she was taking at that time were for the purpose of keeping her in a stupor. The victim was at this time about five or six months pregnant. It is also to be noted that the victim gave birth to an apparently normal healthy baby girl on October 2, 1943.

It is, therefore, requested that the analysis of this capsule be furnished in detail and also a complete explanation of the possible effects of the ingredients on a girl in the above described condition.

It is further requested that this examination be afforded expedite attention inasmuch as the case is presently before a Federal Grand Jury.

Very truly yours,



AMSD. *lk*
31-5301 INDEXED LAB. FILES

R. B. HOOD
SAC

RECORDED

31-68476-101
B
JAN 15 1944
SEARCHED

On 19

Ex. 2 Lab 1/15/44

L-26

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date January 25, 1944 Case References SI-68496-101

Consigned to: Mr. E. E. Hood
Federal Bureau of Investigation
900 Security Building
Los Angeles 15, California

List of Contents

①, white box containing capsule.

REGISTERED MAIL

Registered
497330

59 JAN 26 1944

31-68496-

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

SAC, Los Angeles

January 25, 1944

The following report is in confirmation of the Bureau's wire of January 17, 1944 giving the results of the laboratory's examination conducted on evidence submitted by your office.

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

ENCLOSURE

Charles Spencer Chaplin;
Mary Louisa Gribble, with aliases, Victim;
White Slave Traffic Act; Violation of Civil
Liberties.

RECORDED

FD FILE NO.

SI-68498-101

LAB FILE NO.

CH-4167

YOUR FILE NO.

SI-6501

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Letter of 1-12-44

Examination requested:

Food and Drug

Specimens:

Q1, White box containing one bluish-green capsule.

Result of Examination:

Specimen Q1 was found to be a capsule containing a preparation of liver extract. Such preparations are commonly used in the treatment of anemia and they would not have any adverse effect upon a pregnant woman.

The unused portion of the specimen is being returned to your office under separate cover by registered mail.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 8

+ JAN 25 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 FEB 9 1944

4PC
148

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

RECORDED 1/20/44 *mk*

Laboratory Work Sheet

EXPEDITE

Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin; Mary Louise
Gribble, with aliases, Victim; White
Slave Traffic Act; Violation of Civil
Liberties.

File # 31-68496-101
Lab. # CH-4167

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (31-5301)

Date of reference communication: letter of 1/12/44

Date received: 1/15/44 *mk*

Examination requested: Food and Drug

Result of Examination: 1/20/44

Examination by: *b7c*
[redacted]

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1, white box containing one bluish-green capsule.

(Wired 1-17-44)

Capsule contains gummy brown material - organic.
Has odor & taste of liver extract. Tested for ergot &
nervine also for alcoh. none present.

Sol. in H₂O and yellow powdery material obtained on
addition of alcohol.

In liver extract:

*CH-4167
1-15-44
CLF*

ENCLOSURE

31-68496-101

RFC:DC

JANUARY 13, 1944

SAC, LOS ANGELES

ans
URGENT

**CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ITAL, WETA. BUREAU DOES NOT DESIRE
STOPS AT BORDER STATIONS. CANCEL INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICES
MENTIONED YOUR TELETYPE JANUARY THIRTEEN.**

SCOTCH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Asers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1944

COPIES DESTROYED
158 JUL 20 1966

TELETYPE

RECORDED 31-6842-106
F B I
20 JAN 14 1944

22 JAN 20 1944

535P

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED
INDEXED
JAN 18 1944

2-# FROM LOSA2 12 9-25A REPEAT
DIRECTOR

HOOK, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. USA PLANS PRESENTATION THIS CASE TO FEDERAL GRAND
JURY HERE TODAY. DOUBTFUL IF MORE THAN CARRS OPENING REMARKS
AND TESTIMONY OF BUREAU AGENTS WILL BE COVERED THIS DATE. CARR
PLANS CONTINUING IN SPECIAL SESSION OF GRAND JURY TOMORROW,
PRESENTING VARIOUS RECORDS PERTINENT TO THIS CASE, CONTINUING
WITH TESTIMONY OF CHANEY, LOCAL MOVIE COLUMNISTS FLORABELLE
MUIR, HEJDA HOPPER AND OTHERS. EXPECTED THAT BUREAU AGENTS WILL
TESTIFY CONCERNING INTERVIEWS WITH ROBERT GARDEN, TIM DURANT
AND BEVERLY HILLS POLICE OFFICERS, AS WELL AS OTHER MINOR CHARAC-
TERS. CARR UNDECIDED AS TO WHETHER TO SEEK INDICTMENT AGAINST
SUBJECT ON VIOLATION OF MANN ACT, HOWEVER WILL PRESENT FACTS
SURROUNDING SAME. EXPECTS TO CONTINUE PRESENTATION TO GRAND
JURY NEXT WEEK, AT WHICH TIME VICTIM BERRY WILL TESTIFY.

HOOD

JAN 22 1944

C. C. Mr. Rosen
Mr. Castaneda

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

for contacts

WASH FROM LOSAN T2 4-55P

DIRECTOR

HOCK. RE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS.,
VICTIM WSTA' VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT
CHAPLIN CONTEMPLATES LEAVING THIS COUNTRY POSSIBLY FOR RUSSIA OR
MEXICO. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN FROM BRITISH
EMBASSY IF HE HAS COMMUNICATED WITH THEM CONCERNING SAME.
ALSO DETERMINE STATUS OF HIS PASSPORT WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
SUBJECT BORN APRIL SIXTEEN' EIGHTEEN EIGHTY NINE' KENNINGTON'
SUBURB OF LONDON' ENGLAND. HAS BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES THIRTY
YEARS AS PERMANENT RESIDENT.

HOOD

RECORDED

31-68446-114

35 JAN 20 1944

53 JAN 25 1944

*Give immediate attention
Don't let this fellow do a
run out.*

Hand R
cc: 42-114
Colt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSAB 13 2-05 P

DIRECTOR

ATTENTION MR. CARTWRIGHT

~~RE: HOCK.~~ CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ETAL, WSTA. REQUEST HAS BEEN
MADE OF SAN DIEGO, EL PASO, SEATTLE, AND BUTTE OFFICES TO PLACE
STOPS AT BORDER STATIONS TO BE NOTIFIED IN EVENT CHAPLIN LEAVES
THE COUNTRY. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, LOS ANGELES
HAS FILE ON CHAPLIN WHICH ONLY GIVES INFORMATION THAT CHAPLIN
REENTERED U.S. ON JUNE THREE, NINETEEN THIRTY SIX, FROM ENGLAND,
AS WELL AS A CONFIDENTIAL FILE THAT PAULETTE GODDARD WAS ASSOCIAT-
ING WITH CHAPLIN, QUOTE AN OUTSPOKEN SYMPATHIZER OF SOVIET RUSSIA
END QUOTE. USA CARR DOES NOT DESIRE TO FILE A COMPLAINT. THIS
MORNING HE HAD INTRODUCED TO THE GRAND JURY THE RECORDS OF THE
BEVERLY HILLS COURT REGARDING THE HEARINGS GIVEN MISS BARRY.
MISS LOUISE RUNSER OF THE CHAPLIN STUDIOS INTRODUCED EVIDENCE
WITH RESPECT TO THE CONTRACT WITH BARRY AND EXPENDITURES MADE
IN HER BEHALF BY CHAPLIN. MAX WATT, THE NIGHT WATCHMAN AT CHAPLIN'S
RESIDENCE WHEN BARRY WAS ARRESTED, ALSO TESTIFIED. AT PRESENT
TIME TESTIMONY BEING GIVEN BY EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER.
IN CONVERSATION WITH AGENTS THIS MORNING CHANEY STATED CHAPLIN
WILL NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY, THAT HE IS VERY FRIGHTENED WHEN
ALONE AND IS STAYING VERY CLOSE TO HIS ATTORNEYS. CHANEY WILL
NOTIFY US OF ANY PLANS OF CHAPLIN TO LEAVE THIS AREA. GRAND
JURY IS ALREADY ANXIOUS TO INDICT.

JAN 22 1944

HOOD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Tele. Room

*See my memo
1-13-44
adv that
should not be
done. Will
be 1-13-44
adv to card
discontinue
JFC*

131-6841-11
FBI
35 JAN 20 1944

cc: Rosen
C. Cartwright

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director



RFC:DO

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
LOUISE GRIBBLE, with alias,
Joan Berry -
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

A teletype was received from Los Angeles today requesting investigation by the Washington Field Division to ascertain if Chaplin has negotiated with the British Embassy in connection with his possible travel to Canada, Mexico or some other foreign country. Rumors have been variously received that Chaplin anticipated going to Russia.

In view of the fact that this teletype from Los Angeles was not indicated for the Washington Field Division, I called Assistant SAC Hennrich and requested that investigation be conducted immediately along the lines desired by Los Angeles.

Mr. Hennrich called me later by phone today and informed that it had been ascertained that the State Department had no record of an application or issuance of an exit permit for Chaplin. Mr. Hennrich also informed that Philadelphia had ascertained that the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service there was unable to furnish any information about Chaplin and evidently had no file regarding him nor any record of his application for travel clearance.

After discussing this matter with Mr. Mumford in the Security Division it was arranged through supervisor Ralph Roach of the liaison section to obtain whatever information might be available through the State Department as to possible activity by Chaplin in contacting British Embassy channels for travel clearance to foreign countries. Mr. Roach stated he would do everything he could to facilitate and expedite the obtaining of this information.

Call: Los Angeles 12 noon

COPIES DESTROYED

166 JUL 20 1965



50 JAN 24 1945

Pursuant to discussion with you I called Los Angeles and spoke to Assistant SAC Ellsworth. Ellsworth informed that Sherman, Warner Brothers Director, had been interviewed. He had been previously alleged to be the source of the original rumor as to Chaplin's plan to leave the country. Sherman denied making any statement of this nature or having any

31-68496-121

information in his possession to such effect. Sherman stated that he does not know Chaplin personally and has no information other than the casual rumor and gossip with which Hollywood is rife at the present concerning Chaplin.

I informed Ellsworth of the negative information obtained from the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Philadelphia and suggested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles be checked by him to see if any effort had been made there to facilitate Chaplin's travel out of the country. I suggested that even though this particular rumor had been found to be inaccurate that there had been several other reports of a similar nature and I thought we should be alert to the possibility that Chaplin might actually leave the country and that we should keep in touch with the logical offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in California in case he applies for a re-entry permit. Ellsworth stated this would be done.

Mr. Ellsworth informed that United States Attorney Carr presented an oral statement to the Grand Jury at Los Angeles yesterday in connection with the Chaplin case and that other witnesses were scheduled to be called to testify today. He stated that in this connection Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] would testify.

Mr. Ellsworth informed that Robert Arden had been fired from his job as commentator both by his sponsor and by the radio station. As we have been informed previously he is gradually generating an increased unfriendliness for Chaplin. This is motivated by Chaplin's refusal to furnish funds to Arden. He has been living on a rather high scale in Hollywood, associating to a great extent with Chaplin and doing odd jobs for him but Chaplin has not cooperated to Arden's satisfaction. Mr. Ellsworth stated that he believed in view of the fact that the pressure would be on Arden now after losing his job and also because it is possible he may be involved in the violation of the civil rights charges with Chaplin that Arden could be expected to be more cooperative with the Government in the immediate future. I suggested to Ellsworth that this should be kept in mind as a possible source of information as to Chaplin's plans and that Arden might be in a position to furnish us information if Chaplin has any idea of shipping.

I also discussed the possibility of having United States Attorney Carr authorize a complaint against Chaplin. Mr. Ellsworth stated he felt that Carr would not go to that extent at least unless we had very convincing information that Chaplin was actually going to leave.

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

- 3 -

Mr. Ellsworth suggested that the Custom Services, ~~both Canadian and Mexican~~ on the Canadian and Mexican borders might be requested to inform us in the event Chaplin attempted to clear through them. I informed him that no stop should be placed with the Custom Services at this time unless he should hear otherwise from the Bureau since we do not have now any process for holding Chaplin in the event he did go through the Customs.

Action to be taken

Information obtained from the State Department as to any plans Chaplin may have for traveling outside the country will be immediately made available to Los Angeles. In the event definite information is obtained indicating that Chaplin is considering such action it is recommended that SAC Hood contact United States Attorney Carr and attempt to have a complaint authorized so that formal process can be obtained to limit Chaplin's movements in this connection.

Respectfully,


R. F. Cartwright

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1944
TELETYPE
TELETYPE

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]

WASH FROM LOSA 2 13 927 P

DIRECTOR

HOCK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA. GRAND JURY CONCLUDED
TODAY WITH TESTIMONY OF HEDDA HOPPER, FLORABEL WUIR, AND SA [redacted] *bx*
[redacted] INSTANT CASE BEING CONTINUED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY
[redacted] WEDNESDAY NEXT. EXPECTED THAT JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN WILL
APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY AS HE HAS REQUESTED THAT OPPORTUNITY.
[redacted] USA CARR OFFERED SUBJECT OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND
JURY THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY GERRY GIESLER. OFFER DECLINED.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

HOOD
131-68496-107
F B I
35 JAN 20 1944
[Signature]

50 JAN 22 1944

*1cc Ladd
Cartwright*

COM-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 209 5-19-90
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Tolson _____
 E. A. Tamm _____
 Clegg _____
 Coffey _____
 Glavin _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Egan _____
 Gurnea _____
 Harbo _____
 Hendon _____
 Mumford _____
 Starke _____
 Quinn Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____
Cartwright

FBI OKLAHOMA CITY (c) 10-43 PM HDO
 DIRECTOR AND SAC, LOS ANGELES
 HOCK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GREBBLE, WITH ALIASES,
 VICTIM. WSTA. PAUL CHALEN, CLERK, MAYO HOTEL, TULSA OKLAHOMA,
 UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN INSTANT CASE.
 FRANK BENTLEY, ASSISTANT MANAGER OF ABOVE HOTEL, ADVISED AS
 FOLLOWS, THERE IS NO RECORD OF PAUL GETTY BEING REGISTERED IN
 MAYO HOTEL IN NOVEMBER NINETEEN FORTY TWO OR JANUARY FORTY THREE.
 HE BELIEVES GETTY ASSOCIATED WITH VICTIM IN JANUARY FORTY THREE
 BUT CAN'T DEFINITELY ESTABLISH THAT FACT, STATING HE DOES NOT
 RECALL SEEING THEM TOGETHER AT THAT TIME.

(c) ALSO ADVISES NO RECORD FOUND OF VICTIM'S
 ALLEGED REGISTRATION IN HOTEL NOVEMBER FOUR TO SIX, FORTY TWO. RUC.
 LOGAN. (c)

RECEIVED: (c) 12:52 AM EWT - AMT

CLASSIFIED BY 209 5-19-90
 BY 209 5-19-90
 DATE 5-19-90

3/8/79
 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2233 BAJ/glw
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP OF 620179

INDEXED

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rosen
 Cartwright

620179
 131-68496-108

(c) (c) (c)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 17, 1944

CEH:VIN
31-4402

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, wa, VICTIM.
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT,
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephonic information furnished to Mr. R. F. CARTWRIGHT of the Bureau, on January 13, 1944, you are advised that Special Agent [redacted] caused a check to be made of the State Department files to determine if subject CHAPLIN had applied for an exit permit, and that there is no record at the State Department regarding such an application; nor is there a record that an exit permit was issued to him. A check was also made by Agent [redacted] through the Headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to determine if application had been made for a reentry permit through that organization, which resulted in information being furnished that no such application had been made, nor had a reentry permit been issued. *SK*

It is suggested that if this has not already been done that appropriate checks be made through the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Los Angeles, California, to determine if the subject may have applied for a visitor's permit into Canada or Mexico. *SK*

This matter is considered as Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin by this office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
CHIEF OF BUREAU
FBI

cc Los Angeles

RECORDED

31-68496-109
F B I
35 JAN 20 1944

50 JAN 22 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA 12 15 7-42 P

DIRECTOR

KEEN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.
USA PLANS TO CONTINUE PRESENTATION INSTANT CASE TO GRAND JURY TOMORROW
AND THURSDAY. EXPECTED THAT TESTIMONY TOMORROW WILL BE CONFINED TO
THAT OF AGENTS WHO HAVE WORKED ON THIS CASE. FOLLOWING DAY POSSIBLE
THAT CITY JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN WILL BE GIVEN HIS CHANCE TO APPEAR.
CARR HAS BEEN REVIEWING WITH BERRY FOR PAST FEW DAYS THE DETAILED
STATEMENT GIVEN BY HER TO AGENTS, AND POSSIBLY MAY PUT HER ON STAND
THURSDAY. UNDERSTOOD THAT DEPT. HAS ADVISED CARR THAT THE LAW ON
THE CIVIL LIBERTIES PART OF THIS CASE IS CLOSE AND SUGGESTED HE TAKE
HIS TIME IN HIS PRESENTATION. CARR HAS INDICATED HE MAY SEEK AN
INDICTMENT AGAINST CHAPLIN ON THE MANN ACT FEATURE, AS WELL AS CIVIL
LIBERTIES VIOLATION, WHICH FORMER HE HAD INDICATED HE MIGHT DO.
GARD. HEDDA HOPPER, LOCAL MOVIE COLUMNIST, RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL
FOLLOWING HER TESTIMONY BEFORE GRAND JURY LAST WEEK IN WHICH THE
CALLER, WHO HAD A FOREIGN VOICE, SAID, QUOTE, THIS IS MURDER INCOR-
PORATED. KEEP YOUR G-- D--- MOUTH SHUT, UNQUOTE. HOPPER HAS SAID SHE
IN THE PAST HAS RECEIVED SIMILAR PHONE CALLS. POSSIBILITY EXISTS
END PAGE ONE

JAN 20 1944

WA FROM LOSA 12 PAGE TWO

THAT THIS CALL WAS MADE BY AN ALLEGED LINEN SALESMAN WHO HAD BEEN AT HER HOME THE DAY BEFORE AND THE DAY OF THE CALL, TRYING TO SELL HER LINENS, BUT NEVER GOT TO SEE HER. HOPPERS MAID IDENTIFIES THE VOICE OF THIS ERSTWHILE LINEN SALESMAN AS IDENTICAL WITH THE VOICE OF THE CALLER. THIS MATTER HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED AND IS BEING FOLLOWED, AND TODAY APPEARS TO BE NOTHING MORE THAN A PRANK.

HOOD

*cc Rosen.
Cantwright*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-159

REFRANK

January 17, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WETA, YOUR FILE 31-5501. REURLET JANUARY 12 LAST.

CAPSULE CONTAINS LIVER PREPARATION USED IN TREATMENT OF ANEMIA. WOULD NOT
INDUCE ABORTION OR OTHERWISE ADVERSELY AFFECT HUMAN.

HOOVER

ROUTING

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED
JAN 18 1944
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1944 COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED

31-68496-111
JAN 18 1944

Handwritten initials "X E"

Handwritten signature

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HJS:MTD

CC-150

JANUARY 15, 1944

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
LOS ANGELES

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRUBER, WAS, VICTIM, WETA, VIOLATION
CIVIL LIBERTIES. FINGERPRINTS MARY LOUISE BERRY, BEVERLY HILLS CALIFORNIA PD
NUMBER TWO TWO FIVE THREE TWO IDENTICAL JOANNE BERRY, FBI NUMBER THREE THREE TWO
FOUR NINE FIVE NINE. FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED FROM BEVERLY HILLS PD JUNE TENTH FORTY-
THREE. NO RECORD OUR FILES OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH BEVERLY HILLS PD CONCERNING
VICTIM. COMPLETE CRIMINAL RECORD OF VICTIM BEING FORWARDED.

HOOVER

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED
165 JUL 1960

SENT VIA

SV
750
31-644-112
F B I
19 JAN 17 1944

7426
6364

750

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RFC/bw

January 15, 1944

Call - 5:35 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. A. ROSEN

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Mary
Louise Gribble, with alias
Joan Barry; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

Pursuant to conversation with you I called SAC Hood at Los Angeles and discussed the possibility of Chaplin's leaving the country, which has been previously rumored. I requested Mr. Hood to have stops placed at the border stations with the offices covering those areas. He stated that this would be done immediately with the request that the Bureau be informed in the event Chaplin goes through or attempts to. I specifically noted that we had no process by which we could hold Chaplin, but that if the information was brought to our attention that he was leaving we might be able to do something about it.

Mr. Hood stated that there was of course no absolute safeguard in this matter. He pointed out that at points like Tijuana thousands of tourists are crossing over, and only a cursory check is made by the Customs Service there, particularly on outgoing travellers.

Mr. Hood stated that he feels they have fairly good coverage inasmuch as Chaney, the butler who is still working for Chaplin, has stated he will inform us if information comes to his attention that Chaplin may be leaving. Mr. Hood also stated they had a confidential informant working with Tim Durante who would advise of any similar information.

Mr. Hood stated that a surveillance would be extremely difficult in view of the location of Chaplin's home, and that he was not in favor of it.

He stated that the grand jury would probably return a verdict late Thursday, January 20, 1944; that Special Agent [redacted] was in the grand jury for 12 hours and he received the impression that the jury is of a mind to indict. **21 JAN 18 1944**

Mr. Hood brought up the question of a press release if an indictment is returned. He stated he did not feel [redacted]



COPIES DESTROYED
158 JUL 20 1966

70-10490-1044

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Memo for Mr. Rosen

release would be justified

1 ~~is~~ed inasmuch as there has been considerable publicity
already and credit has been given the Bureau in most of the papers,
and that a press release at this time would be merely a rehash
of former information published.

Respectfully,

R. F. Cartwright

Robert F. Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1944

TELETYPE

Lgt

Singers

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
Telephone Room	

WASH FROM LOSAS 18 3-04P
DIRECTOR

KEEN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION 31-68496-114
LIBERTIES. BY RETURN TEL ADVISE NAME OF BEVERLY HILLS POLICE
OFFICER TAKING FINGERPRINT IMPRESSIONS OF JOAN BERRY, THEIR NO.
TWO TWO FIVE THREE TWO. ALSO ADVISE DATE FINGERPRINTS TAKEN AND
THE INITIALS APPEARING ON THE CARD BY THE DATE.
FOR ATTENTION OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

31-68496-114
JAN 19 1944

cc: R
H
M
By *[Signature]*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BUREAU OF
POSTS DEPART

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC,
LOS ANGELES

RETEL CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WETA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. ON FINGERPRINT
CARD MARY LOUISE BERRY WA JOAN BERRY, PO BEVERLY HILLS TWO TWO FIVE THREE TWO APPEARS
NAME OF SERGEANT MARPLE FOLLOWING NOTATION AS TO CHARGE. IN SPACE FOLLOWING WORDS QUOTE
TAKEN BY UNQUOTE APPEAR INITIALS LARGE C SMALL T LARGE H. DATE JANUARY ONE, FORTY THREE.

HOOVER

TELETYPE

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1944
366

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Received from Army

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 19 1944

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

7-114/1 Per 214

3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 12 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA10 12- 5-00P

DIRECTOR

HOCK. ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

RE. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE GRIFFIN WAS VICTIM,

WTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES, SEE YOURTEL NOV. EIGHTEENTH

LAST LETTERS ADVISING NO RECORD MARY LOUISE BERRY OTHER THAN

ARREST BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. POLICE JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN FORTY

THREE NUMBER TWO TWO FIVE THREE TWO. SEE REPORT SA

OKLAHOMA CITY, DEC. EIGHTEEN LAST INSTANT CASE,

PAGE ELEVEN WHEREIN IT IS STATED VICTIM UNDER FBI NUMBER THREE

THREE TWO FOUR NINE FIVE NINE ARRESTED TULSA AS JOANNE BERRY

JANUARY TWENTY THIRD, ETC. ADVISE IF THESE TWO ARRESTS ARE OF

IDENTICAL PERSON. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT BEVERLY HILLS

DEPARTMENT SENT IN THEIR FINGERPRINT CARD ON BERRY SEVERAL WEEKS

AFTER SHE WAS ARRESTED INQUIRING AS TO WHETHER THERE WAS PREVIOUS

RECORD. ADVISE IF ANY CORRESPONDENCE WITH BEVERLY HILLS POLICE

DEPARTMENT CONCERNING VICTIM AND DATE THEIR FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED

BY BUREAU. SUTEL.

HOOD

57 FEB 1 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Tele. Room

Noted and
with summary
of Beverly Hills
Arrest
JAN 12 1944
953

61-68496-115

Wink
cc - Rosen
of Cartwright

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
January 21, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: ~~CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE~~
~~GRIBBLE, nee. Joan Barrett, Mary L.~~
~~Barrett, Joan Barrett, Joan Barry, Joan~~
~~Berry, Joanne Berry, Joanne Berry,~~
Betty Hooker - VICTIM;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

As you were previously advised, information has been received during the course of instant investigation reflecting there is a possibility that CHAPLIN may leave the United States as a result of the investigation which is going on. This case is now being presented before the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles and will probably be completed next week. Indications are that indictments will be returned against CHAPLIN and possibly others involved in the case. It is known that CHAPLIN has deposited money to his account in both Canada and Mexico.

In accordance with the instructions issued to this office by the Bureau, the offices who are being furnished copies of this letter should place appropriate stop notices at border stations within their jurisdiction. Those offices should be advised if any information is received concerning CHAPLIN'S leaving the United States, and it is requested that immediately thereafter this office be advised of same. Should any information be received reflecting that CHAPLIN is going to leave the United States, and the means indicate that he is going through a particular point of departure, that office will be advised so that a lookout may be kept and it definitely be determined if he did leave the country.

It is pointed out to the Bureau and to the offices receiving copies of this report that the United States Attorney at Los Angeles has not requested the Bureau to conduct any investigation to, first, determine whether CHAPLIN does leave and, second, detain him in the event he tries to leave.

Should CHAPLIN and others be indicted and the United States Attorney request that he be detained should he try to leave the country thereafter, the interested offices will be notified.

This letter confirms teletype sent the Seattle, San Diego and El Paso Offices on January 15, 1944. Stops are being placed with the Phoenix and San Antonio Offices to give this matter more coverage.

COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

56 JUL 21 1966

131-68496-116
F B I
33 JAN 23 1944
SIX

Director

January 21, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

For the information of offices which have not received information in this matter, CHAPLIN is described as follows:

Citizenship	British
Height	5' 5"
Weight	145
Age	53 (4/16/1891, Yennington, England)
Hair	Gray, thick and wavy
Eyes	Gray
Complexion	Fair
Extraction	Jewish
Characteristics	Talks with his hands; uses precise diction with slight accent.

Very truly yours,

R B A

R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

cc Seattle AMSD
San Diego AMSD
Phoenix AMSD
El Paso AMSD
San Antonio AMSD

672
LCH
31-5301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1944

TELETYPE

U. S. Attorney

Charles H. Carr

WASH FROM LOSA 15 20 853 P

DIRECTOR

KEEN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, JOAN BERRY, WAS VICTIM,
VSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES;) VICTIM APPEARED BEFORE GRAND JURY TODAY
ABOUT FOUR HOURS. SHE WAS FOLLOWED BY TWO AGENTS INVESTIGATING
INSTANT CASE. CARR HAS ANNOUNCED TO NEWSPAPERS THAT HE IS GOING
TO CONSIDER ALL THE EVIDENCE BEFORE HIM PRIOR TO DECIDING WHAT
COURSE OF ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IN GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK. HAS TOLD
AGENTS THAT OBTAINING AN INDICTMENT WILL BE NO PROBLEM. HOWEVER
HE IS NOT YET CLEAR ON THE LAW INVOLVED AND IS READING FURTHER
ADVICE FROM THE DEPT. BEFORE DECIDING WHO ARE THE SUBJECTS
IN THE CIVIL LIBERTIES PART OF THE CASE. POSSIBLE THAT CARR IS
CONSIDERING SUBPOENAING POSSIBLY MINN WALLIS AND OTHERS INVOLVED
WITH SECOND ARREST OF BERRY IN MAY, FORTY THREE, NAMELY TIM
DURANT AND JUDGE HOLLAND. ASSUMING DURANT AND WALLIS WILL CONTINUE
TO DENY THAT THEY WERE ACTING ON BEHALF OF CHAPLIN, CARR IS CON-
SIDERING INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY. HOWEVER IS CLEAR THAT CARRS
MIND IS NOT YET MADE UP AS TO WHAT HIS ACTION WILL BE. INFORMATION
RECEIVED THAT LOCAL PAPERS WILL CARRY STORY THAT BERRY BROKE DOWN
BEFORE GRAND JURY WHILE TESTIFYING, HOWEVER THERE IS NO TRUTH
TO THIS ALLEGATION.

56 JAN 25 1944

HOOD

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

71-4651-109 IN CITY

RECORDED
INDEXED
31-65476-117
F B I
33 JAN 25 1944
C. E. Brown
C. E. Brown

I don't like Carr's prosecution.



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Los Angeles, California
January 15, 1944

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

As the Bureau is aware, the facts in the White Slave case involving CHARLES CHAPLIN were referred to the United States Attorney following the completion of that phase of the investigation, and it was at that time he indicated a definite interest in the possibility of making a violation of civil rights case against this Subject. From that time on, frequent conferences were necessary between the Agents handling the case and CARR, and in view of the nature of the Victim in the case and the type of persons involved in the investigation, such as ROBERT GARDEN and THOMPSON, CARR indicated a definite desire to talk to three people to see what types of witnesses they would make. It has taken him considerable time to know exactly what evidence he would want to present to the grand jury for use at trial.

As a result of his knowledge of the case, I am sure that he has furnished information to the press from time to time, with the understanding that he would not be quoted directly. He has thus far been extremely cooperative in so far as the investigation is concerned, and there is no criticism that can be made at this time. It is realized that care must be taken in the future in important cases so that they are not discussed with him until the investigation has been fully completed, so there will be no premature publicity and so that the Bureau may be able to make appropriate press releases in conformance with the existing policies.

As requested by Assistant to the Director E. A. TAMM, I have talked with Mr. CARR about the arraignment of the Subjects in this investigation, and he stated in this type of case it is not customary to actually have them arrested, and since the attorney for the defendants, JERRY WEISLER, had indicated that he would produce the defendants immediately upon obtaining of the bench warrants, CARR indicated that he did not think there would be any criticism of such action. He cited several instances that he had handled in this manner.

No suggestion was made that the apprehension would be made by Bureau Agents, as the question was simply put to him to

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



JAN 25 1944
Op. 12

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

131-67475-112
F B I
33 JAN 25 1944
SIX

62-8975-12

Director

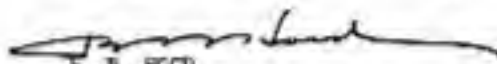
January 14, 1944

Re: UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CHARLES E. CAUG
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco District

ascertain how he intended to act after the indictment had been returned.

Very truly yours,


E. S. HOO
SAC

RSN:JCP

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RECORDED

CO-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 17, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. *Boyd*
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen *✓* _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

At the request of Supervisor R. F. Cartwright of the Investigative Division, a check was made on January 14, 1944, to ascertain whether CHAPLIN has made application for exit or reentry permits, it being indicated that he might be leaving the country either for Mexico, Canada, or Russia. *Cartwright*

A check of the State Department files were negative concerning CHAPLIN and at the further request of Supervisor Cartwright, inquiry was made of the State Department whether it would be possible for the Department to take the matter up with the British Embassy for the purpose of determining whether CHAPLIN anticipated leaving the United States. Although the State Department hesitates to do this, the writer was informed that it would be done if the Bureau requested.

After discussing this matter again with Supervisor Cartwright, the writer informed Mr. Neal that such a check with the British Embassy was desired. To date no reply has been received. This matter will be followed.

Respectfully,

R. R. Roach
R. R. Roach



RECORDED

INDEXED

131-67416-119
F B I
33 JAN 25 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 21 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH FROM LOSA3 21 1-38P

DIRECTOR

ATTN IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

KEEN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL., WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. REQUESTED NAME SEARCH BE MADE TO LOCATE POSSIBLE
CRIMINAL RECORD OF THOMAS WELLS DURANT, WA. TIM DORANT, DESCRIBED,
AGE FORTY FOUR, BORN WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, SIX FEET TWO, ONE
SEVENTY FIVE, HAIR GRAY, THICK AND WAVY, EYES BLuish GREEN,
FEATURES SHARP, NOSE ROMAN BUILT.

EX-104

Mr. Hollister

Per: E. E.

Corrected identity: Quanta

*RECORDED
INDEXED
JAN 21 1944
FBI - LOS ANGELES*

*RECORDED
INDEXED
JAN 21 1944
FBI - LOS ANGELES*

*Tim Durant
Hood
Cartwright*

WJA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

31-68496-120

JANUARY 22, 1944.

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC,

Transmit the following message to: LOS ANGELES.

RETEL CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, NEAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

CANNOT IDENTIFY THOMAS WELLS DURANT, WA, TIM DURANT, BASIS INFORMATION

SUBMITTED.

EXCER.

TELETYPE.

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Acers _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Mumford _____

Mr. Starke _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

FED. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7:27 AM

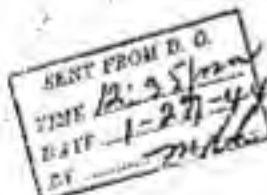
JBH:JM
10:25AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. ROSEN

While discussing other matters with the Attorney General, I advised him that the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of California has stated to the press that he is awaiting instructions from the Department as to what the Grand Jury should do in the Charles Chaplin case. The Attorney for the Garry girl has made the statement that if the counsel for Chaplin should hear the U. S. Attorney's statement, he would move to quash the indictment if an indictment is returned.

The Attorney General suggested that a wire should be sent immediately advising that the entire case be presented before the Grand Jury and that the Jury should take the action they think appropriate.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



RECORDED 31-68496-15
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27 MAY 28 1944

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ARM
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JAN 23

The Attorney General

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

With further reference to the Charles Chaplin case, I am in receipt of information from our Los Angeles Office indicating that United States Attorney Charles Carr is alleged to have told reporters that he will not ask for an indictment in this case until he hears further from the Department. It was also indicated that Mr. Carr expected to receive advice from the Department some time next week.

You will recall that John J. Irwin has been retained by Joan Berry as her attorney. Mr. Irwin has indicated United States Attorney Carr in talking to the newspaper men, at which time Mr. Carr indicated he was awaiting advice from the Department as to whether he would ask for an indictment, was violating a Federal law. Mr. Irwin pointed out that the Grand Jury should not independent of any outside instructions other than those of the local United States Attorney. Mr. Irwin is also alleged to have indicated that if Judge McCormick learns of United States Attorney Carr's statements to the Grand Jury with reference to awaiting advice from the Department, it is Irwin's impression that Judge McCormick may instruct the Grand Jury to disregard any facts presented in this case. Mr. Irwin has also pointed out that Chaplin's attorney could ask for the quashing of the indictment in the event one is returned on the grounds that the indictment was based on advice and instructions received from the Department of Justice.

I have also been advised of Mr. Carr's request that Agents of this Bureau be assigned to guard or surveil Joan Berry for the next few days. It appears that Joan Berry's attorney, Mr. Irwin, has advised United States Attorney Carr that Joan Berry has been on a "drinking spree," which may result in her getting beyond the control of her mother, who it is alleged has recently been in a fight with her daughter. Mr. Irwin has also stated that if Joan Berry is picked up by the Police Department or otherwise gets out of control, the Government's case would be greatly jeopardized. Mr. Carr, on the basis of the information furnished by Mr. Irwin, has suggested that it may be well to send Joan Berry to Palm Springs, California, or some other point where she may rest up. Irwin has offered the services of his secretary, who could act as a companion for Joan Berry in order to oversee her welfare.

Our Los Angeles Office has been instructed to advise Mr. Carr of our inability to comply with his request to furnish Agents for the purpose of surveilling Joan Berry's activities in order to insure that she will not run into any difficulty. As this matter is one entirely beyond the purview of our jurisdiction and is one which will have to be handled by the United States Attorney's Office, no Agents will be made available to surveil Joan Berry.

RECORDED

61-62496-12

JAN 20 1934

The Attorney General

In view of the recent developments in this case, it would appear to be desirable for the Department to expedite its decision concerning such matters as may have been presented by the United States Attorney General for the consideration of the Department in order to prevent any claim that the Department's delay in reaching a decision in this case may in any way jeopardize its outcome.

I am transmitting a copy of this memorandum to Mr. Tom C. Clark for his information.

cc-Mr. Tom C. Clark

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:LA
Call: 5:45 P.M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Mary
Louise Oribble, with alias
Joan Barry; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Pursuant to discussion with you I called Los Angeles and spoke to Assistant SAC Ellsworth.

Mr. Ellsworth informed that the Federal Grand Jury completed the hearings yesterday and that U. S. Attorney Carr is quite sure that the jury will indict anyone he desires indicted. The possibilities in this connection are, in addition to Chaplin, Tina Durante, Robert Garden, Judge Holland, members of the Beverly Hills Police Department and Mina Wallis, and possibly others who were involved with arrangements culminating in Barry's being floated out of Beverly Hills in January of 1943.

Mr. Ellsworth stated that Carr is preparing today, with the assistance of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] a letter to the Department requesting advice as to who should be indicted under the civil rights aspect of the case. The Grand Jury will reconvene on Wednesday, January 26, in this matter and Carr anticipates that indictments will be returned in accord with the Department's instructions.

Mr. Ellsworth stated that Mina Wallis had made a very good witness before the Grand Jury assuming the attitude of complete cooperation in the matter of furnishing information. He also stated that Joan Barry had been an excellent witness for the Grand Jury and had carried through her role as a "woman wronged" in the best histrionic traditions without over-acting.

I referred to the previous rumors to the effect that Chaplin may leave the country and Mr. Ellsworth informed that they felt they had this matter pretty well covered through informants connected with Durante, Channoy, and that stops had been placed with the various border stations. He mentioned that Chaplin did not need to go through any official channels to leave the country but could walk out at any time he wished legally. He felt, however, that any action of this nature would be reported as soon as Chaplin planned it and that no indications had been received that he would take such action.

Mr. Ellsworth stated that Tina Durante is still close to Chaplin but is extremely worried about this matter and has stated that she had heard [redacted] 31-672-11



338 JUL 19 1966

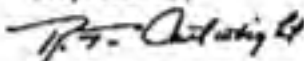
EX-25

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Acers ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starks ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Basham ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Memorandum for Mr. Rosen

It would finish him in his film work if he should be indicted here. Robert Arden, of course, while still trying to utilize Chaplin's friendship and resources, is very sore with Chaplin because he has not been able to get any money out of him and this feeling has been intensified by the fact that Arden lost his sustaining program on a Los Angeles radio station and also his sponsorship in that connection.

Respectfully,



E. F. Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-5126**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 1/24/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/17, 20, 22, 24/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Pullman Conductor LEACH reinterviewed; identified photograph of Victim as being person on train January, 1943, who left the train at Omaha, Nebraska. Admits Victim possibly the person about whom he was instructed to keep on train to Chicago, Illinois.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC - <i>b7c</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 30, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois. Letter from Los Angeles to Chicago dated January 12, 1944.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</u></p> <p>The Los Angeles Field Division by reference letter requested that Pullman Conductor LEACH be reinterviewed for the reason that in his former interview set forth in the reference report, LEACH had stated that the Victim was accompanied by a uniformed man, whereas investigation had indicated that CAPTAIN WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department was not in uniform at the time. A photograph of the victim was also forwarded for exhibition to LEACH.</p> <p>This report is a joint investigation conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] and reporting Agent.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>b7c</i> DEFENSE ATTORNEY <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>NOBLE C. LEACH Pullman Conductor Leland Hotel, Room 404 1217 West Leland Avenue, Chicago</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-68496-134 19 JAN 27 1944 RECORDED & INDEXED	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles - Enc. COPIES DESTROYED 836 JUL 19 1966			

78 JAN 27 1944

MR. LEACH when presented with the photograph of the victim positively identified her as being identical with the young lady who had been a passenger on his train from Los Angeles sometime in January, 1943, and who had occupied Lower Berth #6 in Car #802, as stated by him on former interview contained in reference report. He repeated his former assertion that he had seen a uniformed man sometime on the train just prior to its departure from Los Angeles, but was unable to state whether this person was a police officer or of the military forces, and advised that he did not know whether he was the person with the victim. In his former interview, he stated, he had made such an assertion, but presumed that in view of the fact that there was supposed to have been an officer with the victim, that he connected the recollection of having seen a uniformed man with the victim.

MR. LEACH recalled that there was another incident of a girl having been placed on a train sometime around the period when the victim was similarly placed, and at one of those instances he received some instructions from someone that the girl should not be permitted to leave the train prior to its arrival at Chicago. It was his recollection that it was more likely to have been the time when the victim was placed on the train, but he refused to make a positive statement. He likewise could not say whether a man or a woman had spoken to him in regard to keeping an eye on the girl and keeping her on the train, as the conversation ensued at a time just before the departure of the train when he was very busy with his regular duties. At the time such instructions were given to him, a short time subsequent thereto the Pullman porter also gave him the same instructions relative to not permitting the girl to leave the train. He stated that if the Pullman Porter G. CLAY could recall the incident that he would then be sure. MR. LEACH also stated that Porter CLAY is an experienced and reliable porter, and he was quite surprised that CLAY was not able to recall any of the details due to the fact that CLAY only had the one car to service.

MR. LEACH repeated his former statements regarding the details as to the victim leaving the train at Omaha, Nebraska, and advised that he had no information as to her subsequent conduct after she departed at Omaha.

MR. LEACH has been a Pullman Conductor for twenty-five years and appears to be most cooperative and making an earnest effort to recall the incidents regarding the victim's travel.

II

In the reference report certain undeveloped leads were set forth for this Field Division which were dependent on information to be furnished by the office of origin. This information requested from the office of origin was previously requested by teletype dated December 7, 1943, and in view of the fact that such information has not been furnished the undeveloped leads for the Chicago Field Division are therefore being disregarded.

ENCLOSURE TO LOS ANGELES - Photograph of victim.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 25 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA 3 24 9-24 P

DIRECTOR

LAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES.
JUDGE CECIL D. HOLLAND INTERVIEWED BY USA AND AGENTS TODAY AND IS
EXPECTED TO TESTIFY BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WEDNESDAY. CARR
INDICATES THAT HE WILL BE CLASSED AS A WITNESS AND NOT A SUBJECT.
IS CONSIDERING SUBPOENAING MINNA WALLIS AS A WITNESS AND LATER
INDICTING HER FOR PERJURY IF SHE DOES NOT TELL THE
TRUTH. CARR INDICATES THAT THIS LEAVES AS EVENTUAL SUBJECTS CHAPLIN,
ARDEN, WHITE, GRIFFEN, AND DURANT.

AGENTS CURRENTLY
INVESTIGATING FACTS SURROUNDING BERRYS TREATMENT IN COUNTY
JAIL AND SANTA MONICA SANITARIUM FOLLOWING HER RELEASE FROM JAIL
MAY FORTY THREE, PRIOR TO GRAND JURY WEDNESDAY. CARR WROTE THE
DEPARTMENT JAN. TWENTY SECOND LAST AND IS AWAITING THEIR
ADVICE AS TO DRAWING OF INDICTMENT, ETC. INDICATES GRAND
JURY WILL NOT MAKE RETURN ON INSTANT FACTS UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

HOOD

57 FEB 1 1944

cc Rosen
Carthage

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
AR:MP

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : A. Hood

SUBJECT:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
MARY LOUISA CHAPLIN, alias Joan Berry
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT, CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____

I telephonically advised Mr. Hood with reference to our previous telephone conversation today that I had taken this matter up with you and the Bureau definitely will not take any action with regard to allowing Agents to surveil Joan Berry or to spend any money so someone else can look after her. It was pointed out that this is not within our jurisdiction and is a matter which U.S. Attorney Carr will have to work out for him.

Mr. Hood said he had just received a telephone call from US Attorney Carr, who advised he had been contacted by a newspaper reporter regarding his, Carr's, statement to the newspaper reporter in Washington that he was awaiting instructions from Department in Washington. He did not know how such a story was started. Hood stated Agent Carr had told him they heard Carr say it. I told Hood that reporters had told him they heard Carr say it. I told Hood that he had talked to Clark about it and he understands the situation.

DATE: January 27, 1944

Call: 4:07 PM

COPY FILED IN 62-18975-13

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: January 27, 1944

FROM : A. Rosen

Call: 11:15 A.M.

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
Mary Louise Gribble, alias Joan Berry
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT, CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

Call D
SAC R. B. Hood of Los Angeles called to advise that Justice of the Peace Holland had appeared before the Grand Jury, which just about winds up the persons to testify before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury meets every Wednesday and Mr. Hood advised it would probably be next Wednesday before U. S. Attorney Carr filed any indictments against Chaplin as he is stalling now to hear from the Department.

With reference to my inquiry as to whether Carr just told the reporters he was waiting to hear from the Department before filing any indictments or if this was actually in the newspapers, Mr. Hood quoted the following item which appeared in the Los Angeles Times this morning, January 27, 1944:

"It was indicated by Carr that the jury was nearing the end of the investigation and the matter of possible indictments will be discussed at next Wednesday's meeting."

Mr. Hood advised that since her appearance before the Grand Jury last week Joan Berry has been drinking very heavily, has had a fight with her mother and now wants to go away for a couple weeks to rest up. Mr. Hood described the fight with her mother and said it was broken up by the secretary of her attorney. In view of the above and the fact it is feared Joan Berry might go away by herself and get drunk and land in jail somewhere, in a conversation with Agent [redacted] last night, U. S. Attorney Carr suggested that consideration be given to having the attorney's secretary go away with her for a couple weeks to keep an eye on her and keep her out of jail. Mr. Hood wondered in view of U. S. Attorney Carr's request whether we could have the secretary accompany Joan Berry and give her a couple hundred dollars or at least her expenses for the trip.

I told Mr. Hood I did not think the Bureau would approve such a request; that our first interest was to make a case and then we had to be very careful about being the subject of any criticism at a later date; that if we did spend money in watching Joan we might be criticized. Mr. Hood pointed out that if we did not do something like this, Joan Berry might land in jail and our case would be ruined. I then told him I would raise this question and let him know the answer as soon as possible.

With reference to Mr. Carr's statement to reporters that he was awaiting instructions from the Department before filing any indictments, I informed Mr. Hood that a representative from the Department had called concerning this matter and it was my intention to send him a copy of his, Hood's, wire in this regard.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

1944-17

1797-14

1797-14

1797-127

Memo for Mr. E. A. Tamm

I told Hood that we should be very careful about being subject to criticism at a later date in connection with our activity, and also in our contacts with Carr. I said I believe it is up to Carr and Irwin to make any arrangements for a companion for Berry on her vacation trip. Hood said of course Irwin won't do anything in a financial way to help the Government's case; that it means nothing to Irwin.

I advised Hood that Irwin's statement to the effect that Carr's statement to the press concerning seeking advice from the Department before asking an indictment, was well taken. I told him the Attorney General is greatly concerned over Carr's statement and we are going to prepare a memorandum to the Attorney General containing the substance of the teletype; that his concern is due to the fact that Carr's statement will make it appear that the grand jury may be subject to pressure from the Department or the Attorney General. Hood stated Berry may leave any minute. He said there is no action today before the grand jury.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AB/bw

TO : MR. E. A. Tamm

DATE: 1/27/44

Call- 5:00 P.M.

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
Mary Louise Gribble, alias
Joan Berry - Victim; WSTA.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

While talking to me on another matter Mr. Tom Clark told me that the Attorney General had mentioned this case while conversing with him today, and had said USA Carr had made a statement to the press. I went over with Clark the background of the information we had received from our Los Angeles Office concerning Carr's statement that he was awaiting the decision of the Department before he completed his case with the grand jury, giving the inference that the grand jury was being held up because Carr had submitted the matter to the Department and he was awaiting instructions from the Department.

Mr. Clark stated he called USA Carr about this, and Carr denied he made any such statement, privately, publicly, or otherwise. Carr stated he had not seen the statement in the paper referred to, but that "one of the boys" said he had seen a copy of "Variety" which came out today which contained the statement that Mr. Hoover was coming out there on the case and that it was understood the Department in Washington was studying the matter. Mr. Clark asked me whether I knew whether the Director planned to go out there, and I told him I knew of no such plans.

Mr. Clark said he knew Carr very well, and he is inclined to "pop off" at times; that Carr told him he might have made some such statement in connection with a case on a Japanese named Hanna; that, however, he was certain he said nothing like that about Chaplin; that Carr said he told the grand jury that the matter was of such importance and they had not had a civil rights case there before, that he intended to consult with the Department the next time the grand jury met only to get the reactions of the Department.

Mr. Clark further advised that the truth of the matter is that Carr had been here and had talked this case over with Clark and the Attorney General, at which time the Attorney General told Carr to go along slowly on this and to keep the Department fully advised of all developments. Clark said he has been keeping them advised, sending in all the testimony, and since Carr has so little experience in this type of case, they have studied it very carefully and tried to give him as much help as possible.

RECORDED & INDEXED

131-14726-127
32 JAN 31 1944

57 FEB 1 1944

SIX

Memo for Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clark stated they follow this procedure very often; that the U. S. Attorneys call in frequently to discuss cases over the phone; and that he often tells them to send in a synopsis so he can go over it, or even sends someone out from Washington to assist them. He stated they have been studying the transcripts of the testimony in this case, not with a view to running it, but to give Carr assistance.

I told Mr. Clark of Attorney Irwin's statement that he felt Carr's alleged statement would jeopardize the case. Mr. Clark said he knows Irwin rather well, that he was a Departmental Applicant for the position of District Attorney at one time; and that of course all he is interested in is the fees.

Mr. Clark said he told Carr not to make any more statements to the press denying anything like this.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 28, 1944

EAT:DS

Call - 6:20 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN R

Re: Charlie Spencer Chaplin;
Mary Louise Gribble, alias
Jean Barry - Victim; WETA

I called SAC Hood at Los Angeles with reference to his teletype of January 27th. Concerning the publicity in the Hollywood Reporter and Variety to the effect that Mr. Hoover was proceeding to the West Coast in connection with the Chaplin case, I told Hood that the Director wanted him to tell Carr, in the event Carr mentions this to Hood, that Assistant Attorney General Tom Clark today was advised that Mr. Hoover was not going to Los Angeles next week and that if he were going to Los Angeles, it would not be in connection with the Chaplin case. I told Hood that it was my personal opinion that Carr had tipped someone off to print these stories in an effort to raise a smokescreen that would defeat the fact that he had been talking to the papers about this case.

Mr. Hood stated that while the Agents were in Carr's office discussing this case, a reporter called and after a few general remarks about the case, Carr told the reporter that the matter had been submitted to Washington.

Very truly yours,

Edw. A. Tamm



7 FEB 1 1944

RECORDED & INDEXED
131-1444-127

32 JAN 31 1944

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EAT:AJ
5:20 pm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 28, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

I talked to Mr. Tom Clark of the Department and him I had talked with you today concerning the report in "Variety" that you were going out to the Coast and that you asked me to call him and say that you were not going to be in Los Angeles next week and were going to be in Los Angeles next week it would not be with reference to the Charlie Chaplin case. Also that you said the information you had received with reference to the fact that Carr had told the newspapers he intended to await the Departmental instructions as to what he should do about his Grand Jury proceedings in this case came from Irwin, Attorney for the Berry girl, who apparently was in close touch with Carr from day to day.

Clark said he thought it was true without any question that Carr told the Grand Jury at the Grand Jury session that he was going to ask the Department for their advice about it between that session and the Jury session which was the next Wednesday and that while he had not told Carr about Irwin, Carr told him he had not mentioned it outside the Grand Jury. However, Clark stated Carr might have because he is inclined to "pop off".

Clark stated he was glad we told him about it because he immediately called out there and called Carr on the carpet and he imagined he would be more careful.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm



7 FEB 1 1934

121-68496-131
32 JAN 31 1934

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 29 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA 21 21 553 P

DIRECTOR

10 11 50 01 85 AM

LAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, ASIA, CIVIL LIBERTIES.

FOLLOWING ITEM APPEARED TODAY IN THE [REDACTED] HOLLYWOOD REPORTER.

SAID ARTICLE BEARING NO DATE LINE AND FROM INFORMATION

RECEIVED APPARENTLY THE STORY DEVELOPED HERE. SOURCE IS UNKNOWN.

"FBI HEAD COMING, IT IS REPORTED THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER, [REDACTED]

FBI HEAD, WILL ARRIVE HERE SOME TIME NEXT WEEK FOR JOAN ZERRY

CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATION."

HOOD

RECORDED EX-1 131-68496-131

JAN 29 1944

cc Lawton
Cuthbert

132 FEB 5 1944

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AR:MP

TO : MR. E. A. Tamm

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
MARY LOUISE GRIGBLE, alias Jean Barry
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT, CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

DATE: 1-28-44

Call: 4:00 PM

I talked to Tom Clark and asked him about the action to be taken by the Department in accordance with the Attorney General's conversation with the Director, to the effect that he would send a wire immediately advising Carr that the entire case was to be presented before the Grand Jury and they should take such action as they deem appropriate.

Mr. Clark said that he had talked to Carr by telephone and had advised Carr to let the Grand Jury do whatever they thought I should be done. He also said they would send a wire to the phone Carr concerning their decision; that the Grand Jury would not meet until next Wednesday and their decision would be made before that time.

54 FEB 5 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

68-496-132

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
Mr. [unclear] ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 5

26

9-23 P.

DIRECTOR

LAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES.

CECIL D. HOLLAND TESTIFIED BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY TODAY AND WAS
ONLY WITNESS. AFTER MINNIE WALLIS APPEARED WITH HER ATTORNEY RAY
FILES IN CONFERENCE WITH USA CARR AND AGENTS YESTERDAY IT APPEARS
THAT SHE WILL BE WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY WEDNESDAY NEXT.
HOWEVER SHE MAINTAINED THAT HER INTERESTS IN GETTING BERRY OUT OF
JAIL WERE CONFINED TO HER PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR THE GIRL AND
NEITHER CHAPLIN NOR DURANT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH SAME. CARR
POINTED OUT TO WALLIS AND HER ATTORNEY INSTANCES WHERE EVIDENCE
REFLECTED SHE MUST BE TELLING A LIE. CARR HAS TOLD REPORTERS THAT
HE WILL NOT ASK FOR AN INDICTMENT UNTIL HE HEARS FURTHER FROM THE
DEPT. IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL HAVE THIS INFORMATION NEXT WEEK.

RECORDED

31-68496-1

177 INDEXED 35 JAN 28 1944

EX-33

JOHN J.

50120 1 1944
IRWIN, BERRYS ATTORNEY, ADVISED YESTERDAY THAT CARR IN TELLING
NEWSPAPER MEN THAT HE WAS WAITING FOR ADVICE FROM THE DEPT. AS TO

WASH FROM L 5 PAGE TWO

WHETHER HE SHOULD ASK FOR AN INDICTMENT WAS VIOLATING A FEDERAL LAW. IRWIN POINTS OUT THAT THE GRAND JURY SHOULD ACT INDEPENDENT OF ANY OUTSIDE INSTRUCTIONS OTHER THAN THOSE OF THE LOCAL USA. FURTHER THAT IF JUDGE MC CORMICK HEARS OF CARRS WORDS TO THE JURY IN THIS REGARD HE MAY TAKE ACTION TO INSTRUCT JURY TO DISREGARD ANY FACTS PRESENTED IN THIS CASE. IRWIN ALSO POINTED OUT THAT CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS COULD, IF THEY LEARNED THAT ACTION OF GRAND JURY IS BASED ON ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPT., ASK THAT INDICTMENT, SHOULD IT BE RETURNED, BE QUASHED.

HOOD

c - Rosen
Cantwright

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
Tele. Room ✓

CONF 2 STATIONS LOSA TO WASH4 NYC 3 1 12-10P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

SACK, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES NEW YORK OFFICE REQUESTED TO REFER TO REPORT OF SA

DEC. ONE, FORTY THREE, PAGE NINE THEREOF.

REQUESTED INTERVIEW BE IMMEDIATELY MADE WITH [REDACTED] WALDORF ASTORIA; FOR ALL INFORMATION IN THIS POSSESSION

CONCERNING CHAPLINS ACTIVITIES AT WALDORF TO DEVELOP FURTHER ^{PROOF} OF BERRYS PRESENCE THERE WITH HIM. TIMOTHY WHEN INTERVIEWED ADMITTED THAT ^{JOHN} BERRY WENT TO CHAPLIN SUITE WITH HIM AND CHAPLIN, AND HE LEFT THEM ALONE IN THE LIVING ROOM. SUGGESTED THAT ANY OTHER FEASIBLE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED TO SUBSTANTIATE PROOF OF CHAPLIN-BERRY ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK INASMUCH AS INSTANT MATTER HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY AND THERE IS NOW NO NEED TO HOLD BACK LOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON THAT GROUNDS. USA ON AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT IS GOING AHEAD ON THE MANN ACT VIOLATION AS WELL AS CIVIL LIBERTIES. FOR BUREAU INFORMATION, USA CARR ADVISED TO DAY THAT SYLVESTER MYERS IS ARRIVING FROM WASHINGTON TOMORROW MORNING BY PLANE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST CARR IN PREPARING INSTANT CASE.

HOOD

58 FEB 1 1944

transmitted to NYC. N.

RECORDED & INDEXED

131-68496-136

8/1/44
Lester Wright

what is his
who is Myers
Lester Wright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Los Angeles**

FILE NO. **31-1384**

REPORT MADE AT Seattle, Washington	DATE WHEN MADE 1-26-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-25-44	REPORT MADE BY b7c <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> MB
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, alias Charlie Chaplin MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, alias Joan Barry - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE White Slave Traffic Act
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stop notices placed with Border Patrol Stations of U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service in states of Washington, Idaho and Montana.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.U.C.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Conference teletypes from Los Angeles dated January 13 and January 15, 1944.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>In accordance with the reference teletypes arrangements were made with the District Directors of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, at Seattle and Spokane, Wash'gton, to place stop notices at the border points between the United States and Canada covered by their respective offices. It should be noted that the U. S. Immigration Service office at Spokane covers the border points in the states of Idaho and Montana.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN T</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
OFFICE OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Los Angeles 1-Butte 2-Seattle		31-1384-916 137 7 FEB 1 1944 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-15deg);">RECORDED</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1966			

A copy of this report is being furnished the Butte office in view of the fact that the stop notices herein cover border points in the states of Idaho and Montana.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 31 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Starks	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA 9 31 8-01 P

DIRECTOR

SACK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA
RECEIVED PHONE CALL FROM TOM CLARK OF THE DEPT, TODAY AND CLARK GAVE
HIM THE GO-AHEAD ON THE CASE. CARR STATES THAT HE PLANS TO PRESENT
CASE FOR RETURN BY GRAND JURY FEB. NINE. FURTHER THAT CLARK TOLD
HIM DEPT. INTERESTED IN PRESENTING MANN ACT FEATURE TO GRAND JURY AS
WELL AS CIVIL RIGHTS ANGLE. EXPECTED THAT MINNA WALLIS WILL APPEAR
BEFORE GRAND JURY WED. NEXT. CARR STATES SHOULD SHE PERJURE HERSELF
HE INTENDS TO CONTINUE CASE AGAINST HER ON THAT GROUND. FLORABEL
MUIR, NEWSPAPER WOMAN, ADVISED AGENT THAT SHE TALKED WITH BERRY OVER
WEEK END AT BEHEST OF JOHN J. IRWIN, BERRYS ATTORNEY. POINTED OUT
BERRYS ERRING WAYS IN BECOMING INTOXICATED IN PUBLIC, ETC., AND
BERRY HAS PROMISED TO BEHAVE HERSELF, MUIR CONTINUED THAT SHE HAS
TALKED BERRY OUT OF DESIRE TO GO TO MEXICO AND NOW PLANS ARE TO GET
BERRYS MOTHER AWAY ON A VACATION WHICH MAY ALLEVIATE BERRYS TROUBLES
AT HOME. ASCERTAINED THAT ITEM APPEARING IN HOLLYWOOD REPORTER LAST
WEEK INDICATING THAT DIRECTOR COMING OUT HERE ON INSTANT CASE WAS
BASED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED TO REPORTER BY HUSBAND OF FLORABEL
MUIR. HE IS EMPLOYED AT TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIOS IN PUBLICITY

DEPT. ARTICLE APPEARING IN DAILY VARIETY LAST WEEK CONTAINING

END PAGE ONE

See also Mr. N. L. L. L.

cc: Rosen
Cantwright

53 FEB 7 1964

WA FROM L 9 PAGE TWO

SIMILAR INFORMATION WAS BASED ON A STORY APPEARING IN LOCAL HERALD-
EXPRESS NEWSPAPER. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. SAME CONSISTING OF
INTERVIEWS WITH DOCTORS WHO TREATED BERRY IN MAY LAST YEAR AND
INTERVIEW WITH MINOR OFFICIALS BEVERLY HILLS COURT TO DETERMINE
WHAT THEY HEARD WHEN BERRY APPEARED THEREIN.

HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Rarick.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

COM WASHINGTON 20 AND LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 3 6-33 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC

SACK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. [REDACTED] WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC, KNOWS
CHAPLIN BUT NEVER REMEMBERS SEEING HIM WITH WOMAN IN HOTEL.
FRED CANNON, ELEVATOR OPERATOR, ADVISED HE REMEMBERED CHAP-
LIN, ON ONE OCCASION SOME TIME AGO, ENTER HOTEL WITH MAN DES-
CRIBED AS FORTYFIVE YEARS OLD, SIX FEET, ONE SEVENTYFIVE LBS.,
VERY SLIM AND GREY HAIR ON TEMPLE AND GIRL DESCRIBED AS ABOUT
TWENTYSIX YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET FIVE, ONE TWENTY LBS., [REDACTED]
AUBURN HAIR AND DRESSED IN BROWN STREET CLOTHES. ALL GOT OFF
ELEVATOR ON FLOOR ON CHAPLINS SUITE BUT UNABLE TO RECALL GIRL
OR MAN LEAVING HOTEL NOR APPROXIMATE DATE OF INCIDENT BUT
BELIEVES IT WAS BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND THREE AM. CANNON BELIEVES
HE MIGHT IDENTIFY PHOTO OF UNKNOWN MAN BUT IS DOUBTFUL OF GIRL.
CHARLES BYNO, BELLBOY, WALDORF TOWERS IN OCTOBER FORTYTWO NOT
AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW UNTIL FEBRUARY SEVEN. LA REQUESTED TO
FURNISH THIS OFFICE, AMSO, PHOTOS OF TIM DURANT AND JOAN [REDACTED]

BERRY TO EXHIBIT TO CANNON AND BYNO ON FEBRUARY SEVEN.

56 FEB 7 1944

CONROY

Transmitted to LOSA

RECORDED 31-6846-134
INDEXED 27 FEB 7 1944

cc: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1944

TELETYPE

167

WASH FROM LOSA 1 2 909 P

DIRECTOR

SACK, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS VICTIM,
WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CARR ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD INSTRUCTED GRAND JURY, WHICH IS
BEING CONTINUED BEYOND ITS REGULAR TERM BECAUSE OF THIS CASE, TO RETURN
TENTH INSTANT TO VOTE ON THIS MATTER. CARR SAID THE JURY MEMBERS
WERE READY TO VOTE TODAY BUT HE TOLD THEM IT WAS NECESSARY TO DRAW UP
INDICTMENT, ETC. SYLVESTER MYER, ATTORNEY FROM THE DEPARTMENT, ARRIVED
TODAY. AGENTS ON INSTRUCTIONS OF CARR, CONFERRED WITH HIM THIS AFTER-
NOON AND MYER PLANS TO READ DATA DEVELOPED TO DATE TOMORROW. MYER
INDICATED HE PLANS TO BE HERE ABOUT A WEEK AND AGENTS WERE IN ON CON-
FERENCE WITH MYER AND USA WHEREIN STATUTES UNDER WHICH INDICTMENT
COULD BE DRAWN, WERE DISCUSSED. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THEY PLAN TO
INCLUDE THE MAIN ACT VIOLATION. NEW YORK REQUESTED BY LETTER TODAY TO
INTERVIEW KATHARINE MARLOWE. SHE IS A FORMER MOVIE ASPIRANT WHO WAS

END PAGE 1

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

RECEIVED
INDEXED
29

31-62476-14
FEB 4 1944

62 FEB 17 1944

4-13-35 8-7

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PAGE INVOLVED IN LIONEL ATWILL SCANDAL WHEREIN HE AND OTHERS, CLUDING ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ EUGENE ~~XXXX~~ FRENKE, WERE CHARGED WITH CONTRI- BUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF MINOR GIRLS BY LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE SOME MONTHS AGO. THIS CHARGE WAS NOT SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED BUT ATWILL WAS CONVICTED OF PERJURY AND HAS SINCE BEEN RELEASED FROM THE PROBATION SENTENCE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ WHICH HE RECEIVED. CECIL COAN, FORMER SECRETARY OF DURANT AT UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS, IN FURNISHING INFORMATION CONCERNING DURANT, WALLIS, AND DUNHAM, ALSO BROUGHT MARLOWE ~~XXXX~~ INTO THE PICTURE. HE STATED THAT DURANT PAID HER FARE TO TEXAS ~~XXXX~~ IN JUNE, LAST AND ~~XXXXXX~~ THAT AFTER SHE REACHED TEXAS SHE CALLED HIM FROM THERE AND THEN WENT ON TO NEW YORK. IT WAS SHORTLY THEREAFTER THAT A SOLDIER FROM CAMP HULAN, TEXAS, CAME TO HOLLYWOOD ANNOUNCING THAT HE WAS THE FATHER OF BERRYS CHILD. IN DISCUSSING THIS ~~XXXX~~ CIRCUMSTANCE WITH CARR HE REQUESTED THAT MARLOW BE INTERVIEWED AS IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SHE WAS SENT TO TEXAS TO OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF SUCH AN INDIVIDUAL TO MAKE A FALSE CLAIM

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ HOOD

cc: *Reese*
Cartwright



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles, 13, California
 February 4, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Reference is made to the teletype from the New York City Field Division dated February 3, 1944, requesting photographs of TIM DURANT and JOAN HERRY to exhibit to witnesses in New York City. There are being enclosed for the New York City Office and for the Bureau a set of photographs which are described as follows:

No. 1 — Photograph of TIM DURANT (on the left) and CHARLES CHAPLIN; said photograph taken at the Stork Club, New York City, about October, 1942. This photograph was obtained from the offices of the Los Angeles Examiner through SID HUGHES, a reporter. It is to be noted that from the information available at the newspaper offices, this photograph was probably taken at the time CHAPLIN and DURANT were in New York City in the fall of 1942. It had been sent out to the Los Angeles Examiner from the Publicity Department of the Stork Club.

No. 2 — Photograph of JOAN HERRY; said photograph obtained during investigation of instant case by the Los Angeles Office from a confidential source.

No. 3 — Photograph of TIM DURANT (on the left) and CHARLES CHAPLIN; this photograph obtained from [redacted] Hollywood, California, who has been a source of information in this case. Copies of instant photograph were prepared in the Los Angeles Office. *etc*

No. 4 — Photograph of TIM DURANT shown with his arms around an unknown girl. These two occupy the center of the picture. An unknown man is at the left and an unknown woman at the right. This photograph was also obtained [redacted] and copies made in the Los Angeles Office. *etc*

DEFERRED RECORDING

In the enclosures to the Bureau, it will be noted that there is no photograph of JOAN HERRY inasmuch as the Bureau has previously been furnished with copies of photographs of her.



62 FEB 10 1944
 Enclosures (3) AMSD
 New York City
 with enclosures (4) AMSD

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
 SAC

32 FEB 7 1944

131-68496-141



No. 1

TIM DURANT is described as:

Age	44 (born in Waterbury, Conn.)
Height	6'2"
Weight	175 lbs.
Hair	Gray, thick and wavy
Eyes	Bluish green
Features	Sharp
Nose	Roman
Build	Thin
Address	13151 1/2 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif.

CHARLES CHAPLIN is described as:

Age	55
Nativity	England
Nationality	English
Height	5'5"
Weight	145 lbs.
Hair	Gray, thick and wavy
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Mannerisms	Talks with hands all of the time
Extraction	Jewish
Peculiarities	Uses precise diction with a slight accent in his speech

31-68496-141



TIN DURANT:

Age 44
Height 6'2"
Weight 175 lbs.
Hair Gray, thick, wavy
Eyes Bluish green
Features Sharp
Nose Roman
Build Thin

CHARLES CHAPLIN:

Age	35	Eyes	Blue
Nativity	England	Complexion	Fair
Height	5'5"	Extraction	Jewish
Weight	145 lbs.	Mannerisms	Talks with hands all the time
Hair	Gray, thick, wavy		

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

2 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBHQ 31-68496-142

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEB 7 1944

TELETYPE

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 6 AND LOS ANGELES FROM NEW YORK 2 7 6-10
DIRECTOR AND SAC

QUIZ. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.
FRED J. CANNON, ELEVATOR OPERATOR, WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, ADVISED HE
FEELS QUITE POSITIVE JOAN BERRY AND TIM DURANT WERE PERSONS WITH
CHAPLIN WHEN HE ENTERED HOTEL BETWEEN ONE AND TWO A. M. ONE MORNING ABOUT
TWO MONTHS BEFORE CHRISTMAS NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY TWO. STATES
COULD NOT BE ABSOLUTELY POSITIVE UNLESS HE SAW BERRY AND DURANT
IN PERSON. HAS RECOLLECTION OF DURANT LEAVING HOTEL SHORTLY AFTER
ENTERING, CHAPLIN AND BERRY LEAVING SOMETIME THEREAFTER AND CHAPLIN
RETURNING TO HOTEL ALONE ABOUT FIVE A. M. REMEMBERS BERRY HESITATING
BEFORE ENTERING ELEVATOR AND CHAPLIN MAKING REMARK SIMILAR TO QUOTE,
WE WONT BE LONG DARLING, UNQUOTE. CHARLES BYNO, BELLBOY, REMEMBERS
DURANT BUT NO IDENTIFICATION ON BERRY. JACK HOUTENBRINK, ASSISTANT
MANAGER AND NICHOLAS RACY, DESK CLERK, INTERVIEWED NEGATIVE RESULTS.
EFFORTS BEING MADE LOCATE KAY MARLOWE, NEW YORK CITY.

CONROY

END

END

NY R 6 WA
62 FEB 17 1944
NY R 2 RELAY FOR LOSA

RECORDED

INDEXED

cc Rosen

Carlin

31-68496-142

FEB

1944

SIX

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Tele. Room
Mr. Carson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin; TCC:EB:JBT; 31-12-118

DATE: February 12, 1944

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of January 26, 1944, to the Attorney General in the above matter.

A representative of the Criminal Division is at present in Hollywood assisting Mr. Carr, United States Attorney, in the presentation of this case to the Grand Jury and it is hoped that the Grand Jury proceedings may be completed in the near future.

RECORDED
INDEXED
FILED

RECORDED

EX-11

31-68496-144

21 FEB 9 1944

62 FEB 18 1944

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 10, 1944

JCC:lg

Call: 8:40 P. M.

9:05 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

You will recall that Supervisor H. B. Lawrence called me at 8:30 P. M. and stated that a reporter on the Washington Post named Stosoffler had told him en route home on the bus that Chaplin had died suddenly. He advised that the City Editor had received a flash to that effect just as he was leaving the office. This would have been shortly after 7:00 P. M.

In an effort to determine whether the reporter's news was accurate or whether he had been confused by the news of the indictment, I called SAC Hood of the Los Angeles Office, who said he would discreetly determine if this report had any foundation. Hood called back and stated an informant had been contacted who had seen Chaplin not more than one hour and twenty minutes previously, about 7:30 P. M. EWT and he was very much alive.

Hood mentioned that the early papers in Los Angeles were carrying front page headline stories on the case and that the Los Angeles "Herald" released an extra.

Respectfully,

J. D. O'Connell
J. D. O'Connell

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gahm
Miss Gandy



EX-50

RECORDED
& INDEXED

131-68496-145
FEB 11 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
February 1, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

I am enclosing a clipping taken from a magazine called "Script," said issue dated January 8, 1944, Beverly Hills, California, and edited and published by FLORENCE WAGNER. She is the widow of BOB WAGNER, who died about a year ago and who, it is understood, initiated this publication.

FLORENCE WUIR, who has previously been mentioned in this matter, advised Agents of this office on January 27, 1944, that FLORENCE WAGNER's son, LES WAGNER, is one of the editors of the newspaper "Los Angeles Daily News." Several weeks ago, WUIR stated, LES WAGNER talked with United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR about this case. While she did not know the purport of the conversation, WUIR pointed out that FLORENCE WAGNER is a good friend of CHAPLIN'S. It has also been reported that WAGNER and CHAPLIN have mutual interests in Communism. It was WUIR'S thought that probably LES WAGNER was trying to put pressure on CARR to lay off his pressing prosecution of CHAPLIN and his friends.

As you can see, the clipping enclosed deals with FLORENCE WAGNER'S impressions of Christmas at the CHAPLIN'S.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

Encl-1

LCM
31-5301



62 FEB 17 1944

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

J. C.

"Script"
January 8, 1944

NEXT morning at eleven o'clock, Charlie Chaplin and Oona celebrated with a family breakfast and a tree, and besides relatives, those who had champagne with turkey were the King Vidors, the Alf Rerves, Minna Wallis and Ye Real Ed. Charles, Jr., in from Camp Hahn, and Sidney were there—the former having done seven camp shows the previous week, and routine training besides. Young Sidney said it always used to bother him a lot to think of Santa Claus sliding around in a little sleigh. "I know he had to tour the world and I never could figure out where he packed all those

resents. I was always afraid that I would be the fellow left out."

Little Spencer Dryden, five and a half years old, named for his father, who is Charlie's half brother, read the whole of "The Night Before Christmas" aloud, at first timidly whispering the lines, but when the family circle laughed at his careful pronunciation of a very long word, he apparently concluded that the story was going over big and, like a true entertainer, he thereafter forgot himself and declaimed the rest of the piece in a firm, clear, clipped English that could be heard all over the house. A truly remarkable performance for one of his years.

Oona's tree present was a topaz finger ring; hers to Charlie was Edward Sterling's "Old Drury Lane" in two rare old volumes. When Charles, Jr. got a fountain pen and pencil he threw his arms around his father's shoulders. "Just what a soldier needs," he said. "Oh, but that isn't your real present," said his father.

After the tree, Charlie played request numbers on the accordion and then, upon requests also, read several scenes from his philosophical, poetical and very funny "Bluebeard," the manuscript of which is now complete—and all typed by Oona.

Incidentally, whenever Charlie is telling a story or something and can't think of a name or a place or a date, he looks toward Oona, and invariably she comes up with the answer. There's a smart little gal, and one who is really interested in and enjoys Charlie's work. Her dressing-table mirror is lined with snapshots of him, and apparently, at last, there is happiness in that house. Certainly sharing Christmas with them was a rich and beautiful experience for all who were there.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON 11 AND LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 9 7-12 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC

QUIZ. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL. WSTA VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.
KATHERINE MARLOWE INTERVIEWED THIS DATE ROYALTON HOTEL, NYC. ADVISED
MARRIED DR. JOHN D. SHAUGHNESSY MD IN LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, OCTOBER EIGHT-
EEN OR NINETEEN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. DENIED KNOWING CHAPLIN OR
BERRY. INTRODUCED TO DURANT BY ENGINE FRENKE AT GENERAL SERVICE STUDIOS
ABOUT FEBRUARY NINETEEN FORTYTHREE WHEN SHE WAS INTERVIEWED ABOUT PART
IN QUOTE RUSSIAN GIRL UNQUOTE. TALKED TO DURANT FOUR OR FIVE TIMES
THEREAFTER ABOUT PICTURE BUT ALWAYS EITHER AT STUDIO OR ON TELEPHONE.
DENIES EVER BEING OUT WITH HIM SOCIALLY. ADMITS BEING IN SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS FOR TWO WEEKS IN JUNE NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, VISITING MOTHER.
BOTH STAYED AT PLAZA HOTEL. DENIES KNOWING FRED STEINHAUSER AND DENIES
ANYONE APPROACHING HER IN ANY WAY TO HELP CHAPLIN OUT OF PRESENT DIFF-
ICULTIES WITH BERRY OR DOING ANYTHING ALONG THESE LINES ON OWN
VOLITION OR CONTACTING ANY MEMBER ARMED FORCES WHILE IN TEXAS.

31-68196-
cc Rosen
CONROY
Cartwright

HOLD PLS

62 FEB 7 1944

519
method to Los Angeles

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 10 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 11 TO 440 P

DIRECTOR

QUIZ. CHARLES CHAPLIN, ETAL, JOAN BARRY, VICTIM, WSTA, VIOLATION
CIVIL RIGHTS. U. S. GRAND JURY AT LOS ANGELES TODAY RETURNED FOUR
INDICTMENTS IN INSTANT CASE AS FOLLOWS: MANH ACT INDICTMENT. VIOLA-
TION OF SECTION THREE NINE EIGHT, TITLE EIGHTEEN, U. S. C. CHARGES THAT
CHAPLIN ON OR ABOUT OCT. FIVE, FORTY TWO, CAUSED BARRY TO BE TRANS-
PORTED FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK WITH THE INTENT THAT SHE ENGAGE
IN ILLICIT SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH HIM. SECOND COUNT. ON OR ABOUT
OCT. TWENTY SIX, FORTY TWO, CAUSED HER TO BE TRANSPORTED FROM NEW
YORK TO LOS ANGELES FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. CIVIL LIBERTIES. INDICT-
MENT DRAWN UP AS VIOLATION OF SECTION FIFTY ONE, TITLE EIGHTEEN,
CHARGES THAT ON OR ABOUT DEC. THIRTY, FORTY TWO, AND CONTINUOUSLY
THEREAFTER UP TO THE TIME OF THE RETURN OF THIS INDICTMENT CHAPLIN,
ARDEN, ~~WHITE~~ AND WHITE CONSPIRED, ETC. TO INJURE, OPPRESS, AND
THREATEN JOAN BARRY IN THE FREE EXERCISE AND ENJOYMENT OF HER RIGHTS,
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, TO WIT: THE PLAN OF CONSPIRACY WAS THAT
SHE HAVING BEEN ARRESTED JAN. ONE, FORTY THREE, AND CHARGED WITH
VAGRANCY, THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS ARRANGED WITH ~~WHITE~~ CAPTAIN
WHITE TO CALL ON ~~JUDGE~~ JUDGE GRIFFIN BEFORE THE ARRAIGNMENT FOR
THE PURPOSE OF ARRANGING A METHOD WHEREBY SHE WOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FURTHER, A PART OF THE PLAN AND PURPOSE WAS
THAT ~~WHITE~~ WHITE WOULD INFORM JUDGE GRIFFIN, NAMELY, THAT CHAPLIN

RECORDED

INDEXED

31-48446-11

37-18178-1

57 FEB 9 1944

PAGE 2

WOULD FURNISH THE TRANSPORTATION FOR BARRY OUT OF CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK CITY, FURTHER, PART OF THE SAID CONSPIRACY WAS THAT DEFENDANT DID WRONGFULLY AND WILFULLY INFLUENCE AND INDUCE THE JUDGE TO IMPOSE ON BARRY A SENTENCE EXCLUDING HER FROM CALIFORNIA. THIRD INDICTMENT. VIOLATION OF SECTION FIFTY TWO, TITLE EIGHTEEN, CHARGES THAT FROM THE FIRST TO THE FIFTH OF JANUARY, FORTY THREE, GRIFFIN AND WHITE CAUSED BARRY TO BE DEPRIVED OF HER RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, TO WIT: ONE. THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE NOT TO BE DENIED LIBERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW, EQUAL PROTECTION ^{UNDER THE} LAWS, ETC., ALL OF WHICH WERE ^{SECURED} TO HER BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, TO WIT: WHEN BARRY WAS ARRESTED ON JANUARY ONE, FORTY THREE, CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY, WHITE ON JANUARY TWO VISITED GRIFFIN AND REQUESTED GRIFFIN TO IMPOSE A SENTENCE EXCLUDING BARRY FROM CALIF. THIS WAS TO CARRY OUT CHAPLIN'S PLAN TO KEEP HER AWAY. THEN IT IS CHARGED THAT GRIFFIN INDUCED BARRY TO PLEAD GUILTY. WHITE ON JAN. FIVE INDUCED BARRY TO GET ON THE TRAIN AND GO TO NEW YORK AND STAY OUT OF THE STATE. IT ~~THE~~ ALSO STATES THAT CHAPLIN AND ARDEN WEL KNEW ABOUT THE ABOVE FACTS AND DID AID AND ABET THIS ACTION ON THE PART OF GRIFFIN AND WHITE. FOURTH INDICTMENT. CHARGES VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, U. S. C., SECTION EIGHTY EIGHT. THIS INDICTMENT CHARGES A CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE SECTION FIFTY TWO JUST MENTIONED. THIS STATES THAT PRIOR TO DECEMBER THIRTY, FORTY TWO, AND AT ALL TIMES MENTIONED HEREIN, NAMELY, UP TO THE TIME THE INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED, WHITE, GRIFFIN, WARPLE, JESSIE RENO, TOGETHER WITH ~~THE~~ CHAPLIN, DURANT, WHITE,

END PAGE 2

PAGE 3

GRIFFIN AND ARDEN, CONSPIRED ETC. TOGETHER WITH MARPLE AND RENO TO VIOLATE SECTION FIFTY TWO OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, U. S. C. THIS INDICTMENT SETS FORTH A PLAN AND ~~CONSPIRACY~~ CONSPIRACY IN DETAIL. IT ALSO SETS FORTH TWENTY TWO OVERT ACTS THAT WERE COMMITTED.

HOOD

PLS ACK

cc: Rosen
Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741 A.M.**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/12/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4 3/2	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE BRISKE, with aliases, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRED CANNON, Waldorf Astoria Hotel believes HENRY and DEBART were persons accompanying CHAPLIN in Hotel about 2 months before Christmas 1942; cannot be absolutely positive until seeing them in person. CHARLES BYNO remembers DEBART with CHAPLIN but no recollection of HENRY. JOHN KATLACREY, JACK BOUTENWINE and NICHOLAS RACK interviewed with negative results. KATHERINE MARLOWE states she was only associated with DEBART in business way; never socially; denies knowing CHAPLIN or HENRY; denies anyone approaching her to help CHAPLIN out of present difficulties or doing anything along these lines on own volition.

- END -

REFERENCE:

Los Angeles letter to New York Field Division dated February 2, 1944.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK CITY

This is a joint report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. *b7c*

FRED J. CANNON, elevator operator in the Waldorf Astoria Towers whose home address is 310 East 50th Street, New York City, advised that he was the elevator operator in the Towers during the month of October 1942. Upon interview he stated he remembered CHARLES CHAPLIN on one occasion some time ago entered the Towers with a man described as about 45

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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	33 FEB 15 1944
	EX-51
COPIES DESTROYED <i>SIX</i>	

FEB 18 1944

338 JUL 10 1966

NY 31-4741

years of age, about 6 feet, weight about 175 pounds, very slim and having gray hair at the temples. He stated that CHAPLIN and this man previously described were accompanied by a girl described as about 26 years of age, about 5'5", weight about 120 pounds, having Auburn hair and dressed in brown street clothes. He stated that all of these people got off the elevator on the floor on which CHAPLIN's suite was located, but CANNON was unable to recall either the unknown man or the girl leaving the hotel. CANNON stated that he thought he might be able to identify a photograph of the man but he was somewhat doubtful about the girl.

A second interview was had with CANNON 4 days later after the New York Office had received photographs of HENRY and TIM DURANT, and at this time CANNON stated that he had thought the matter over and had remembered a little more of the details of the visit to the Towers by CHAPLIN. He stated that it was now his recollection that the tall, thin man had left the hotel shortly after entering with CHAPLIN and the girl. He further stated that it was now his recollection that CHAPLIN and the girl left the hotel together sometime after the unknown man had left the hotel and that CHAPLIN had returned to the hotel alone about 5:00 a.m. He stated that he thought this occurred about 2 months prior to Christmas of 1942, and that he would approximate the time of the 2 entering the hotel at between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m.

Upon being shown photographs of TIM DURANT and JOAN HENRY, CANNON stated that he felt reasonably sure that DURANT and HENRY were the persons who entered the hotel with CHAPLIN, although he could not be absolutely positive until he saw them in person. He stated that he remembered HENRY hesitated a moment or so before entering the elevator and CHAPLIN made a remark similar to "we won't be long darling". CANNON stated that he also remembered HENRY used the mirror which was in the elevator while en route to the floor on which CHAPLIN had his suite. CANNON stated that he did not remember now the exact floor on which CHAPLIN's suite was located but he definitely remembered that all three had gotten off at a floor which was somewhere between the 30th and 40th floors. He further stated that his present recollection was that HENRY was dressed in brown street clothes with a Peter Pan hat, and that he felt quite positive that if he saw this girl again in person, dressed in the same clothes, that he would remember her.

CHARLES BYRO, bellboy in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel whose home address is 254 East 49th Street, New York City, advised that he was a bellboy in the Waldorf Astoria Towers in October 1942. He stated that he remembered CHAPLIN's visit to the hotel about October 1942 but he never remembered seeing any girl with him. Upon being shown a photograph of JOAN HENRY and TIM DURANT,

NY 31-672

BYRD immediately identified the photograph of DURANT as being the man who lived with CHAPLIN in the Towers, but he failed to effect an identification of HENRY. He stated that as far as he knew he never remembered seeing HENRY anywhere in the Waldorf Astoria Towers.

JOHN KATHACHNY, night manager of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, advised that he knew CHAPLIN very well but he never remembered seeing CHAPLIN in the company of any woman in the Hotel.

JACK HOUTENBERG, assistant manager in the Waldorf Astoria Towers and NICHOLAS RACE, a desk clerk in the Towers, both advised that they were in the Towers in October 1942 and although they remembered CHAPLIN, they never remembered seeing him in the presence of any girl.

Inquiry was made at the Hotel Hamilton in New York City, which inquiry revealed that KATHERINE MARLOWE had checked in the hotel on December 11, 1943, and had checked out on January 1, 1944. She registered from Los Angeles, California. The desk clerk on duty stated that MISS MARLOWE, which he understood was her stage name, and her husband had left the hotel, stating that they were moving to an apartment in Forest Hills, Long Island, and did not leave a forwarding address.

CHARLES ABRAMSON, Room 613, Royalton Hotel, located at 44 West 44th Street, New York City, was contacted by Agents and was told that the agents had been told that he was a man who knew the whereabouts of most Hollywood actors and actresses in New York City, and he was requested to furnish the agents with the address of MISS KATHERINE MARLOWE. ABRAMSON stated that MARLOWE was presently living in the Royalton Hotel and that he would rather call MISS MARLOWE on the phone and have her come down to his apartment to be interviewed privately by the agents rather than have the agents solicit her, inasmuch as several members of the desk force in the hotel had seen the agents with him. ABRAMSON thereupon called MISS MARLOWE on the phone and she came down to Room 613. At this time ABRAMSON introduced the agents to MISS MARLOWE and then left the hotel.

KATHERINE MARLOWE advised that she was now married to DR. JOHN O'SHAUGHNESSY, having married him in Las Vegas, Nevada on either October 18 or 19, 1943. MARLOWE denied knowing either CHAPLIN or HENRY but stated that she will be glad to assist agents in any way possible in conducting the present investigation.

MISS MARLOWE stated that she met TIM DURANT during the first part of February 1943 when she had gone to the General Service Studios and contacted

NY 31-4742

EUGENE FREENE about a role in one of his pictures. She stated that FREENE had introduced her to DURANT for the purpose of interviewing her concerning a role in "Three Girls from Leningrad". MARLOWE advised that she had met EUGENE FREENE and his wife ANNA STEIN, at LIONEL ATWILL's home about 2 years ago. At this point she stated that she presumed that the agents knew that she had been involved in the LIONEL ATWILL case some time ago in Hollywood, but she insisted that the allegations made about her during the trial of this case were absolutely false. She stated that she knew ATWILL but had never attended any parties at ATWILL's home along the lines described in the ATWILL trial.

MARLOWE stated she had been to the General Service Studios on several occasions to discuss her role in the forthcoming picture and had talked to TIM DURANT on the telephone several times about the picture, but she emphatically denied that she had ever been out with DURANT socially.

b7c
[REDACTED]

MARLOWE advised that she went to San Antonio, Texas to visit her mother in June 1943 and she and her mother had lived at the Plaza Hotel for about 2 weeks. She stated that when she left San Antonio she immediately went back to Hollywood and that she was positive she had not discussed any matter with either FREENE or DURANT over the telephone while in San Antonio, Texas. She denied knowing anyone by the name of FRED STRIDHAUGER. Shortly after being asked this question and in a discussion of the CHAPLIN case MARLOWE told the agents about a Jewish soldier who had claimed to be the father of JOAN HENRY's child. She stated that she had read about the incident in one of the Los Angeles newspapers. She stated that absolutely no one had ever approached her in any way to help CHAPLIN out of his present difficulties with HENRY and she denied doing anything along these lines on her own volition. She stated that while she was in the State of Texas in June 1943 she had not contacted anyone of the armed forces. At this point MARLOWE seemed to try to impress the agents with the idea that she was thoroughly in sympathy with JOAN HENRY in her paternity suit against CHAPLIN, and she stated that she would be glad to cooperate with the Bureau in any way during the course of the investigation.

During the course of the interview MARLOWE stated, as a matter of rumor, that she had heard that CHAPLIN was taking some kind of shots in order to attempt to change his blood type. She also stated that she had heard from

NY 11-74

various sources around Hollywood that CONA O'NEIL had an abortion performed on her on the day she married CHAPLIN and that she had had considerable trouble with this abortion for a period of 2 months thereafter. MARIONNE also stated the Jewish people in Hollywood were against CHAPLIN due to the fact that he has denied being of Jewish extraction and claims to be pure English.

MARIONNE stated that she would hesitate to say anything against DURANT or FREEMAN due to the fact that she was very anxious to make a picture for General Service Studios. She stated that she would have had one of the leads in "Three Girls from Leningrad" had it not been for the fact that she had been bitten by a German police dog at the home of MRS. DURANT, shortly before the picture went into production. She stated that as a result of this she was unable to wear the costumes which she would have had to wear in the picture.

MRS. MARIONNE stated that she expects to stay in New York until June of this year, at which time she expects to return to Hollywood unless she is able to get some part in a New York stage show. She stated that she is presently taking a course in drama at one of the drama schools located in New York City.

In the event the Los Angeles Field Division has any facts to substantiate any of the things which MRS. KATHERINE MARIONNE has denied, she will be reinterviewed if the Los Angeles Office deems it advisable.

REVERSED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 January 17, 1944

Director, FBI

**RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
 MARY LOUISE GRIFFIN, was. - Victim;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.**

Dear Sir:

In connection with the instant investigation, FLORANCE MUIR, a reporter for the Los Angeles "Daily News," has been interviewed. She is a close friend of HEEDA HOPPER, columnist, and in accordance with the policy of the McCormick papers, is apparently interested in getting something on leading Hollywood figures. She informed the Special Agents in the case that the local United States Attorney, CHARLES CARR, was playing politics in connection with this case, advising that there are two political factions in Beverly Hills - one headed by the Mayor, and Judge CHARLES GRIFFIN is a member of this faction. The Postmaster there reportedly heads the other faction. She advised that CARR had gone to Judge PAUL J. MCCORMICK, senior judge here, to see if he could make an official statement to the papers on the case, but MCCORMICK would not permit him to do so. She pointed out that every local newspaper has been high-pressuring CARR for information in connection with the case.

In connection with politics, she advised that on January 10, 1944, CARR stated that ROBERT MANNAN, former member of the Beverly Hills Police Department, contacted the United States Attorney and furnished information concerning the internal situation in the Beverly Hills police organization. On January 11, MANNAN advised one of the Agents that the Police Department was being prominently mentioned in the newspapers because they are at odds with the Chief of Police, and he and other members of the department had furnished letters which were presented to the city council. These letters were reportedly collected by SAM BAHN, an attorney in Beverly Hills, and allegedly they contained information which was derogatory to Chief of Police C. H. ANDERSON. Local newspapers carried stories last fall which reflected that certain members of the department were trying to get rid of ANDERSON, but the matter later was healed as far as any actual dismissals were concerned. It is possible that in the future these letters will be available to this office, but it is doubtful if they will contain any information of value with reference to this, the CHAPLIN case. If they are available in the future and are of any interest to this or any other case over which this Bureau has jurisdiction, the Bureau will be advised.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
 SAC



REH:LOH

On 15

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Gandy _____

62-68975-19
 62-115485-21

137-67496-15

FEB 10 1944

RFC:DC:WH

RECORDED

62-150
February 3, 1944
SAC, Los Angeles

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

lma
7 us
lit

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
MARY LOUISE GRINGLE, was., VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to your letter of January 17, 1944, in the above-captioned matter which sets out information received from Florabel Hair and Robert Mannah concerning the activities of United States Attorney Charles Carr.

It is desired that additional information in this connection be discreetly developed and that any information indicating significant political maneuvering engaged in by United States Attorney Carr in this matter or otherwise be immediately available to the Bureau.

62-150-89-19

RECORDED
FILED IN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB - 8 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

EX-105 FEB 23 1944

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1944
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 15 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA 13

15

8-28 P

DIRECTOR

MILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, MARY LOUISE GRIZZLE, WAS WSTA,
CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. RESULTS OF BLOOD TESTS TODAY ON CHAPLIN
AND BERRY'S CHILD DEFINITELY ELIMINATED CHAPLIN AS BEING THE FATHER
OF THE CHILD, THIS CONCLUSION UNANIMOUS ON THE PART OF THREE DOCTORS
WHO EXAMINED THE BLOOD. EXPECTED THAT CIVIL SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN ON
BEHALF OF BERRY'S CHILD WILL BE DISMISSED TOMORROW. BY AGREEMENT OF
ATTORNEYS FOR CHAPLIN AND BERRY THIS MATTER NOT BEING GIVEN PUBLICITY
UNTIL TOMORROW.

HOOD

RECORDED

37 FEB 1944

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Cartwright

FEB 14 1944

TELEMETRY

DIRECTOR

MILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS,
VICTIM, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. SUBJECTS
CHAPLIN, ARDEN, DURANT, MARPLE, AND WHITE SURRENDERED TO U S MARSHAL
HERE TODAY. EXPECTED THAT RENO AND GRIFFIN WILL DO SAME NEXT DAY,
OR SO. FINGERPRINTS OF CHAPLIN, ARDEN AND DURANT WITH OTHERS AMSD
TO BUREAU THIS DATE WITH REQUEST THAT THOSE OF FIRST THREE NAMED BE
SEARCHED AGAINST CRIMINAL RECORDS IN ENGLAND AND THOSE OF ARDEN
AGAINST CRIMINAL FILES IN PANAMA IN ADDITION TO SEARCH THROUGH THE
BUREAUS FILES. STORY RUNNING IN LOCAL PAPERS THAT CHAPLIN REFUSED
TO BE FINGERPRINTED. THIS IS NOT TRUE. HE DID OBJECT TO BEING PHOTO-
GRAPHED WHILE FINGERPRINTED BUT LATER RESCINDED THIS OBJECTION.
BLOOD SAMPLES OF BARRY S BABY AND CHAPLIN BEING TAKEN TOMORROW
MORNING AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. THIS OF COURSE IN CONNECTION WITH
CIVIL SUIT PENDING AGAINST CHAPLIN. EXPECTED THAT REPORT ON THE
BLOOD TESTS WILL BE SUBMITTED BY THE THREE DOCTORS FOLLOWING DAY

57^c ^{Penn}
Cartridge Case - Submitted to Army

HDOI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 1

16

10-30 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

MILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. SINCE RESULTS OF BLOOD TESTS OF CHAPLIN AND BERRYS CHILD WERE PUBLICIZED LATE LAST NIGHT AND ALL DAY TODAY IN LOCAL PAPERS ATTORNEYS FOR THE TWO PARTIES IN THE CIVIL SUIT HAVE BEEN QUOTED FREQUENTLY IN LOCAL PAPERS. THIS MORNING ATTORNEYS FOR CHAPLIN IMPLIED THAT RESULTS OF BLOOD TESTS BENEFITED PENDING SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT AGAINST CHAPLIN ET AL. USA CARR ISSUED A STATEMENT AROUND NOON TODAY WHICH INCLUDED STATEMENT QUOTE THE OPINIONS REPORTED BY THE PRESS CONCERNING THE PARENTAGE OF MISS BERRYS CHILD, EVEN IF CONCLUSIVE, ARE MATTERS CONCERNING CIVIL ACTION AND ARE NOT INVOLVED IN A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT UNQUOTE. CARR GAVE NO FURTHER STATEMENT TO NEWSPAPERS INDICATING ANY ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD PROBING INTO THE RESULTS OF THE BLOOD TESTS. FURTHER, CARR WAS QUOTED AT LENGTH WITH REFERENCE TO CITATIONS HAND-ED DOWN BY CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT CHALLENGING CONCLUSIVENESS OF SIMILAR BLOOD TESTS. HOWEVER IRWIN, BERRYS ATTORNEY UP TO THIS POINT, CONFIDENTIALLY ASKED FLORABEL MUIR AND ANOTHER REPORTER FRIEND OF HIS TO CHECK ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT ONES BLOOD TYPE BE CHANGED BY THE INJECTION OF SOME CHEMICAL. FLORABEL MUIR BROKE THE STORY THIS AFTERNOON TO THE EFFECT THAT IRWIN WAS REFUSING TO

END PAGE ONE
FEB 23 1944

WA FROM L 1 PAGE TWO

SIGN THE DISMISSAL OF HIS CIVIL SUIT ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE BLOOD TESTS WERE NOT ACCURATE AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER. WHEN REPORTERS QUESTIONED IRWIN ON THIS MATTER, HE DENIED EVER MAKING SUCH A STATEMENT. USA CARR ADVISED THAT HE IS NOT INSTRUCTED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF BLOOD TESTS AND THIS OFFICE IS OF COURSE AWARE THAT NONE IS PENDING. CARR, IN COMMENTING ON FRONT-PAGE PUBLICITY WHICH THIS CASE IS RECEIVING TODAY, STATES THAT HE IS THROUGH GIVING STATEMENTS TO THE NEWSPAPER BECAUSE OF THE MISINTERPRETATIONS WHICH THEY PLACE ON ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE OR STATEMENTS MADE. IRWIN ADVISED LATE TONIGHT THAT HE IS SEEING BERRY AND HER MOTHER AND HOPES TO GET A LETTER RELEASING HIM FROM REPRESENTATION OF BERRY AND THAT HE IS GOING TO SUGGEST THAT THEY SEE OTHER COUNSEL CONCERNING POSSIBLE FUTURE CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN. THIS HE PLANS TO HAVE PRINTED IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS TOMORROW IN ORDER TO DEFINITELY CLEAR HIMSELF OF ANY SUSPICION THAT HE HAS BEEN BOUGHT OFF IN INSTANT CASE. AGENTS HAVE TALKED WITH VICTIM BERRY YESTERDAY AND TODAY AND SHE IS HOLDING UP WELL. TALKS OF GOING ON A BUDGET, LOOKING FOR A JOB IN ORDER TO SUPPORT HER CHILD. APPEARS TO BE HAPPY THAT THE BLOOD TESTS ARE OVER. CARR SAID TODAY THAT HIS PRESENT PLANS ARE TO ASK FOR AN EARLY TRIAL OF THE MAIN ACT VIOLATION AGAINST CHAPLIN.

HOOD

PLS ACK NOW

cc: Rosen
Cartwright

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: 2/10/44

FROM : Mr. Rosen

Call 6:10 PM

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
 Louise Gribble, was., Victim
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT - CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER

SAC Hood called at this time from Los Angeles and advised that four indictments were returned in this case this afternoon at 2:55 PM, as follows:

Chaplin was indicted under the Mann Act on two counts, Section 308, Title 18, one for transporting victim to New York and the second count for transporting her from New York back to Los Angeles.

Chaplin, Arden and Officer White were indicted under Section 51, Title 18, for conspiracy to deprive victim of her civil rights and having her arrested for vagrancy and put out of town.

Judge Griffin and Officer White were indicted under Section 52, Title 18, for depriving victim Gribble of her civil rights.

Judge Griffin, Officer Harple, Matron Reno, Tim Durant, Arden, Officer White and Chaplin were indicted on general conspiracy charges under Section 88, Title 18.

Hood advised that United States Attorney Carr gave this information to the press.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

RECORDED

EX-1

32 FEB 22 1944

56 FEB 24 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

REPORT MADE AT

DETROIT FILE NO. 31-5709

REPORT MADE AT

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DATE WHEN MADE

2/16/44

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

1/6;2/12/44

REPORT MADE BY

[REDACTED] B7C

104

TITLE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
MARY LOUISE CHAPLIN, with aliases - VICTIM

CHARACTER OF CASE

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Verification and tickets of trip of Victim and mother from Chicago to New York City secured. Verification and tickets of trip of CHAPLIN from Chicago to New York City secured. Memorandum of change of route of return trip of CHAPLIN and extra fare ticket numbers secured. Tickets identified, secured, and forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division.

REFERENCE:

Report of [REDACTED] dated December 9, 1943, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Letter from the Los Angeles Field Division to the Detroit Field Division, dated February 7, 1944.

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan:

DEFERRED RECORDING

MANUEL C. DeBUSH

Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation

913 Federal Building

Detroit, Michigan:

Can testify that he received from Mr. HARRY PUSMAN, Chief Accountant, New York Central Railroad Company, Detroit, Michigan, two one-way

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

3 - Bureau
3 - Los Angeles (1-USA) (AMSD, Registered)
(Enclosures)

2 - Kansas City

2 - Omaha

2 - Detroit

COPY IN FILE

31-1446-155

RECORDED

25 FEB 19 1944

EX-16

(De 31-5709)

railroad tickets #57337, and #57338, Form 610-3, which were used for transportation of two people from Chicago to New York City on or about October 5, 1942. The exact date and train was not established from the records of the New York Central Railroad. (According to the Los Angeles Field Division these are the tickets alleged to have been used by the Victim and her mother to travel from Los Angeles to New York City.)

Can testify that he received from Mr. HARRY FUSEMAN tickets #13168 and #13169 and #13170, Form 6B-9, indicating travel from Los Angeles to New York via Chicago. This office only secured the portion of the ticket used for transportation from Chicago to New York City.

Can testify that he received from Mr. HARRY FUSEMAN extra-fare tickets #2562, 2563, and 2564, Form EF-5, indicating travel from Chicago to New York on these tickets. The conductor indicated the space occupied by the passengers of these tickets. (These tickets are alleged to have been used by CHAPLIN and party for travel from Los Angeles to New York City.)

Can testify that he received from Mr. FUSEMAN a memorandum which indicates that CHARLES CHAPLIN at New York City requested a ticket exchange in order that he might return via Albuquerque. This memorandum indicates that a return ticket under this change of route was issued.

Can testify that at the time of receipt of this material all tickets and the ticket exchange request were properly identified and that these items could be identified in court by this Agent.

MR. HARRY FUSEMAN
Chief Accountant
New York Central Railroad
7th Floor New York Central Station
Detroit, Michigan

Secured from his files and delivered to Special Agent Manuel C. DeBusk the above mentioned tickets which he indicates were in his possession in the usual course of business.

II

Mr. HARRY FUSEMAN when interviewed by the writer was very cooperative in securing all actual ticket stubs to verify the transportation of persons from Los Angeles to New York City on these dates from the actual tickets received it is possible to definitely state that the tickets were used.

(De 31-5709)

It was necessary for Mr. FUSHMAN to have his staff go through approximately ten thousand tickets to secure those in question. It will be noted that information was secured to the effect that CHAPLIN had exchanged the round trip tickets which he had purchased in Los Angeles and had secured instead tickets #99716, #99717, and #99718, Form 456-6, for the return trip from New York City to Los Angeles, California via Albuquerque. It is not known by this office whether a check of the return trip would be of value in this investigation and since it would be necessary for Mr. FUSHMAN to go through approximately one-hundred and twenty thousand tickets to find the ones in question this check is not being conducted at the present time, however, Mr. FUSHMAN advised that if it is deemed necessary that he will be pleased to get these tickets for us. He stated that the Santa Fe Railroad Accounting Department is probably in better shape than his and that in all probability the return trip from Chicago to Los Angeles could be checked without much difficulty.

For the information of offices who have not received information concerning this case an allegation has been made that on October 2, 1942 Subject CHAPLIN provided transportation for the Victim and her mother from Los Angeles to New York City. CHAPLIN himself followed a few days later by train and while in New York had sexual intercourse with the Victim. Transportation of both CHAPLIN and the Victim has been verified from Los Angeles to Chicago and from the information in this report has been verified from Chicago to New York City. On the 29th of October, 1942, CHAPLIN requested a change in route in order that he might return via Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is not known whether the Victim accompanied CHAPLIN on his return trip. The following tickets were used: MISS JOAN HARRY and her mother used tickets #57737 and #57738, Form 6103-3, via Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles to New York leaving Los Angeles on October 2, 1942. They left Chicago on October 5, 1943 via the New York Central Railroad. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN whose accommodations from Los Angeles to New York City, were via Union Pacific Railroad to Chicago, left October 12, 1942 for Chicago and then took the New York Central Railroad from Chicago to New York using the following tickets:

Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to New York, Form 9, No. 13168;
Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to New York, Form 9, No. 13169;
Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to New York, Form 9, No. 13170.

Extra Fare Tickets

Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to Chicago, Form EF2, No. 22777;
Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to Chicago, Form EF2, No. 22778;
Oct. 12, 1942 - Los Angeles to Chicago, Form EF2, No. 22779;
Oct. 14, 1942 - Chicago to New York, Form EF5, No. 2562;
Oct. 14, 1942 - Chicago to New York, Form EF5, No. 2563;
Oct. 14, 1942 - Chicago to New York, Form EF5, No. 2564

(C 31-5709)

The return trip of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was probably a few days after October 29, 1942, and at that time he used tickets #97716, #97717, and #97718, Form 456-6, traveling from New York City to Chicago and then from Chicago to Los Angeles via Albuquerque. It is not known whether CHAPLIN stopped in Albuquerque or whether the Victim was with him on this trip.

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Envelope containing the following tickets:
#57737, #57738, Form 610-3; #13168, #13169,
and #13170, Form CR-9; #2562, #2563, and
#2564, Form SF-5, and ticket exchange request
of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN dated October 29, 1942.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE OMAHA FIELD DIVISION

At Omaha, Nebraska:

Will contact Mr. F. W. FRANK, Auditor Passenger Accounts, Union Pacific Railroad, to verify the following extra-fare tickets: October 12, 1942, Los Angeles, California, to Chicago, Illinois, EP-2-#22777, #22778, and #22779. It will be noted that this request was sent to the Detroit Field Division for verification, however, the New York Central Railroad only has receipts for the travel performed between Chicago and New York City. Mr. PUGHMAN states that these tickets should be on file in the Union Pacific offices in Omaha.

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

At Topeka, Kansas:

Will contact Mr. C. A. GARDNER, Auditor Passenger Accounts, Santa Fe Railroad, to verify the use of tickets #99716, #99717, and #99718, Form 456-6, for travel on or about November 1, 1942, from Chicago to Los Angeles. It will be noted that a stop off was requested at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Kansas City Field Division should secure all information regarding possible lay over at Albuquerque that might be noted on the reverse side of these tickets.

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California:

Will, upon completion of instant case, return to the Detroit Field Division the following tickets: #57737, #57738, Form 610-3; #13168, #13169, and #13170, Form GR-9; #2562, #2563, and #2564, Form EP-5, in order that same may be returned to the New York Central Railroad Company.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan:

Will, upon receipt of the above tickets from the Los Angeles Field Division, return same to Mr. HARRY PUGHMAN, Chief Accountant, New York Central Railroad Company, Detroit, Michigan.

- P E N D I N G -

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 18 5-40 P

DIRECTOR

HILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS., ET AL, WSTA, VIOLA-
TION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. [REDACTED] *A7D*

[REDACTED] REPORTED OVERHEARD WILLIAM BROUDER, BROTHER
OF EARL BROUDER AND BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE DAILY WORKER,
AND WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, CP NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, DISCUSSING
THE INDICTMENT OF SUBJECT. THEY MINIMIZED THIS OFFENCES,
DESCRIBING THEM AS QUOTE, A CASE OF BLACK MAIL, END QUOTE.
IT WAS STATED THE ONLY THING AGAINST HIM WAS THE FACT HE
WAS AN ALIEN. THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION AGAINST HIM WAS DES-
CRIBED AS A; QUOTE, SMEAR CAMPAIGN, END QUOTE, BECAUSE HE IS
A QUOTE, LEFTIST, END QUOTE. COPY OF INSTANT TELETYPE IS BE-
ING MAILED TO LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION.

CONROY

END

NY R 13 WA

cc Rosen
Carter
EX-18

131-62416-156
FEB 18 1944
M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-110

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1-68496-156 SAC

Transmit the following message LOS ANGELES

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL. SEARCH OF FINGERPRINTS CHAPLIN, MARPLE, WHITE, DURANT FAILS TO DISCLOSE PRIOR RECORD. ROBERT E. ARDEN IDENTICAL SUBJECT OF FBI TWO SIX NAUGHT SIX NAUGHT THREE SIX. FINGERPRINTED AS RUDOLF KILGLER, ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER FIVE EIGHT THREE NAUGHT EIGHT SEVEN NINE, DECEMBER TWENTYONE, FORTY, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, INDICATED PLACE OF BIRTH, VIENNA, LOWER AUSTRIA, DATE OF BIRTH, DECEMBER SIXTEEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED. FINGERPRINTED US IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MAY TWENTY, FORTYONE, VIOLATION OF IMMIGRATION, NO DISPOSITION. FINGERPRINTED AS RUDOLF KILGLER, SPECIAL INQUIRY AS BENEFICIARY OF SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL BILL, HOUSE RULE SIX NINE THREE EIGHT, NO DISPOSITION. FINGERPRINTS BEING FORWARDED AS REQUESTED BY YOU.

HOOVER

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Specified in Messages from Bureau at 11:30 - 2/12/44 B.S.T.

EAW

7-12-44



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
February 14, 1944**

Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. MOSEN
Identification Division

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, WAS - VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
CONSPIRACY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing fingerprint cards made by the United States Marshal's Office, Los Angeles, California, today of the following subjects, involved in instant case. Subjects together with their attorneys were allowed by United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR to voluntarily turn themselves in to the United States Marshal following the return of indictments against them on February 10, 1944. Subjects CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and JESSIE "BILLIE" WENO have not yet appeared before the United States Marshal, but it is expected they will do so within the next few days. Arrangements have been made with the United States Marshal's Office to be advised when they do appear and their prints will be forwarded to the Bureau.

EVD
I am enclosing two fingerprint cards for [REDACTED] CHAPLIN. [REDACTED] It is also requested that these prints be immediately searched through the Bureau files in the Identification Division and this office advised by teletype the results thereof.

EVD
Enclosed you will also find two fingerprint cards on ROBERT E. [REDACTED] It is further requested that after having searched these prints through the Bureau files of the Identification Division, and advising this office by teletype the results thereof [REDACTED]

EVD
There are also being enclosed two fingerprint cards on THOMAS WILLS DURAM. It is requested that the same type of search be made with reference to his prints, as that requested for CHAPLIN.



COPIES DESTROYED
838 JUL 19 1966

151-68916-1
2/19/44
HSH/H
1/19/44
MHSH/H

Director, FBI

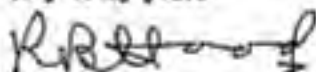
February 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
MARY LOUISE GRISSELL, WAS - VICTIM
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
CONSPIRACY

Finally, there is a fingerprint card for Beverly Hills police officers W. W. WHITE and CLAUDE RAYMARPLE. It is requested that these prints be immediately searched through the Bureau files, Identification Division, and this office advised by teletype the results thereof.

United States Marshal G. V. ROSSINI, who took the above fingerprints, advised today that they were the poorest he had ever taken. It is to be noted that according to reports reaching this office, the scene in the Marshal's Office today had been unequalled in the history of the Federal building. Approximately forty reporters and cameramen, together with several hundred curious onlookers, so filled the Marshal's Office that ROSSINI said that he could not do a good job on the fingerprinting. If the enclosed prints are not classifiable it is possible that the prints which are automatically being forwarded by the Marshal's Office to the Bureau will be in such condition.

Very truly yours



R. B. HOOD
SAC

enc.-8
AMSD
GEN
31-5301

87C

62
01
RECORDED
HSH:PFZ
31-68496-157
AIR MAIL
February 19, 1944

87D



I am enclosing the fingerprints of Charles Spencer Chaplin, Thomas Wells Durant and Robert E. Arden, also known as Rudolph Kligler.

It will be appreciated by me if you would have these fingerprints searched through your files and advise whether or not you have any prior record for these three persons.

Your cooperation in this matter will indeed be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Hottel
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
FEB 21 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 24 1944

800JUL 10 1966

RECEIVED
FEB 21 11 53 AM '44

Handwritten signatures and initials

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSAB 21 5-06P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

WILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS. ALL SUBJECTS APPEARED BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE J.F.T. MC-CORMICK THIS MORNING FOR ARRAIGNMENT. IN THE THREE CIVIL RIGHTS INDICTMENTS, MATTER CONTINUED UNTIL MARCH NINE FOR FILING OF MOTIONS AND ENTERING PLEAS. IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST CHAPLIN FOR VIOLATION WANN ACT, MATTER CONTINUED UNTIL FRIDAY NEXT FOR FILING OF MOTIONS AND ENTERING PLEA. ALL SUBJECTS REPRESENTED BY ATTORNEYS WITH EXCEPTION OF ~~REND~~ REND. SHE TRIED TO TELL JUDGE MC CORMICK THAT SHE WAS NOT GUILTY, DID NOT NEED AN ATTORNEY, ETC., BUT HE TOLD HER THAT WAS NOT THE TIME FOR MAKING ANY STATEMENTS. PHOTOGRAPHERS HAD ANOTHER FIELD DAY IN PHOTOGRAPHING SUBJECTS, PARTICULARLY CHAPLIN.

HOOD

RECORDED

31-67476-157
27 FEB 23 1944

56 FEB 24 1944

cc Rosen
C. L. W. J. L.

EX-27

SIX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm *EAT* *AS:MP* DATE: 2-10-44
 FROM : A. Rosen *A. Rosen* Call: 12:10 PM
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
 Louise Gribble, with alias, Victim
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT • CIVIL RIGHTS MATTER *✓*

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Clegg ☐
 Mr. Glavin ☐
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☐
 Mr. Carson ☐
 Mr. Egan ☐
 Mr. Gurnea ☐
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Hendon ☐
 Mr. Jones ☐
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
 Mr. Nease ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

SAC R. E. Hood of Los Angeles telephonically advised that on Tuesday, February 8, 1944, Harold Judson of the Department called U. S. Attorney Carr and stated he had reviewed the facts and did not think they had any case but it was all right to go ahead on the Mann Act angle. However, Carr said he is going ahead with the case. It appears Carr and Meyers have been working on the indictment all week and the Mann Act will be included. The Grand Jury is convening at 1:00 P.M. today and Chaplin will be indicted under the Mann Act, Chaplin, Arden, Durant, Officer White, Judge Griffin and Minna Wallis will also be charged with conspiracy to violate Section 52, Title 18, the Civil Rights Section; Reno and Mirple will also be named in the indictment but will probably not be charged in the conspiracy so they will be used as witnesses.

Mr. Hood also advised that Carr expects to call the Department in Washington this morning if he does not receive a call from Judson by 10:00 A.M.; that Carr realizes he will have to go on with this case now and wants to discuss the matter further. Mr. Hood indicated there is some feeling in Los Angeles that since Judson is from there and has been here only a couple weeks, it looks funny that he is trying to kill the case. It was further stated that Doherty, an attorney for Chaplin, knew there might be a joint indictment against Chaplin and White but it is not known where he received this information.

Mr. Hood advised that as soon as he heard anything about the indictment, he would call me.

50 FEB 28 1944

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&
INDEXED

162

131-68476-159

23 PM

SK

From: *b7c* [redacted]

EXCLUSIVE TO WALTER WINCHELL

T. Hoover

hook
Robert Arden who is mentioned in the press as being involved in the investigation the P.B.I. is making over the Chaplin-Barry paternity case is a news analyst for a Hollywood daily trade paper. (Daily Variety). *Hollywood Variety*

Arden's real name is Rudy Kleiber. He is an Austrian by birth and came to this country in the late 20's and from then on has left a trail of bad debts and shady deals everywhere he has ever been. He was deported as an undesirable from the Canal Zone and in 1936 turned up on the West Coast as Robert Arden.

Factor - known of John
His connection with the Chaplin case came to light when Joan Barry told reporters Arden had arranged for the vagrancy charge against her to be squashed, and for her to leave Hollywood.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
175

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31-67414-16
35 FEB 24 1944

50 FEB 26 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1944
FEB 20 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSAB 18 5-20P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

MILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. TODAY ASCERTAINED THAT TIM DURANT AND HIS ATTORNEY, FRANK DONERTY, HAVE BEEN TRYING TO PERSUADE FLORABEL LAIR, WRITER FOR THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, TO KILL A STORY SHE HAS PREPARED FOR SUNDAY NEXT. THIS ARTICLE DEALS WITH DURANTS ASSOCIATION WITH KATHERINE DUNHAM AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD IT IS, QUOTE, PRETTY BAD, UNQUOTE, IN THE WAY IT PLAYS UP THE TWO. TODAY DURANT REQUESTED DUNHAM, WHO IS IN PITTSBURGH WITH HER TROUPE, TO GET IN TOUCH WITH SOMEBODY IN WASHINGTON WHO HAD SUFFICIENT POWER TO GET TO THE DIRECTOR AND REQUEST HIM TO KILL OR TEMPER THE CONTENTS OF THIS STORY BECAUSE IT WOULD INCITE RACE PREJUDICE.

HOOD

31-62476-111
35 FEB 24 1944
Carter

EX-18

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBHQ 31-68496-162

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:AJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 19, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
Mary Louise Gribble, with aliases,
Victim; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Origin of Investigation

Investigation in this case by the Los Angeles office was predicated on information received by Special Agent [redacted] from the United States Commissioner at Los Angeles who informed that he had heard [redacted] that Chaplin had trans-
ported Jerry to New York from Los Angeles and return in October of 1943 for immoral purpose.

Special Agent in Charge Good of the Los Angeles Field Division under date of August 17, 1943, by telephone, informed that he had discussed this matter with the Director and was initiating investigation.

Authority for Investigation

The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles states that the facts in this case were discussed with United States Attorney Charles E. Carr on November 8, 1943, and that the instant report was being submitted at Mr. Carr's request. This report was block-stamped in the Bureau on November 18, 1943, and a copy thereof was submitted to the Division of Records of the Department on November 23, 1943. Subsequent reports received in this case were similarly submitted to the Division of Records.

Under date of December 10, 1943, a memorandum was prepared and forwarded to the Attorney General referring to the fact that reports in this case had been transmitted to the Department and calling his attention to the rumor that had reached our Los Angeles Field Division that effort might be made by the Chaplin interests to interfere with the process of investigation and prosecution. This memorandum was based on information [redacted] to the effect that Chaplin's attorney Lloyd Wright was planning to visit Washington for the possible purpose of pulling strings to affect the Government's interests in this case.



56 FEB 29 1944

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338 JUN 19 1965

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EX-33

112

33 FEB 22 1944

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

United States Attorney Charles Carr left Los Angeles on December 11, 1943, for New York where he was subpoenaed in the Bioff Hearing. While in the East, he came to Washington and conferred with Assistant Attorney General Tom Clark in this case. Prior to his trip, he informed Agents of our Los Angeles Field Division that he intended to discuss this case with the Department both as to the White Slave Traffic Act violation and as to the Civil Rights violation.

By teletype dated January 31st, Los Angeles informed that Carr had stated he had received telephonic advice from Assistant Attorney General Tom Clark of the Department on the above date advising him to "go ahead" on the case.

Federal Grand Jury Action

United States Attorney Charles Carr presented the initial information in this case to the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on January 12, 1944, and intermittent consideration was given to the facts in the matter by that body for the next thirty days. On February 10, 1944, four indictments were returned charging Chaplin with the violation of the White Slave Traffic Act on two counts for the transportation of the victim to and from New York from Los Angeles. Chaplin was also charged in a general conspiracy indictment with Police Judge Charles Griffin, Officers Marple and White and Matron Jessie Okena of the Beverly Hills Police Department, Tim Durant and Robert Arden. Chaplin, Arden and Officer White were also indicted for conspiracy to deprive the victim of her civil rights and Judge Griffin and Officer White were indicted on a substantive count for depriving the victim of her civil rights.

* * * * *

Chaplin and the others indicted appeared for fingerprinting at the United States Marshall's office at Los Angeles on February 14, 1944, and arraignment of all subjects is presently scheduled for Monday, February 21, 1944.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. Rosen

OK

14

Sat. July 19, 1929

TIMES-HERALD
Washington's Independent
Newspaper

Federal Persecution of Chaplin

Hollywood, world movie center, contains a large number of young, good-looking women ambitious to get into the movies. Some of them don't care what they may pay to realize their ambitions.

Hollywood also contains a considerable number of men in the movie business who are wealthy, influential and lustful.

Middle-aged men frequently prefer young women to women of their own age, because young women are in full bloom. Mature

movie queens sometimes marry younger men, because young men have all their hair, eyesight, hearing, and so forth. These facts of life are by no means confined to the movie industry. They show up in all business and nonbusiness fields.

These facts of life have now got home to Charles Chaplin, famous, rich, influential and apparently lustful movie comedian. Chaplin has become mixed up in Mann Act and paternity suit difficulties because of a would-be movie star named Joan Barry. Chaplin is 34, Miss Barry is 24, and was 22 when the alleged Mann Act violation—a Los Angeles-New York round trip with Chaplin "for immoral purposes"—occurred.

The Mann Act, prohibiting transportation of women across State lines for immoral purposes, was passed by Congress in 1910. It was the result of a national uproar about white slave rings and the evils of prostitution.

This writer predicted at the time that the law would be perverted for purposes of blackmail and shakedowns. That prediction has frequently come true. It is a de-



Joan Barry



Charles Chaplin

Federal Government cannot hope to regulate the lives of 132,000,000 people.

Chaplin and Miss Barry's four-month-old baby, whom the young lady blames on Chaplin, have now been subjected to blood tests. The result has hit the paternity suit in the face like a wet towel, since the test indicates that Chaplin could not have sired the child.

These blood tests will only prove (1) that a certain man could have been the father of a certain child, or (2) that he could not have been. They cannot prove conclusively that he was. According to such medical authorities as Drs. Morris Fishbein and Alexander B. Wiener, it is merely an old wives' tale that you can take some drugs shortly before a blood test and thereby temporarily change the type of your blood.

Miss Barry's attorney was so impressed by the blood test's outcome that he has resigned from the paternity suit.

But the Federal Government's Department of Justice intends to go ahead with the Mann Act prosecution. This act, incidentally, was a good deal of a dead letter until J. Edgar Hoover's FBI dug it up a few years ago and started chasing pimps and prostitutes up and down the East Coast. Mr. Hoover, for all the able work his FBI turns in, has long liked his publicity. It was the FBI that moved into the Chaplin case and dug up the story of that Los Angeles-New York trip.

In our opinion, this is persecution of Chaplin by the Federal Government.

We have little use for Chaplin, except that we respect his achievements as a master of comic pantomime in the silent-movie days—since which time he has lost a good deal of his grip on his public.

It is argued that he has been 32 years in this country without becoming an American citizen. Plenty of people have been here longer than that without taking American citizenship. It may be unpatriotic to act that way, but there is no law against it, and Chaplin never has been patriotic about the United States anyway. His spiritual homeland seems to be Russia, though his citizenship is British. If we want to make it a crime not to become naturalized after a given number of years in this country, let's pass a law to that effect. Let's not hound people under some other law because they aren't U. S. citizens.

It seems established, too, that Chaplin did railroad the girl out of Los Angeles—though she went only to Yuma and came right back. But that is nothing for the Federal Government to concern itself about.

The whole episode is another instance of the Federal Government horning in on the private lives of people and shouldering local government aside. We've got to reverse this trend somehow, or we'll all become the slaves of the Government at Washington.

(Copyright, 1944, News Syndicate Co., Inc.)

Mr. Eleanor Patterson
The Editor of the
Times Herald -
Washington, D.C.

February 20, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Patterson:-

The editorial "Federal Persecution of
Cepelin", apparently condones the white slave rings and
the evils of prostitution and advocates the repeal of the
Mann-White Slave Act of 1910. Incidentally, posing fun
at J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. for taking their office of office
seriously and doing their duties in a faithful manner
Must take exception to your editorial
in so far as the F.B.I. has only jurisdiction in inter-
state violations and, therefore, does not interfere with
purely state violations of the laws of each state and
believe it would be a very valuable help in curbing
eliminating inwile delinquency if all states would
enact similar laws for the protection of our women.
Provisions could be made for penalties where one
was found guilty of ~~delinquency~~ in such cases the
perjury penalty could be enforced. A neighbor girl not fifteen years of
age is out with sailors and leave the house at
ten P.M. or later and perhaps such cases are
not worthy of protection and then again perhaps
they may be. It may depend on whether it is
your daughter, relative or a dear friend's
child. That old expression "It is different when
it occurs to you" is appropriate in this instance.
Personally, I can vouch that the Mann
White Slave Act was successful in keeping a
million and a half from the ~~evil~~ ^{evil} of a white slave

ring back in the early nineties. The
fellows was operating in the City of Brooklyn, Long
Island. I know that these girls were very decent and not
inclined to be promiscuous boys crazy, or of an
unsound mind. They were interested in the movies
however, and that was the only use by the men
I knew as Mr. Anderson. Their destination was
Chicago, Illinois for a position.

Murder laws are notations 100% solar
may I say but 99.99% are, and yet I do not
repeal such laws. If we repeal the Mann Act
then the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Com-
munications Act should be repealed since they
only apply in connection with interstate traffic.
However, state laws provide safety and
lawful ratios interstate and notations are
enforced by state legislatures.

Do you advocate the overthrow of the
laws of the country and ^{imposed} the rule
by a proletarian government such as Russia
has now? Personally, I should advocate the

deportation of Charlie Chaplin on the
grounds of an undesirable citizen. A lady
friend happened to sit next to him in a moving
picture theatre on the west coast and said
Chaplin was a morose fellow from his wit, he wore a
leper and his haughty manner indicated S.M.
B.I.E.R.Y. This woman is the mother of a sailor
now defending these United States. America
and lost another one just after the so-called
World War No. 1. If this is the kind of person
wanted in the U.S.A. it is not my idea of a desirable
man or visitor. Yours truly.

RECORDED

EDM:MM
31-66496-164

March 6, 1944

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of February 20, 1944, with enclosures, has been received and I deeply appreciate your continued interest and approval of the work of the FBI. It is hoped the activities of our Bureau will always merit your esteem, and I appreciate your communicating with me as you did.

For your information, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a fact finding agency and does not recommend that any person be prosecuted, or that prosecution be declined. Opinions as to prosecution are handled entirely by the various United States Attorneys in the several judicial districts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Quinn
- Nease
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
☆ MAR 6 - 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 8

Handwritten signatures and initials: "Ladd", "W.C. Sullivan", and others.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
February 14, 1944

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Mr. ROSEN

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

As requested by you during our conversation of the 12th instant, I am enclosing herewith three copies of indictments returned against Subjects in this case on February 10, 1944. Bond in the amount of \$1,000 was set for each Subject, however, by the time they are to be arraigned on February 21, 1944, it is expected that they will all have been released on their own recognizance.

The first indictment charges ~~CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN~~ with violation of Title 18, Section 398 - Mann Act. You will note that there are two counts. The second indictment charges CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARIEN and W. W. WHITE with a violation of Section 51, Title 18, U.S. Code. The third indictment charges CHAPLIN, ARIEN, WHITE and CHARLES J. GRIFFIN with violation of Section 52, Title 18, U.S. Code, and the fourth indictment charges CHAPLIN, WHITE, GRIFFIN, ARIEN, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, JESSIE BILLIE HEND and CLAUDE MAIPLE with a violation of Section 88, Title 18 - Conspiracy. It is to be noted that it was only on the last listed indictment that bond was set in the amount of \$1,000 for each Subject, while on the remaining three they were all released on their own recognizance.

Agents of this office were present in the court of Federal Judge PIRSON HALL on February 10, 1944, when these indictments were returned.

You will note that the Mann Act indictment sets forth that CHAPLIN caused HENRY to be transported from Los Angeles to New York on October 5, 1942. This is an error, inasmuch as she left here October 2, 1942. Just before the indictments were taken to the Grand Jury room, Agents called the attention of United States Attorney CARR to the fact that the date should be October 2. He said that there was not sufficient time to change the date, and it would not be material as long as the indictment alleged on or about that date.

Very truly yours,

J. S. HOOD
SAC



Encl-12
AUSD

109
58
FEB 29 1944

RECORDED

31-45-16

COPIES DESTROYED
183 JUL 19 1966

31-68496-165

Filed:

No. _____

Viol.: United States Code, Title 18, Section 52

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL DIVISION

At a stated term of court begun and held in the Central Division of
the Southern District of California on the second Monday of September, 1943;

The grand jury for the United States of America, impaneled and sworn
in the division and district aforesaid for said September, 1943, term and
said grand jury having begun but not having finished during said September,
1943, term the matter under investigation, and having continued to sit during
the February, 1944, term, solely to finish investigations begun during said
September, 1943, term, by order of the Honorable Paul J. McCordick, United
States District Judge for the Southern District of California, pursuant to
the request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Cali-
fornia during the September, 1943, term, in the name and by the authority of
the United States of America, presents on oath in open court:

That from, on or about, and between the first and fifth days of
January, A.D. 1943, in the Southern District of California and within the juris-
diction of this Court, CHARLES E. GRIFFIN, who was then and there the duly
appointed judge of the City Court of the municipality of Beverly Hills, Cali-
fornia, acting under the laws of the State of California and the ordinances
and regulations of said municipality creating the office of Judge of said Court
and prescribing the duties thereof, and W. M. WHITE, who was then and there a
duly appointed police officer and the captain of Detectives of the Police depart-
ment of said municipality, acting under the laws of the State of California and
the ordinances and regulations of said municipality of Beverly Hills, creating
the office of police officer and Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties
of such office, did wilfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under color of the
laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the State of Califo-
rnia and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating the off-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CME:HE

1 of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills and police officer and Chief of
2 Detectives of the police department of said municipality, subject and cause
3 to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the State of California and of
4 the United States, to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities
5 secured and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of
6 the United States, to-wit, the right and privilege not to be denied of liberty
7 without due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal
8 protection of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of
9 law under the laws and constitution of the State of California upon the accusa-
10 tion and charge of crime preferred against her, and to be punished, if guilty,
11 only after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of
12 law; the right, privilege and immunity of peacefully remaining and residing in
13 the State of California; and the right, privilege and immunity of being free
14 from unlawful deportation therefrom; all of said rights, privileges and immu-
15 nities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment to the
16 Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and acting
17 under the authority of the State of California; that is to say, that the said
18 Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the police department
19 of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and having been charged
20 with vagrancy as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful busi-
21 ness, the defendant White, on January 2, 1943, visited with the defendant
22 Griffin in his chambers prior to the arraignment and trial of the said Joan Berry
23 on said charge of vagrancy, and requested said Griffin to impose a sentence
24 exiling the said Joan Berry from the State of California, in order to carry
25 out the defendant Chaplin's plan, desire and request to keep the said Joan Berry
26 away from the said Chaplin; that the said defendant Griffin wrongfully and
27 wilfully persuaded and induced the said Joan Berry to plead guilty to said
28 charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of
29 said offense, and imposed a sentence on said plea of guilt in order that defen-
30 dant White, on January 3, 1943 using his position as a police officer, could
31 induce the said Joan Berry to board a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago,
32 and escort Joan Berry to the railroad station in Los Angeles and place her

1 aboard a train en route for Chicago and instruct and order the said Joan
2 Berry to depart from and remain away from the State of California;

3 And the grand jury aforesaid, upon its oath aforesaid, does further
4 present that at the time and place aforesaid, Charles Spencer Chaplin and
5 Robert Arden, also known as Rudolph Kligler, well knowing all the premises
6 aforesaid, did in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdic-
7 tion of this Court, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully aid and abet in
8 the commission by Judge Charles H. Griffin and Chief of Detectives W. W. White
9 of the offenses described in this indictment.

10 Contrary to the law of the statute in such case made and provided
11 and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

12
13
14 CHARLES H. CARR,
United States Attorney
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No.: 15616 End - \$1000 each
Filed: Feb. 10, 1944

Viol. United States Code, Title 18, Section 88 - Conspiracy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL DIVISION

At a stated term of court begun and held in the Central Division of the Southern District of California on the second Monday of September, 1945:

That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, W. W. WHITE was the duly appointed Chief of Detectives of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the office of Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties thereof.

That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned
herin, Claude Marple was a duly appointed sergeant and later a lieutenant

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of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the positions of police sergeant and lieutenant and prescribing the duties thereof;

That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, Mrs. JESSIE HILLIE BIRD was employed by the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, as a police warden, and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills creating the office of police warden and prescribing the duties thereof;

T h a t CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
 THOMAS WELLS DURANT,
 W. W. WHITE,
 CHARLES E. GRIFFIN,
 ROBERT ARDER, also known as Rudolph Eligler,
 CLAUDE MARPLE, and
 JESSIE HILLIE BIRD,

hereinafter called the defendants, whose full and true names are, other than as stated, to the grand jury unknown, did prior to the date of the commission of the overt acts hereinafter set forth and sometime prior to December 30, 1942, and continuously thereafter to and including the date of the finding and presentation of this indictment, in the division and district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully, corruptly, and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with diverse other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown to commit an offense against the United States of America to-wit: to violate Section 50 of Title 18, United States Code, that is to say, during the period above mentioned the defendants did combine, conspire, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with diverse other persons to the grand jury unknown that they would under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, and customs of the state of

1 California and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating
2 the offices of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills, California, and Chief
3 of Detectives, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Police Matron of the Police Department
4 of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, wilfully subject and cause
5 to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the state of California and of the
6 United States to the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured
7 and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United
8 States, to-wit: the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without
9 due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection
10 of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of law under
11 the laws and constitution of the state of California upon the accusation and
12 charge of the crime preferred against her and to be punished, if guilty, only
13 after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of law;
14 the right, privilege, and immunity of peaceably remaining and residing in
15 the state of California; the right, privilege, and immunity of being free
16 from unlawful deportation therefrom; all of said rights, privileges, and
17 immunities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment
18 to the Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and
19 acting under the authority of the state of California;

20 That said scheme and conspiracy was to be carried out in substantially
21 the following manner, to-wit;

22 That the defendants would contrive to force Joan Berry into the
23 custody of the Police Department of the municipality of Beverly Hills; that
24 the defendants would cause Joan Berry to be arrested by said Police Department
25 and to be subjected to the custody and control of the City Court of Beverly
26 Hills for the purpose of placing her under restraint and forcing her to leave
27 the state of California;

28 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
29 that Joan Berry would be refused access to legal counsel during the time she
30 was in jail awaiting arraignment and trial; that the defendants would arrange
that Joan Berry would be wrongfully and wilfully counseled, persuaded, and
induced to plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or

1 not she was in fact guilty of vagrancy; that the defendants would arrange for
2 the defendant WHITE to call upon the defendant SHIPPIN in his chambers prior to
3 the arraignment of said Joan Berry for the purpose of arranging and agreeing
4 upon a method whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of
5 California;

6 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
7 that the defendant SHIPPIN would persuade and induce Joan Berry to plead guilty
8 for the purpose and with the object of subjecting her to the restraint of a
9 judgment of conviction of a criminal offense, without regard to whether or not
10 she was in fact guilty of such offense; that the defendants would endeavor to
11 persuade and induce Joan Berry into believing that she had pleaded guilty to
12 a charge of prostitution and that her reputation and opportunity for work and
13 a career in motion pictures and in California had been destroyed and her only
14 hope in life was to depart and remain away from the state of California; that
15 defendants would arrange for and purchase a ticket for Joan Berry to New York
16 City and that defendant WHITE would escort her to the railroad station and place
17 her upon a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago;

18 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
19 that WHITE would use his position as a police officer of the city of Beverly
20 Hills to induce Joan Berry to board the train in Los Angeles for Chicago en
21 route to New York and to remain away from the state of California and would
22 instruct and order Joan Berry to remain away from the state of California;

23 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
24 that defendants would endeavor to prevent Joan Berry from returning to Cali-
25 fornia and it was a part of said agreement and conspiracy that upon the return
26 of Joan Berry to California the defendants would cause her to be arrested and
27 imprisoned upon the judgment entered against her upon the plea of guilt,
28 counseled, persuaded, and induced by the defendants without regard to her
29 guilt as heretofore set forth; that defendants would use such judgment of
30 conviction obtained as aforesaid for the purpose of again forcing the said
Joan Berry to leave the state of California;

The grand jury aforesaid upon its oath aforesaid does further charge and present that at the hereinafter stated times, in pursuance and furtherance of, for the purpose of carrying out, and to effect the object and purposes of said conspiracy and combination, the hereinafter named defendants and co-conspirators did commit, among others, the following overt acts in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this court:

(1) That on December 30, 1942, the defendant CHAPLIN drove Joan Berry in his automobile to the Beverly Hills Police Station;

(2) That on December 31, 1942, defendant CHAPLIN issued instructions to his employees at his home to call the Beverly Hills police and have Joan Berry arrested upon her appearance at his home;

(3) That on January 1, 1943, at about 12:30, a.m., defendant ARDEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

(4) That on January 1, 1943, Sergeant Claude Marple booked the said Joan Berry on a charge of vagrancy at approximately 5:19, a.m., after having received a telephone call from the Chaplin home;

(5) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:00, a.m., the defendant ARDEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Department and talked to defendant WHITE at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

(6) That on January 1, 1943, the defendant WHITE interviewed the said Joan Berry in his office at the Police Department;

(7) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:30, a.m., defendant WHITE advised Joan Berry that she was guilty of vagrancy and should so plead;

(8) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 12:00 noon, defendant ARDEN held a conference with the defendant WHITE at the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

(9) That on January 1, 1943, Police Matron Jessie Billie Reno advised Joan Berry that legal counsel could not be called for her;

(10) That on January 2, 1943, defendant WHITE conferred with defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers prior to the arraignment of said Joan Berry;

1 (11) That on January 2, 1943, defendant CRIPPIN sentenced Joan Berry
2 to ninety days in jail and suspended the sentence;
3 (12) That on January 2, 1943, the defendant ARDEN escorted Joan Berry
4 from the Beverly Hills Jail;
5 (13) That on January 4, 1943, defendant ARDEN purchased a pullman
6 ticket to Chicago and a coach ticket from Chicago to New York for Joan Berry
7 at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;
8 (14) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE escorted Joan Berry
9 to the railroad station in Los Angeles;
10 (15) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE instructed the
11 conductor on the train boarded by Joan Berry in Los Angeles that Joan Berry
12 was not to get off the train before it reached Chicago;
13 (16) That on or about January 15, 1943, the defendant CHAPLIN issued
14 and delivered his check in the amount of \$705.00 to the defendant ARDEN;
15 (17) That on May 6, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the Chaplin home
16 (18) That on May 7, 1943, at the instruction of the defendant CHAPLIN
17 the defendant DURANT called the Beverly Hills Police Department and requested
18 that Joan Berry be arrested at the Chaplin home;
19 (19) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the defendant
20 CRIPPIN in his chambers and discussed the Joan Berry case;
21 (20) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant CRIPPIN sentenced Joan Berry
22 to thirty days in jail;
23 (21) That on or about May 11, 1943, the defendant DURANT, on behalf
24 and at the request of defendant CHAPLIN, instructed Cecil Holland, an attorney,
25 to represent Joan Berry;
26 (22) That on May 12, 1943, the defendant DURANT called Cecil Holland
27 and instructed him to withdraw from the case and leave Joan Berry in jail;
28 Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided
29 and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

CHARLES E. CARD,
United States Attorney.

1 Ex.:

Filed:

2 Viol.: United States Code, Title 18, Section 398 - Mann Act

3
4 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
5 IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
6 CENTRAL DIVISION
7

8 At a stated term of court begun and held in the Central Division
9 of the Southern District of California on the second Monday of September,
10 1943:

11 The grand jury for the United States of America, impaneled and
12 sworn in the division and district aforesaid for said September, 1943, term,
13 and said grand jury having begun but not having finished during said September,
14 1943, term the matter under investigation and having continued to sit during
15 the February, 1944, term solely to finish investigations begun during said
16 September, 1943, term by order of the Honorable Paul J. McCormick, United
17 States District Judge for the Southern District of California, pursuant to
18 the request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Cali-
19 fornia, during the September, 1943, term, in the name and by the authority
20 of the United States of America, presents on oath in open court:

21 T h a t

22 CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

23 hereinafter called the defendant, whose full and true name other than herein
24 stated is to the grand jury unknown, heretofore, to-wit: on or about October
25 5, 1942, did knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously transport and
26 cause to be transported, and did aid and assist in obtaining transportation
27 in interstate commerce for a certain woman, to-wit: one Joan Berry, from the
28 City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, state, division, and district
29 aforesaid and in the jurisdiction of the United States and of this Honorable
30 Court, to the City of New York in the state of New York, over certain railway
31 lines, being then and there common carriers and then and there doing business
32 in interstate commerce, with the intent and purpose on the part of him, the

1 said defendant of having the said woman, to-wit: Joan Berry, engage in
2 illicit sex relations with him, the said defendant, and live with the said
3 defendant as his mistress; that said defendant and said Joan Berry were not
4 then and there nor at any time in this indictment mentioned married to each
5 other;

6
7 Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided
8 and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

1 No.: Filed:
2 Viol.: United States Code, Title 18, Section 51.

3 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
4 IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
5 CENTRAL DIVISION
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8 At a stated term of court begun and held in the Central Division
9 of the Southern District of California on the second Monday of September,
10 1943:

11 The grand jury for the United States of America, impaneled and
12 sworn in the division and district aforesaid for said September, 1943, term,
13 and said grand jury having begun but not having finished during said September,
14 1943, term the matter under investigation and having continued to sit during
15 the February, 1944, term, solely to finish investigation begun during said
16 September, 1943, term, by order of the Honorable Paul J. McCormick, United
17 States District Judge for the Southern District of California, pursuant to the
18 request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California,
19 during the September, 1943, term, in the name and by the authority of the
20 United States of America, presents on oath in open court:

21 That on or about the 30th day of December, 1942, and continuously
22 thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment,
23 in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this
24 court,

25 CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

26 ROBERT ADEN, also known as Rudolph Kligler, and

27 E. P. WHITE,

28 hereinafter referred to as the defendants, did unlawfully, wilfully, and
29 feloniously conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together and with each
30 other, and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown,
31 to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate Joan Berry, a citizen of the
32 United States and an inhabitant of the state of California, in the free exercise

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1 and enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the said Joan
2 Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and because
3 of her having exercised the same, to-wit: the right and privilege of
4 peaceably remaining in and residing in the state of California and the right
5 and privilege to be free from unlawful deportation therefrom, and which conspiracy
6 was performed and carried out in the manner and means hereinafter set forth:

7 That it was the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the said
8 Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the Police Department
9 of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and charged with vagrancy
10 as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful business, the de-
11 fendants would arrange for the defendant WHITE to call upon the Judge of the
12 City Court of said Beverly Hills before whom the said Joan Berry was to be
13 tried upon such charge, and in his chambers before the arraignment of the
14 said Joan Berry, for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a method,
15 whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of California, would
16 convey unto the said judge the plan, desire, and request of the defendant
17 CHARLIN to have the said Joan Berry excluded from the state of California;

18 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
19 that the defendant WHITE at said time and place would inform said Judge of the
20 City Court that the defendant CHARLIN would furnish transportation for the
21 said Joan Berry out of the state of California to New York City;

22 That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy
23 that the defendants would wrongfully and wilfully influence and induce said
24 Judge of said City Court to impose upon the said Joan Berry a sentence which
25 would exclude her from the state of California;

26 Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided
27 and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

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29 CHARLES H. CARR,
30 United States Attorney
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COURT TWO

And the grand jury aforesaid, upon its oath aforesaid, does further present:

That

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

hereinafter called the defendant, whose full and true name other than herein stated is to the grand jury unknown, hereinafore, to-wit: on or about October 28, 1941, did knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously transport and cause to be transported, and did aid and assist in obtaining transportation in interstate commerce for a certain woman, to-wit: one Joan Berry from the City of New York in the State of New York to the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, state, Division, and District aforesaid and in the jurisdiction of the United States and of this Honorable Court, over certain railway lines, being then and there common carriers and then and there doing business in interstate commerce, with the intent and purpose on the part of him, the said defendant, of having the said woman, to-wit: Joan Berry, engage in illicit sex relations with him, the said defendant, and live with the said defendant as his mistress; that said defendant and said Joan Berry were not then and there nor at any time in this indictment mentioned married to each other;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

CHARLES H. CARR,
United States Attorney

b7c

CHARLES CHAPLIN

2-78-10

MS. JENNIE LOREX/NO

Feb. 12, 1944.

Op. 11

-57-

PAK

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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GLC:mf

February 28, 1944

RECORDED

BR
Dear [REDACTED]

I have for acknowledgment your recent communication.

You may be assured that the content of your letter has been carefully noted and I wish to thank you for volunteering your comments and observations in this regard.

Should you obtain any information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Baltimore Field Division which is located at 800 Quatt Square Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Ladd _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Carson _____

Coffey _____

Hendon _____

Holloman _____

McGuire _____

Quinn Tamm _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

FEB 28 1944

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

436
100-0-5

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RFC:DG
31-68498

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
November 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with alias,
Joan Barry, ET AL -
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Origin of Investigation

This investigation was initiated by the Los Angeles Field Division on August 9, 1943, on the basis of information furnished by United States Commissioner David B. Head who informed an Agent of the Los Angeles Field Division that in a recent conversation [REDACTED] he had learned that Louise Gribble, the victim, had gone to New York during October of 1942 to visit Chaplin while Chaplin was there for the purpose of making a speech at the Russian War Relief Rally in Madison Square Garden.

Commissioner Head related that according to [REDACTED] Chaplin had requested Gribble to come to New York from Los Angeles and upon her arrival there she attended a party arranged by Chaplin at which she was made available to Chaplin's guests for immoral purposes, as well as to Chaplin himself.

Facts Developed

It has been ascertained by our investigation that Chaplin was in New York residing at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel from October 15 to 27, 1942. It has been further ascertained that Gribble was registered at the Hotel Pierre, New York City, from October 9 to 25, 1942.

RECORDED & INDEXED
100-31-68498-166



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[REDACTED]

Edward Channey was interviewed by Agents of the Los Angeles Field Division on October 30, 1943, and furnished a signed statement in which is incorporated his knowledge of Chaplin's trip to New York and involvement with Gribble there. In this statement Channey sets out that to his knowledge Gribble was in Chaplin's suite at the Waldorf on only one occasion during the New York visit and that on this occasion Chaplin gave her a package. Channey believes this package contained \$300.00 inasmuch as Chaplin had \$500.00 in cash on the previous evening and had only \$200.00 after Gribble's departure. Channey states he never saw Chaplin entertain any women in his suite but spent most of his time while in New York dining with Tim Durant. Durant is an intimate of Chaplin and is alleged to have acted in the past as an agent for Chaplin, mainly in the capacity of obtaining young girls for him. Durant has been in the past connected with United Artists Studio. Channey stated he had no knowledge as to how Gribble got funds to travel to New York from Los Angeles.

The statement also sets out that during June of this year Chaplin in conference with his attorney Loyd Wright, informed his attorney that he had had sexual intercourse with Gribble in New York in October of 1942 and also admitted that he had been intimate with her in his home in December of 1942.

In a statement Channey admitted that he lied to the District Attorney of Los Angeles County when questioned by him regarding the relationship between Donna O'Neil and Chaplin before their marriage. This refers to a statement by Channey made to Loyd Wright and Frank Doherty, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, on June 7, 1943.

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[REDACTED]

Channey during his interview with our Agents stated he would not inform Chaplin of our inquiries. However, it is known that Channey contacted Tim Durant on the evening of October 31, 1943, and arrangements were made between them to confer with Chaplin's attorney on November 1, 1943. Tim Durant is known to have been extremely friendly and intimate with Katherine Dunham, negro danseuse, presently featured at the Martin Beck Theater in New York. Dunham has previously been in Hollywood and appeared in several films. While there she was frequently in Durant's company. The Los Angeles Office has informed that on Wednesday evening, November 3, 1943, Durant phoned Dunham in New York. During the conversation he inferred that due to the developments in the matters surrounding Chaplin he was becoming apprehensive himself and was getting his affairs in such order that he could get out of the country. He also made some statements to the effect that Chaplin would probably contact his good friend Justice Murphy in an attempt to iron out any difficulties that might arise with the Government.

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Background Information

Louise Gribble, the victim in this case, who has been using the name of Joan Barry, has received considerable publicity during the past several months in connection with the paternity suit which she has filed against Chaplin alleging he is the father of her child. This suit was filed during June of 1943. The child was born on October 2, 1943. The suit is in a pending status at the moment due to a stipulation agreed upon between Chaplin's and Gribble's attorneys that the determination of the child's paternity should be held in abeyance until four months after the birth. It is anticipated that blood tests will be used in this determination.

Various sources of information indicate that Gribble, prior to her association with Chaplin, was of loose morals and was intimate with Gene Paul Getty. It has been reported that A. C. Blumenthal who presently operates a night club in Mexico City, has had some degree of interest in Gribble in the past.

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[redacted] information has been obtained from Gribble as to her activities from May of 1942 until the end of the year. [redacted] prior to May of 1942 she had been under contract to the Chaplin Studios, Incorporated that this contract was concluded in May but that Chaplin continued to pay her tuition at the Max Reinhardt Studios. [redacted] that she left Los Angeles on October 2, 1943, and went to New York and

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277
stayed at the Pierre Hotel there. She stated that all contacts made by Chaplin with her in New York were made through Tim Durant. [redacted] she was not with Chaplin in New York until October 19, 1942, at which time they "made up". She stated that on this evening she visited Chaplin's apartment in the Waldorf and he drove her back to the Pierre Hotel thereafter, that she remained with him until three or four in the morning in his apartment and had intimate relationship with him. She stated that earlier in the evening they had been to the Stork Club together in the company of Tim Durant.

Gribble informs that on the following day, October 20, 1942, Chaplin gave her \$300.00 in cash with the agreement that she was to leave for Los Angeles immediately. She stated she returned to Los Angeles, arriving at the Beverly Hills Hotel on the First of November, 1942, that she saw Chaplin several days later and had dinner with him and on the same evening they had a rather violent argument. For several days thereafter she was ill and remained with Elaine Barrie, former wife of John Barrymore. About this time on an unidentified date she went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, returning to Los Angeles on the 26th of November. She states that during her visit to Tulsa she contacted Gene Paul Getty's attorney there. She stated she next saw Chaplin on December 10, 1942, and again on December 20 and 23, 1942, and she alleges that it was on one of these nights that the conception of her and Chaplin's child took place. She states that on December 29, 1942, she was driving with Chaplin and argued with him and that after the argument he dropped her off in front of the police station in Beverly Hills. She appealed to the police and was taken to the home of Hans Rousch at La Brea, California, by Officer Nation of the Beverly Hills Police Department. There followed thereafter a series of incidents in which Gribble attempted to make contact with Chaplin by telephone and by personal calls at his home. In the course of these incidents Gribble was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department and caused considerable stir which was duly reported in the press throughout the country.

Gribble states that Chaplin and she had arguments in New York because Chaplin thought she was being intimate with Gene Paul Getty at the Pierre Hotel. According to Gribble, Chaplin knew that Getty stayed at the Hotel and remarked to her "I'll be God damned if I'll pay the bills for Getty". Gribble denies intimacies with Getty at any time although she admits that he has given her money on numerous occasions and states that he is interested in actresses but has never been intimate with her.

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 5 -

Various information obtained attests to the Agency of Tim Durant in behalf of Chaplin not only in business matters but in relationships between Chaplin and the girl stars employed by the Chaplin Studios, Incorporated.

Information from various sources sets out that Gribble first met Chaplin in June of 1941 through the agency of Tim Durant, that she was thereafter offered a contract by the Chaplin Studios, Incorporated, and in addition to the money terms of the contract received a fur coat as consideration. The relationship between Gribble and Chaplin continued until the end of 1942 as above described. In the interim she was the recipient of a salary from the Chaplin Studios as well as substantial gifts and bonuses varying in amounts from two and three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. Gribble has estimated she stayed at Chaplin's house all night on approximately fifty occasions besides living there for a month when she was ill at one point. She further spent several weeks with Chaplin on his yacht in June, July and August, 1941.

Mutual depositions were made by Gribble and Chaplin prior to the birth of her child in connection with the paternity suit in which Chaplin admits knowing Gribble since May of 1941, her employment with the Chaplin Studios, and gifts of money and other valuables to her. Chaplin admitted intimate relationships with Gribble but stated that such incidents had not occurred since May of 1942 when Gribble's contract with the Chaplin Studios was concluded. It is to be noted here that the statement obtained from Chaplin's butler Channey sets out that Channey heard Chaplin tell his attorney in June of 1943 that he had had intimate relationships with Gribble in New York in October of 1942 and in Los Angeles in December of 1942.

Action to be Taken

We are to interview the victim, Louise Gribble, today or tomorrow. This interview has been delayed by the victim's attorney John Irwin on the advice of her physician who has stated that her physical condition following the birth of her child would not allow such an interview previously.

In our interview we shall attempt to substantiate the victim's travel to and from New York City at Chaplin's request and at his expense and will obtain information from her giving us a detailed picture of her relationship with Chaplin from its inception to its conclusion. We shall also question the victim as to the manner in which she first met Chaplin and in this connection will obtain the data concerning her contact with A. G. Elmenthal and Gene Paul Getty, as well as any details involving Tim Durant. The possibility of violations by these three individuals can then be considered.

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

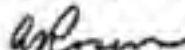
- 6 -

As soon as the interview with Gribble is conducted and whatever investigation which may be necessary on the basis of her information is completed, we shall interview subject Chaplin, obtain a statement from him and submit the full facts in our possession to the United States Attorney.

I spoke to SAC Hood by telephone on November 4, 1943, and impressed on him the necessity of expediting action in this case. I told Mr. Hood that I felt the interview with Gribble should be conducted at the earliest possible moment and that I felt nothing was to be gained by further delay.

Los Angeles will inform us by teletype as to this interview and I shall keep you advised of further developments.

Respectfully,



A. Rosen



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 February 19, 1944

pd Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Personal and Confidential

Reference is made to your letter of February 3, 1944, regarding information furnished to your office by the Los Angeles Office, in which you refer to a letter of January 17, 1944, regarding information received from FLORENCE and ROBERT MAHNA.

Since receiving that information which was furnished you at that time, this office has learned nothing more which would indicate that United States Attorney CARR is engaged in political maneuvering. It is not believed that further inquiry should be made from either MAHNA or MUIR at this time. You will, of course, be advised immediately should any additional information reach this office regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,



HEA:LCR
 31-5301

Op. 3 3 FEB 23 1944

RECORDED
 EX-50
 31-68486-167
 27 FEB 28 1944

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

W. C. Clegg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF 2 STATIONS

NYC1 AND WASH6 FROM LOSA 25 10-42A

DIRECTOR AND SAC

WILL. CHARLES SPENCER ~~REDACTED~~ CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION
OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TWENTY FOURTH INSTANT
COVERING REINTERVIEW WITH MARLOWE. USA HERE REQUESTS VIGOROUS
AND COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF MARLOWE IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN
TRUE FACTS IN HER POSSESSION CONCERNING CHAPLINS CHANGING HIS
BLOOD TYPE AND WHETHER SHE ACTUALLY DID CONTACT STEINHAUSER IN
TEXAS ON ORDERS OF DURANT. USA BELIEVES POSSIBILITIES THIS ANGLE
OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE AND IT IS SUGGESTED NEW YORK OFFICE TAKE
ALL NECESSARY INVESTIGATIVE STEPS TO GET THE TRUE FACTS. NEW
YORK REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY ADVISE SAN ANTONIO TO GIVE THIS
MATTER PREFERRED ATTENTION. SUGGEST THAT INTERVIEW BE HAD WITH
MARLOWE'S MOTHER AND ANY OTHERS SHE MAY HAVE CONTACTED WHEN
IN TEXAS OR NEW YORK. UNDERSTOOD THAT ARTICLE ON DURANT AND
DUNHAM MAY APPEAR IN DAILY NEWS THIS SUNDAY. PHOTOGRAPHS OF
MARLOWE BEING OBTAINED FOR TRANSMITTAL TO SAN ANTONIO OFFICE.
STEINHAUSER WILL BE LOCATED AND VIGOROUSLY INTERVIEWED.

HOOD

53 MAR 3 1944

transmitted by RAS

27 FEB 28 1944

O. E. Tamm
Mr. Tamm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1944

RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____
Telephone Room	_____

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 AND LOSA FROM NEW YORK 2 24 1-40

DIRECTOR AND SAC

WILL. ROUTINE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA. VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.
MARLOVE REINTERVIEWED AND NOW DENIES MAKING STATEMENT ABOUT CHAPLIN
TAKING SHOTS TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE. SAYS SHE HEARD DOCTORS SAY IT IS
POSSIBLE TO TAKE SHOTS TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE AND SHE THOUGHT CHAPLIN MAY
DO IT. UNABLE TO FURNISH NAMES OF ANY DOCTOR THAT DISCUSSED MATTER.
NOW ADMITS SHE PLACED CALL TO EITHER FRENKE OR DURANT FROM SAN ANTONIO
AND TALKED TO DURANT ABOUT HER ROLE IN FORTHCOMING PICTURE AND WHEN
IT WAS TO GO INTO PRODUCTION. SAYS SHE WOULD NOT ADMIT THIS IN FIRST
INTERVIEW AS SHE WAS AFRAID OF BECOMING INVOLVED IN PRESENT CASE. BECOMES
EMOTIONALLY UPSET WHEN NAME OF SOLDIER IS MENTIONED AND EMPHATICALLY
DENIES KNOWING HIM. MARLOVES PHOTO CAN BE OBTAINED FROM CASTING
DIRECTOR GENERAL SERVICE STUDIOS OR FROM STUDIOS THAT PRODUCED QUOTE
ELLERY QUEEN UNQUOTE MOVIES. NO ARTICLE ABOUT DURANT IN LAST SUNDAYS
QUOTE DAILY NEWS UNQUOTE. ALSO REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED TO
FEBRUARY TWENTY FIVE TO CONDUCT NECESSARY INVESTIGATION THERE

LAST WORD LSA "BECOMES"

HOLD PLS

transmitted to an

cc Mr. Rosen
Mr. Cartwright

RECORDED 131-68496-119
FEB 28 1944

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7.3

Philadelphia, Pa. Tolson recd
February 21st 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Charles C. Chaplin

Re: The similarity of the explanation of this
in closed clipping as to what intentions or for what
reason for protection and guidance of said laws
Federal and state courts of law were proclaimed
for city protection and well being of the American
People. In this guidance from and be guided by
According to the explanation of said clipping state
and Federal legislatures, assemblies that the
those proclamations of laws to be enforced by the
Courts of justice and said proclamations
under provisions for enforcement of state
and Federal Police laws. An extraordinary number
of affidavits to see that those proclamations
into of procedure are adhered to
being presented and necessary when
of reasons for the proclamations of
procedures and simply from
have been have mimicked and

RECORDED

53 APR 1 1944

Part Two 2

summed at the question I am all our
Law and Proclamations of Procedure of Law
and Courts of Justice from the Federal Sup-
reme Court down through the various State
Assemblies to the Courts and Magistrates
i.e. Courts of Justice from the Federal Sup-
reme Tribunal to the State Superior to District
County and Police. Courts. Which is
superior and which is inferior. It seems
to me this involved question is simple
enough for an intelligent 12 year old school
child to thoroughly understand said distinction
and varied differences of procedure of various
superior and inferior denotation of the
whole line up of legislative bodies courts of
justice and Police. Towns of Guards. Super-
iority of those various lines of procedure
make mention of in this said clipping printed
for in this morning's Philadelphia Inquirer
any way it is written by our noted Columnist
West Brook Taylor of which I rather surmise that
Mr Taylor no doubt is quite conscious of his paper
error covering question involved. But in short
if your Excellency does not head the supreme.

Part Three 3

Talies Tower of this nation and by cause
and reason clearly defined of said necessity
they your whole Department become a sham
and a mockery so defined by the all superior
Hocag. To our Municipal Policy Council of
Local Domestic Town, Whistling Town for
International and National Private Contraband
Dern and Persecution of our people
Smuggling, Murder, Chilling and what not
of a state Superior Court and a state Talies
Tower are not superior to municipal then
I would say the whole of the American
Legislative Assembly and Representatives from
of Government in a force and a story and
should close up shop, lock the door, sell
for a violation of the people's rights
Convention of Representation Durn up the Con-
stitution of Durn Prospects of punishment and
no other business Durn the celebration of
superiority of that order, justice, truth and
love the people freedom and liberty to our Govern-
ment and think and act in a representative
spirit of Cause and Reason trials of judgment
not killed by a man but a masterpiece of justice

Post Town

Like a body deputy police court what the Chary
Officer - butch - You off money you very well
to dollar first what the Chary Officer
brought the money to very well for
they could be the barometer line of
the grades of degradation of all crimes
atrocities and view of judgments and
degradation that our Regular would like
for the whole of the American people to
conced to I hope I may the American
people just survey the liberty and sovereignty
and honor embodied in the Constitution and
Declaration of Independence and their
cause of Union of Abolition and war by
the American people I am not referring to
Charles Chaplin at his personal question of
recovery of Court of Justice in solemnity
but play to my list of explanation by word
book Regular of which I would be quite there
to that your personal answer and view
or word - P. S. I am very disconcerted

Respect your

b7c

P. S. There will soon be a bill on a well trained police force

DAILY FE

Westbrook Pegler

Chaplin Case Charges Are 'Insincere'

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S current troubles with the Department of Justice are a messy case-updates to a little ingrate who found opportunity, opportunity and wealth in a world country to which, nevertheless, he never gave allegiance.

He is not nice, he is stingy and he has had the impudence to associate himself with the Communist enemies of the country in which he took refuge from the two wars while his native England sat right under the guns of the Germans.

Nevertheless, his indictment on charges of violation of the Mann Act and an obscure law to punish those who deprive others of rights guaranteed by the Constitution had business. For years, by common consent and confirmed practice, the Mann Act was held to apply only to cases in which females were taken across State lines for prostitution.

THE first Mann Act case of importance also was a California case. It raised a great furor and several similar cases ensued in which ladies of mature years were induced to give testimony against well-to-do gentlemen with whom they had willingly run away.

In time, however, there came a change of sentiment. The law had been passed to put down the interstate commercial traffic in women, many of them poor, ignorant farm and mill-town girls who were being recruited by professional hunters from Chicago.

The lawyers showed this to be the intent of Congress, but, as often happens, the text made no distinction between one thing and another, and some District Attorneys had made serious crime of a proceeding which Mr. Dickson described as an amiable indiscretion.

THE Chaplin case under the Mann Act, even if the allegations can be proved, obviously comes under the latter heading and the Federal Government, especially in these times, could better use its manpower and money than to dig a trap, however mean, for taking a guest on a trip.

California probably has State laws and New York certainly has, under which, if it were worth the bother, the offense could be punished. This is strictly police court business and beneath the notice of the U. S. Department of Justice, which has

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.

31-68496-170
ENCLOSURE

COPI
REV

Philadelphia, Pa 1 Gen Del
February 21st 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Criminal
Justice Washington D. C.

Sir it behooves my imagination as to the absurdity of the explanation of this enclosed clipping as to what intention or for what uses for protection and guidance of to and for Federal and state codes of Laws were proclaimed for the protection and well being of the American people to take guidance from and be guided by according to the explanation of said clipping states and Federal Legislative Assemblies that proclimates those procedures of law to be inferred by the courts of justice and said proclamation render provision for employment of state and Federal Police powers as intermediated guards of servilence to see that those proclamations of lines of procedure are adhered to if this not being essential and necessary what's the sense of reasons for the proclamations and lines of procedures just simply formality of doubtfulness of them to be mimicked and mocked and sneered at the question is in all our laws and proclamations of procedure through the various state assemblies to the courts and municipalities and courts of justice from the Federal supreme Tribunal to the State Superior to district county and police Hocus pocus which is superior and which is inferior it seems to me this involved question is simple enough for an intelligent 12 year old school child to thoroughly understand said intention and varied differences of necessities of legislative bodies courts of justice and police powers of Guarded Inforcements of those various lines of procedure made mention of in this clipping printed here in this mornings Philadelphia Inquirer any way it's written by our noted Columnist West Brook Pegler of which I rather(?) that Mr. Pegler no doubt is quite conscious of his varied errors covering questions involved But in short If your exelency does not head the supreme police powers of this nation and by cause and reason clearly defined of said necessity then your whole Department becomes a sham and a mockery so defined by the all superior Hocus Focus Municipal police courts of Local Identity foolsey woosley whistling tools for International and National Narcotics contraband Mann Act Panders Extortionest counter fitters smugglers murders chislers and what not and If a states Superior Court and a states police powers are not superior to municipal then I would say the whole of the American Legislative assemblies and Representatives forum of Government is a farce and a Hoax and should close up shot look the door yell for a Dictator Ship formulate Gestapo amalgamation of Regeneration burn up the Constitution of non Respect of mimic and mocks majesty-Burn the Declaration of Independence that under nature true God gave the people freedom and liberty to use common sense and think and act in a affirmations Sense of cause and Reason trials of judges into decided by a jury not a majesty Dignity like a budy desdy police court what's the charge officer- drunk- has he money, yes- very well 10 dollars next what's the charge officer - drunk- has he money, no- very well ten days could this be the marvelous line of procedure of Decessions of all-crimes atrocitics and views of judgements and

COPIES DESTROYED

23 JUN 20 1966

decession that Mr. Peglar would like for the whole of the American people to conceed to I hope I pray the American people never surrender the liberty and sense and Reason Embodied in the Constitution and Declaration of Independence and there causes of reasons of adoption and worship by the American people I am not refering to Charley Chaplin and his Personal questions of reasons of court of justice Involvement but soley to out line of explanation by West Brook Peglar. of which I would be quite proud to read your personal answers and views on same - P.S. Personaly disconsurned.

Respectfully

P.S. there will soon be millions of well trained police personal discharged from the armed services proves for what cause they fought.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

31-4741
cc-BHC:JR

February 19, 1944

Director, FBI

Att: J. J. McGuire

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
JOAN BARRETT, with aliases - Victims;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the editorial
entitled "Federal Persecution of Chaplin" which appeared
in today's "New York Daily News."

DE-INDEXED
DATE
36 8-13-57



Very truly yours

[Handwritten signature]
S. E. CONROY
SAC
RECORDED
INDEXED
FEB 23 1944
FEB 25 1944
FEB 28 1944

DAILY NEWS

Saturday, February 24, 1946 Tel. MUrray 2-1100

Published by the Daily News Corp., 100 N. York St., New York 17, N. Y.
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 in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1945, under No. 100,000.
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FEDERAL PERSECUTION OF CHAPLIN

Hollywood, world movie center, contains a large number of young, good-looking women ambitious to get into the movies. Some of them don't care what they may pay to realize their ambitions.



Charles Chaplin



Joan Barry

Hollywood also contains a considerable number of men in the movie business who are wealthy, influential and lustful.

Middle-aged men frequently prefer young women to women of their own age, because young women are in full bloom. Mature movie queens sometimes marry younger men, because young men have all their hair, eyesight, hearing, and so forth. These facts of life are by no means confined to the movie industry. They show up in all business and non-business fields.

These facts of life have now got home to Charles Chaplin, famous, rich, influential and apparently lustful movie comedian. Chaplin has become mixed up in Mann Act and paternity suit difficulties because of a would-be movie star named Joan Barry. Chaplin is 54, Miss Barry is 24, and was 22 when the alleged Mann Act violation—a Los Angeles-New York round trip with Chaplin "for immoral purposes"—occurred.

The Mann Act, prohibiting transportation of women across state lines for immoral purposes, was passed by Congress in 1910. It was the result of a national uproar about white slave rings and the evils of prostitution.

This writer predicted at the time that the law would be perverted for purposes of blackmail and shakedowns. That prediction has frequently come true. It is a defective and badly conceived law, because prostitutes can be exploited without crossing state lines and because the United States Government cannot hope to regulate the private lives of 132,000,000 people.

Chaplin and Miss Barry's 4-month-old baby, whom the young lady blamed on Chaplin, were subjected to blood tests. The result hit the paternity suit in the face like a wet towel, since the test indicated that Chaplin could not have sired the child.

Chaplin Hounded

These blood tests will only prove (1) that a certain man could have been the father of a certain child, or (2) that he could not have been. They cannot prove conclusively that he was. According to such medical authorities as Drs. Morris Fishbein and Alexander S. Wiener, it is merely an old wives' tale that you can take some drug shortly before a blood test and thereby temporarily change the type of your blood.

Miss Barry's attorney was so impressed by the blood test's outcome that he resigned from the case and yesterday Miss Barry dropped the paternity suit.

But the Federal Government's Department of Justice intends to go ahead with the Mann Act prosecution. This act incidentally was a good deal of a dead letter until

ORK DAILY NEWS
 ary 19, 1944

intends to go ahead with the Mann act. J. Edgar Hoover's FBI dug it up a few years ago and started chasing pimps and prostitutes up and down the East Coast. Mr. Hoover, for all the able work his FBI turns in, has long liked his publicity. It was the FBI that moved into the Chaplin case and dug up the story of that Los Angeles-New York trip.

In our opinion, this is persecution of Chaplin by the Federal Government.

We have little use for Chaplin, except that we respect his achievements as a master of comic pantomime in the silent-movie days—since which time he has lost a good deal of his grip on his public.

It is argued that he has been 32 years in this country without becoming an American citizen. Plenty of people have been here longer than that without taking American citizenship. It may be unpalatable to act that way, but there is no law against it, and Chaplin never has been patriotic about the United States anyway. His spiritual homeland seems to be Russia, though his citizenship is British. If we want to make it a crime not to become naturalized after a given number of years in this country, let's pass a law to that effect. Let's not bound people under some other law because they aren't U. S. citizens.

It seems established, too, that Chaplin did relieve the girl out of Los Angeles—though she went only to Omaha and came right back. But that is nothing for the Federal Government to concern itself about.

The whole episode is another instance of the Federal Government horning in on the private lives of people and shouldering local government aside. We've got to reverse this trend somehow, or we'll all become the slaves of the Government at Washington.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

95755

File No. 31-5301


Case Originated At LOS ANGELES

Report Made At LOS ANGELES	Date When Made 2/25/43	Period for Which Made 12/10/42-2/25/43	Report Made By B2C
Title CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT EUGENE HENRY was. Rudolph Kessler, Rudolph Kessler, Samuel W. Kessler, Rudolph Kessler, Rudolph Kessler; WILLIAM A. WYLLIE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLARE KATH WYLLIE; JESSIE WINIFRED HENRY, was; "Billie" Henry; TERRY'S WILLS DURANT, was; Tim Durant; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was; Joan Barry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett, Joan Barry, Jo Anna Barry, Bettie Barker, Joan Barry - VICTIM.			Character of Case WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts:

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Investigation reflects that Subject CHAPLIN authorized his studio to obtain railroad tickets for transportation of JOAN BARRY and her mother to New York, they leaving 10/2/42 via Santa Fe Railroad. CHAPLIN himself left for New York 10/12/42 with TIM DURANT and EDWARD DURANT, his butler, via Union Pacific Railroad. Tickets for this transportation obtained by Chaplin Studios. CHAPLIN escorted HENRY to dinner in New York a few nights following second front speech, which occurred 10/16/42. Thereafter HENRY returned to Waldorf-Astoria apartment of CHAPLIN, where alleged immoral act between herself and CHAPLIN took place. Following day HENRY received \$300 from CHAPLIN for payment of her expenses back to Los Angeles, Calif. she departing from New York on or about 10/22/42 and checking into the Beverly Hills Hotel 11/2/42. Between that time and the 1st of Jan., 1943, CHAPLIN engaged in sexual intercourse with HENRY. On 2/10/43 Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif.

Approved and ForWARDED	Special Agent In Charge	Do Not Write in These Spaces
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returned true bill charging CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN with violation of 18 U.S. Code, Section 398 (Mann Act). Said bill contained 2 counts, the first based on transportation of BERRY to New York, and the second on return trip. CHAPLIN arraigned in Federal Court in Los Angeles on this charge 2/21/44 and given a continuance until 2/25/44 for entering of plea. On 2/10/44 same Grand Jury returned 3 other true bills, charging CHAPLIN and remaining Subjects with violation of BERRY'S civil liberties. Remaining Subjects arraigned with CHAPLIN 2/21/44 and obtained continuance until 1/9/44 for entering of plea and filing of motions. Separate report to be submitted covering facts of civil liberties violations. On 2/15/44 BERRY'S child and CHAPLIN submitted to blood tests in connection with civil suit then pending against CHAPLIN, and it was determined by 3 doctors that CHAPLIN could not be the father of BERRY'S child. However, BERRY has secured another attorney and indications are that the matter will be re-opened.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, dated November 9, 1943.

ATC

INDEX

	Page
I. JOAN BERRY	4-24
1. Early Association of Berry and Chaplin and signing of contract	4-5
2. First abortion	5-8
3. \$1,000 bonus and purchase of "Shadow and Substance"	6-9
4. Second abortion	9-11
5. Breaking of contract in May, 1942	11-12
6. Purchase of silver fox fur coat	12
7. Trip to New York and Second Front Speech	12-13
8. Illicit relations of Berry and Chaplin at Waldorf- Astoria Hotel	14-16
9. Berry and Chaplin's return to Los Angeles	16-18
10. Night of alleged conception of Berry's child	18-21
11. Berry's new contract, arrest by Beverly Hills Police Department, and civil suit	21-22
12. Berry's subsequent meetings with Chaplin in May, 1943	23-24
II. EARL EDWARD KILLEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER	25-28
III. RECORDS OF CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS	29-40
1. Alfred Gruyas, General Manager	29-32
2. Louise Rueser, Secretary	29, 31-35
3. Itemized list of payments by Studio to Berry	31, 34-35
4. \$705 check to Robert Loden	31-34
5. Contract and correspondence between Berry and Studio	36-38
6. Transportation to New York	39
7. Income tax returns of Chaplin and Chaplin Studios	40
IV. SAM REVEL, S.J. REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE	40-43
V. TRANSPORTATION RECORDS	43-46
1. Records of Santa Fe Railroad, Hollywood, California	43-44
2. " " Union Pacific Railroad, Hollywood	44-45
3. " " " " Omaha, Nebraska	45-46
4. " " Santa Fe " Topeka, Kansas	46
5. " " New York Central " Detroit, Michigan	46
VI. W. F. KENNEDY, CREDIT MANAGER, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC	47
VII. CHARLES CHOQUET, ASSISTANT MANAGER, HOTEL PIERRE, NYC	47
VIII. FRED J. CLINCH, ELEVATOR OPERATOR, WALDORF-ASTORIA TOWERS, NYC	47-48
IX. CHARLES BING, BELBOY, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL	48

I.	PHILIP BARRY, FLYINGITE	Page 45
II.	DAVID S. BECKT	48
XII.	DOALD FLAMM	48-49
XIII.	THOMAS WELLS DURLANT	50-59
XIV.	J. PAUL GENTY	59-60
XV.	GERTRUDE L. BARNET	60
XVI.	PROSECUTIVE ACTION	61-62
XVII.	DESCRIPTION OF CALPIN	62
18 USC Section 5038 XVIII.	[REDACTED]	62-63
XIX.	STATUS OF BARRY'S CIVIL SUIT AGAINST CALPIN	63-64.

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being changed to set forth additional aliases of JOHN HENRY as obtained during instant investigation, and to add as Subjects ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, wa.; WILLIAM W. WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE; ESSIE WINIFRED HENDON, wa.; THOMAS WILLIS DUBOIS, wa., who have been indicted along with CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN for the violation of the civil liberties of JOHN HENRY.

b7c This is a joint report of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

b7c It is to be noted that this report deals exclusively with the White Slave Traffic Act portion of instant investigation. Certain parts of referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] (November 9, 1943), Los Angeles, are being herein restated for the convenience of the United States Attorney at Los Angeles in prosecuting this case, which it is understood will come up in the immediate future. A report dealing with the violation of the civil liberties and conspiracy phases of instant investigation is presently being prepared and will be submitted in the near future.

JOHN HENRY

1002 Mississippi Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Confidential telephone number: Chestview 6-2650.

Because of the nature of this investigation, it has been necessary to interview the Victim JOHN HENRY on numerous occasions. Wherein information is set forth of interest to this particular violation, the date of that interview and those present will be indicated.

On January 7, 1944, HENRY was interviewed by Agents and a detailed statement was taken from her, in which she chronicled the events of her association with CHAPLIN. In this report the details of her early acquaintance with CHAPLIN are not being set forth. She told of coming to Hollywood in May of 1941 from Mexico City with a letter of introduction to TIM DUBOIS from L. C. BURGENTHAL. Shortly thereafter she met CHAPLIN and according to her recollection, her contract with Chaplin Studios was signed in June of 1941. HENRY stated that she did not have sexual intercourse with CHAPLIN until after the signing of the contract. In this connection, she stated that their first sexual intercourse took place in CHAPLIN'S home, and continued, "I might add here that CHAPLIN'S success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been told, and from my personal experiences with him I know it to be true, that he is very proud of his success with women along those lines. This verbal persuasiveness of CHAPLIN'S was his violent insistence that he was madly in love with me. He began calling me his favorite name for his lady loves, 'Munchy.'"

With reference to her contract, HENRY stated:

"About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN, which was for a period of six months with options, and provided that I was to get \$75 a week, and after a six months period I was to get \$100 a week. CHAPLIN insisted, as did also LACH BEVIES, business manager of the Studio, that I was to tell no one that I was under contract to CHAPLIN. It was to be given no publicity by the studio and I was not to even volunteer it to any of my friends.

"Because it was so far for CHAPLIN to come and see me, he suggested that I get another apartment. I was still living at the Ambassador Hotel. So I found an apartment on Shirley Place in Beverly Hills, and Mr. CHAPLIN came and approved my selection. I paid two months' rent in advance. As I recall, it was \$90 a month. I remember that CHAPLIN gave me the cash to pay this rent. I suggested that I pay one month's rent, but he said we might as well pay two and he gave me the money.

"About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN, we took a yacht trip to Catalina. I had stayed all night in his house about two times before this trip. I can remember FLEM, the Japanese butler, bringing me breakfast. On this yacht trip to Catalina there were present besides CHAPLIN and myself, the captain, those whom I believe is ANDERSON, and GEORGE, CHAPLIN'S Japanese cook. On this trip to Catalina I definitely recall that CHAPLIN told me that after he made his next picture, which he said would be his last, we would take a trip to the Orient. He said that he wanted to die in the Orient.

"Speaking of sea trips, I recall now that the first time I met CHAPLIN I asked him how many times he had been married and he said, 'Three.' I said, 'What about FLORENCE GOSWOLD?' He said, 'Well, I mean three times.' Later he admitted to me that he and GOSWOLD had never been married.

"This trip lasted about a week. On this trip he started giving me lessons in voice training. I remember that every morning for two hours he would have me across to the sea gulls to strengthen my voice. While on this trip I came to the realization that I was in love with CHAPLIN. He, of course, continued his protestations of love.

"I spent several days in CHAPLIN'S home and then went to New York. I drove my car. This car I had purchased with money given me by PAUL GENTRY. This was somewhat of a bone of contention between CHAPLIN and myself, he insisting he was not going to pay any money on a car which somebody else had helped to get.

"Before I went to New York I thought I might be going to have a child but I remembered that the first time I was ever intimate with CHAPLIN he told me that he couldn't have children. As a matter of fact, this was one of the devices which he used to persuade me to be intimate with him. I told him I was pregnant, and he said that if I knew someone in New York through whom I could have an operation, he would give me the money to go

"to New York, and then he did give me \$800 to make the trip to New York. In this connection, several months later CHAPLIN told me that he had really thought at one time that he was not capable of having children, but that he had gone to a doctor and that the doctor after examination had told him that he was very capable of having children and that he should be extremely careful. The point I am trying to make is this: that although he professed to be incapable of having children, he never doubted my faithfulness, so evidently he knew that my condition was the result of his association with me.

"I made this trip to New York in my car. I drove my car from Los Angeles to Denver and my stepfather accompanied me from there to New York. In New York I made no attempt to have an operation. My mother, father and I drove to Denver, and at Denver my father remained and my mother and I drove on to Los Angeles alone.

"I forgot to mention that while I was in New York I called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him that I would return in ten days. He said, 'All right,' he would be expecting me then. In this conversation he told me that he loved me and missed me and wanted me back.

"I got back to Los Angeles some days later than I had told CHAPLIN I would return, but immediately on getting into town I called him on the phone. He said, 'Well, it's about time. I've been frantic. I was going to call the FBI if you didn't contact me within a few more days.' My mother then was staying with me in a different apartment on Shirley Place at the same address as I had lived before.

"Immediately on my return and after this phone call, CHAPLIN and I were together. He asked me if I was all right, referring to my pregnant condition, and I said, 'No.' He said, 'For God's sake, you've got to do something about it.' I said, 'No,' I wouldn't. We had a big argument because he wanted to tell TIM DUKAK about it so that TIM could fix things up and make arrangements for an operation, and he did tell TIM DUKAK, which upset me. I really wanted to go ahead and have the baby, and here were CHAPLIN and DUKAK trying to high-pressure me into having an operation.

"So I took a plane and went to San Francisco to get away from them. I'm not certain, but I believe I called CHAPLIN from San Francisco and he said he was going to have TIM get in touch with me. DUKAK did call me there at the St. Francis Hotel where I was staying. TIM was frantic and he told me over the phone to be calm and not to be emotional because he had arrangements made in Los Angeles to have the whole thing taken care of. I came back on the plane and was met at the airport by TIM DUKAK and a woman who owns a sanitarium located near the corner of Sunset and Alvarado. This woman, as I understand it, is a friend of MIMI KILLIS. In fact, this woman got a nurse for TIM DUKAK when his mother was ill. As I recall, both TIM and this woman took me to this sanitarium. I was not taking sleeping tablets or any other drug at this time.

"The next day this woman took me up to see a Dr. TREEDIE, whose offices as I recall were located in the Taft Building at the corner of Hollywood and Vine Streets, Hollywood, California. He examined me and told me I was pregnant and then he gave this woman the name of Dr. TREEDIE, whose offices are located on Crenshaw Boulevard.

"She and I the next morning went out to see Dr. TREEDIE. While at Dr. TREEDIE'S office and while listening to him and this woman discuss the operation, I changed my mind and decided not to go through with it, so she took me back to the sanitarium. After I returned to the sanitarium, the woman called TIM DUNST and I subsequently learned that she told him that I was too erratic and that she would have nothing more to do with it, also that I had changed my mind. I remember just before I left having a conversation with the woman and she said, 'Maybe, JOAN, it's the best thing that you do have the baby.'

"I then called CHAPLIN at his house and he said that he would send the chauffeur and his automobile down to get me. The chauffeur came and took me up to CHAPLIN'S house and it was then that CHARLES told me that if I wanted to have the baby, that he would make arrangements to get a house at Santa Barbara and have the baby. He said, 'He can get a nurse for the baby and you can go away after the baby is born - you can go back to New York. He assured me at this time that he would always provide for the baby. The same night after this conversation, TIM DUNST came over and told us he thought I was foolish to have the baby, but if I wanted to and if it was all right with CHARLES, then I should sign a paper. DUNST prepared a paper which was addressed to Mr. REEVES, saying that I wished my contract terminated since I was expecting my baby and that my associations with the Studio had been exceedingly pleasant. I signed this paper that night.

"After I had signed this paper, DUNST said, 'Let's all settle down and talk this thing over sensibly.' He pointed out that having a baby would ruin my career as an actress, and similar talk. He pointed out also that CHARLES was emotional and that he should look at this thing sensibly. CHAPLIN finally agreed that perhaps DUNST was right and so I told them that the next day I would go down and go through with the operation. The next day TIM took me down to Dr. TREEDIE'S and TIM made an appointment to have the operation. On the way back from the doctor's to CHAPLIN'S, TIM'S remarks to the effect that I should be sensible about these things, etc., so aroused me that I remember I called him a beast and slapped his face.

"The next day TIM called for me about 9:00 o'clock in the morning; took me down to Dr. TREEDIE'S. TIM told me later that he stayed until after the operation to see if I was all right. I remained at Dr. TREEDIE'S about five days and recall that TIM came down to see me while I was there. CHARLES called me several times and I called him several times.

"I was supposed to have stayed at Dr. TREEDIE'S office another

"But wanted to leave. I called the CHAPLIN house and FRANK, the Japanese butler, told me that CHAPLIN was at Catalina. I then called TIM DUNANT and he told me the same thing. So I left Dr. FLEMMING'S and my father took me down to the harbor. I took the ferry and went over to Catalina. When I got to Catalina, I looked around for CHAPLIN'S yacht and could not find it, so I called TIM DUNANT from there. I was probably hysterical when I was talking to him and he said, 'Oh, you poor kid, come on back, CHAPLIN is here and you can see him in the morning.' I went back to the mainland and called my mother and my father came down and got me. The next morning he took me over to TIM'S. The next day or so I saw CHAPLIN. He explained to me that the reason he had not seen me the day I left the doctor's office was because he knew that I needed to rest. DUNANT later told me that CHAPLIN had been giving a party at the time I called him from the doctor's and that was the reason he did not want to see me. I don't know if this is true, because DUNANT did tell me lies from time to time about CHAPLIN'S activities, to try to break us up. He would tell me that CHARLES was out with some other girls and I would later find out that it was not true. In the course of trying to break up my association with CHARLES, DUNANT also gave me a book which had been written by EDDIE, former butler of CHAPLIN'S, which detailed his association with other women.

"During the fall months of 1941, CHARLES was busy working on his picture, 'The Gold Rush,' renaming 'The Gold Rush' so that it would be fit for release as a sound picture. It was also about this time that my mother and I moved to 9921 Robbitt Drive. My associations with CHAPLIN were running smoothly during this period. We were both very much amused of each other. I was interested in his revising his picture and accompanied him to the studio several times. During this period CHARLES was instructing me and I can remember that at the studio he would have me go over lines of 'Anthony and Cleopatra' in front of the orchestra. During this time nearly every night we would have dinner at Suzanne's, or at his house. I remember one night we were with JOHN BENNETT and WALTER LAGER at their house and on that occasion CHARLES told both of them that he was very much in love with me, but that he was afraid I would be the one that would break up the relationship. CHARLES also told me that he had told ORSON WELLES that he was in love with me.

"In December of 1941 at Christmastime, all the employees at the Chaplin Studios received a bonus. My bonus amounted to \$1,000.00. Also during December I was at the studio one day and suggested to Mr. REEVES that I might as well renew my contract at that time and he gave it to me and I signed it. During that period there had been some discussion between Mr. CHAPLIN and myself about renewal of the contract. I had expressed myself as being dissatisfied because he hadn't gone into making a picture for me and he on one occasion told me that he was not going to renew my contract. The reason was because the only way that he could keep me in hand was to have a rein on the money that I was getting. Afterwards, when he heard that I had signed the contract when I was in REEVES' office, he thought it

"was a big joke that I had put over on him.

"On more reflection, I now remember that the Christmas of 1941 I did some of the scenes from the play 'Shadow and Substance' at his house in front of the members of his family. CHARLES told me how he happened to pick that play for me. He said he was at a dinner party one night and he was talking to some men when some people beside him were discussing some play, and one of them spoke up and said, 'The woman in the play is a modern Joan of Arc.' CHARLES said he immediately turned from the person with whom he was talking and said, 'That's for my JOAN.' It developed that this was the play, 'Shadow and Substance,' and he immediately started negotiating to get the play, which he did purchase after my reading the script. I understand the price of the play was \$20,000.00 that CHARLES paid.

"Continuing with reference to his hearing of this play, I remember that one day sometime in the fall of 1941 CHARLES called me on the telephone and told me to come right over, that he had something for me to read. He gave me this book and it was a play called, 'Shadow and Substance.' I spent most of the evening reading it. He asked if I liked it and I told him I did and he said that he would buy it. During this time I was staying at the CHAPLIN house off and on. I recall one night that I had gone upstairs and had gone to sleep and CHARLES was downstairs reading. He rushed upstairs and woke me up and said, 'The most awful thing has happened.' I asked him, 'Do you mean you could not get the play?' He said, 'No, CHARLES LOMBARD has been killed.'

"The day before Christmas we went shopping and he offered me a \$400.00 watch which I refused. I remember that the man in the store was astonished that I did not accept it.

"As far as our intimate relations were concerned, following the first abortion, TIM DURANT took me to a doctor who I believe had offices in Hollywood. CHARLES had previously told me that TIM was going to take me to a doctor and I should go and do whatever they advised, 'so that you won't get pregnant again.' This doctor fitted me with a diaphragm. However, CHARLES did not want me to use it and so I didn't whenever we had intercourse. He made no mention of being sure that nothing like that happened again and showed no concern. I myself took ordinary precautions, but since was not effective, because by the end of December I believed I was again pregnant. I called this to CHARLES' attention and he laughed and thought it was a big joke. He said, 'We have got to get hold of TIM again,' and I said, 'Does TIM have to know?' One day I walked in and TIM was there and he took me by the arm in a friendly manner and said, 'Well, JOAN, this time it won't be quite as bad,' and TIM took me down to Dr. FREEDIE'S. It is my recollection that the first time I had been to Dr. FREEDIE'S, TIM gave the doctor the money. I recall seeing TIM give FREEDIE'S nurse an envelope. I remember on this first occasion we were in FREEDIE'S office I told TIM to be sure and get a receipt for the money. He said in effect, that in affairs like this we don't get receipts.

"Just prior to this second operation, I now recall that I had been discussing with my mother the advisability of her getting a divorce. We had money for this, inasmuch as I had that \$1,000.00 bonus from the Chaplin Studios. My mother went up and talked the matter over with CHAPLIN at his house and he suggested that it would be a good idea for her to go to Reno and get a divorce. CHARLES and I had a conversation on this matter and we agreed that it would be a good idea if she was out of town at the time I was having this second abortion. I accompanied my mother to Reno, stayed two days and then came back. The Chaplin Studios arranged for the transportation. However, I reimbursed the studio for our tickets with my personal check. It was shortly after my return that I was taken back to Dr. TREDIE by TIM EVERT. On the occasion of this abortion I was in TREDIE'S office a very short time. I remember that I did not want to stay and I called the CHAPLIN home and talked to him and he said that he would send the chauffeur after me, and that I should bring a nurse home with me. I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night about 11:00, being taken there by his chauffeur in his car. He told me before leaving that I should give the girls in the doctor's office \$20.00 each. He gave me the money to give to them. When I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night he met me at the door and seemed quite glad to see me. He ushered me at the door and said, 'Oh, my poor baby.' He suggested that I immediately go upstairs and go to bed, which I did. I went to bed in the room that has been variously known as PAULETTE'S room and my room. CHARLES and the nurse from the doctor's office stayed downstairs and were talking. I was curious as to what they were saying and went downstairs and heard him tell her, 'It's my fault, I know it's my fault, but then I suppose it is a 50-50 proposition, but this much I know, I will never let her go through it again. The strange part is that all I have to do is look at her and she gets pregnant.' I then went back upstairs again.

"I stayed at CHAPLIN'S house from four to five days. It was necessary that Dr. TREDIE come out to see me the next day or so because of my condition. CHARLES was very solicitous during this period. He would come in and have breakfast with me and read to me by the hour, etc.

"I had gone to the doctor for sleeping tablets and told CHARLES I was sick and I would not go through one of those things again, and he called TIM who came over and said he was sick and tired of my antics, and stopped me, and CHARLES held my hands and would not let me strike him. This incident wherein I had called TIM a parasite, occurred seven or eight days after I left Dr. TREDIE'S. I had gotten up and gone to the doctor and got some sleeping tablets and had them in my room, but did not take them. I had obtained these tablets from MINNA WILLIS' doctor. I told this doctor that I was under contract to CHAPLIN and was a friend of MINNA WILLIS' and that he was driving me crazy and that if I did not get some sleep I would go insane. I had called MINNA during the daytime and told her that I was not getting any sleep and would have to have a doctor and asked her if she knew who I should go to. She suggested that I go to her doctor. I don't know his name or where his offices are.

"This time that TIM hit me at CHAPLIN'S is only one of many times. This particular incident that I had reference to, which I said took place seven or eight days after I left Dr. TARKENTINE'S office the second time. He called MINNIE who was at a party, and told her to come and get me and take me home. She took me to my apartment on Robbins Drive and the landlady saw me come in and saw my bruised face and I think her boy-friend called the CHAPLIN house and talked to someone there. He apparently told whomever he talked with, possibly EDWARD, that if they did not look out what they were doing and treat me better someone would cause them some trouble. While I did not hear this directly from my landlady, Mrs. HALL, I have concluded that she must have had the above call made because EDWARD on one occasion asked me if I told anyone about the fight I had had with DURANT and I told him I had not and he told me there were some persons calling about that time and had made that statement. I have concluded that Mrs. HALL'S boy-friend had made the call to the CHAPLIN house.

"When MINNIE WILLIS brought me home she saw some sleeping pills in my room and emptied the contents out of the capsules and put the capsules back together and stuck them in my drawer. She admitted that she did this. On the way home from CHAPLIN'S house this time with MINNIE WILLIS she made some comment about my bruised face, but said she did not want to know anything about it. I told her that of course she did not want to know anything bad about DURANT. She had always closed her eyes to such things about him, thinking he was perfect. She said that whatever caused it, I had brought it on myself.

"In January of 1942 screen tests were made at the Chaplin Studios at CHAPLIN'S request, of me. These tests consisted of so-called silent tests taken from certain scenes in the first part of the play. Three or four weeks were taken in preparation for and taking of these tests.

"From the latter part of January to May was spent almost entirely in studying for the part. I in the meantime was going out with friends and I did not go out with him during this time. I was seeing SAM MARY and occasionally PAUL GETTY, when he was in town.

"In May of 1942 I broke my contract with the Chaplin Studios. However, it was an amicable arrangement with CHAPLIN to permit me to make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Although the contract was broken at this time it was still supposed to remain in effect for six months and I was to receive payments, and did receive payments from the studio until September, 1942.

"About the latter part of February through April, and the early part of May, I was attending the Max Sholshart Studio. My tuition was paid by the Chaplin Studio. Miss HUNTER of the publicity department of Chaplin Studios, accompanied me and paid the tuition. She did not tell them I was under contract to CHAPLIN, but a girl who was secretary there recognized me as the young lady she had seen CHAPLIN with in one of the night spots.

"CHARLES and I were not unfriendly at this time. He was going his way and I was going mine and were still talking about the play and were seeing each other maybe several times a week.

"CHARLES, understanding the way I felt, was helping me with the screen test that I was to be given at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He was very kind during this period and I in turn was listening to his speech that he was to give over a national hook-up, by the pool on a particular day and on that same day I was supposed to have a final reading with LILLIAN BURNS at the Metro Studio. I became very interested in the speech CHARLES was making and he asked me to accompany him to the broadcasting studio. For that reason I did not get to Metro to make the final test. Instead, I went to NBC with CHARLES, where ROBERT ALLEN appeared on the scene.

"In May of 1942 CHARLES was having trouble with his household servants and the studio was trying to get things straightened out and they were all seeing to me to see what I could do and I was going to CHARLES to try to have him take an interest in his affairs at home, all with no success. These things bothered me and I wanted to get away for a while, so I went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to see GERTY.

"I had been wanting to go to New York and so told CHARLES and he told me if I did he would stop the checks coming from the studio, he insisting that I remain here. My said if I left for New York he would consider it a breach of contract. So, at the end of one of these fights one day when we were not talking, I went to Oklahoma. I stayed there only a short time, about a week, and then came back to Los Angeles. I remember GERTY putting me on the plane in Tulsa for my return here.

"One night around November, 1941, I went with CHARLES to dinner at JACK and ANN JARVIS and there were quite a few stars there, among them being MARLENE DIXON, who was gorgeously garbed, and I told CHARLES that I would have to have a fur coat if we were going out socially and formally. Shortly after this I discussed with him the suggestion of buying a fur coat at the Hay Company. I went down with my mother and picked it out and charged it, after a conversation which I had with CHARLES relative to the kind of coat to purchase. The coat I finally bought was a silver fox coat costing \$1100.00. I remember he said after I purchased it that he would rather I had gotten a nick, like Mrs. VIDON'S.

"Getting back to my return from Tulsa, I started seeing CHARLES again and we made up for a short while, but we would periodically have fights over my desire to go to New York, as CHARLES did not want me to go. As a matter of fact, my mother on one occasion went over to see CHARLES, to see if she could persuade him to let me go to New York, because he said if I went he would consider it a breach of contract and would not pay me any more money. CHARLES, however, told my mother that the only way that I could be handled was to discipline me and that I did not know the meaning of discipline, and he again refused to let me go to New York.

"We were seeing each other after this, and one day out of a clear blue sky he said, 'JOHN, you can go to New York.' He asked me if my mother would like to go to New York and I asked her and she said she would. About a month before this my mother had gone to Reno and while she was there I had wanted to send her some money, but did not have enough, and CHARLES would not give me any to send her and I went to the Personal Loan Company, Hollywood, California, and borrowed \$300.00, part of which I sent to my mother. CHARLES was aware that I had made this loan, so at the time my mother and I were preparing to go to New York the Chaplin Studios gave me \$500 with the understanding that \$300.00 was to go to repay this loan and the balance was to be used as my spending money while in New York. The tickets and all arrangements for the transportation were made and paid for by the Chaplin Studios. CHARLES had also told me that he was going to New York a few days after I was scheduled to leave. The purpose of CHARLES' trip was for him to speak at Carnegie Hall on the 'Second Front.'

"On October 2, 1942, my mother and I left Los Angeles for New York on the train and upon our arrival in New York we went to my mother's house for a few days. My mother stayed there and I went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which place CHARLES had told me to go. I called CHARLES long distance from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to his home in Los Angeles. I spoke to EDWARD, the butler, and he told me that CHARLES was out with JIM FALKENBERG or some other girl. I was angry and after the long distance call I got in touch with DAVID MCHUGH, PAUL GETTY'S lawyer, thinking that if I would go out with him it would make CHARLIN jealous. He went to a night club and on the way home he said that it was a dirty show the way CHARLIN had treated me, and suggested that I move to the Pierre Hotel. I checked into the Pierre Hotel and a few days later CHARLIN, DURANT and EDWARD, the butler, arrived in New York and registered at the Waldorf Hotel. When CHARLES arrived in New York I called him at the hotel and spoke to EDWARD, the butler. I told EDWARD I wanted to get some tickets for CHARLIN'S speech at Carnegie Hall. EDWARD said that he would see that I got them. Later I received two tickets in the mail, and although I first intended to take my mother, I later decided to go with DAVID MCHUGH, and as a matter of fact, went with him to the speech. During the program DAVID and I got up and went to the bar to have a few drinks and forgot to return in time for the majority of CHARLES' speech. He did, however, come back in time to hear about the last five minutes of it. I remember this because the next day when I talked to CHARLES on the telephone he told me DURANT had soon as got up and leave the program and CHARLES reprimanded me for this. Later on after the speech, DAVID and I joined some friends at the Stork Club. Towards the end of the evening someone mentioned that CHARLIN and DURANT were at another table. At first I thought he was kidding, then later I saw that CHARLES was there and I stopped by his table and he introduced me to the people in the group. He said he hoped to see me later on in the evening and that he was under the impression that I was supposed to join him after the speech, backstage. I found out later from CHARLIN that he had sent a waiter to my table to ask me to meet him at the El Morocco later on, but I do not recall getting the message.

"The next day I called CHAPLIN on the telephone and we talked for a short while, but did not see each other for several days. Several days later TIM got in touch with me and told me CHAPLIN wanted me to have dinner with him, that he was going back to the West Coast very shortly. I had had a previous date with HARRY COOPER. HARRY picked me up about 7:30, thinking that we were going to the show together. (HARRY COOPER sold me my clothes). Instead, I told him that I had a date with CHAPLIN, so we just had a drink together. After having the drink he took me to the 21 Club where I was to meet CHAPLIN. When I arrived I joined CHAPLIN and TIM, who were already there. While at the 21 Club I remember that we saw PHILIP BARRIE, the playwright. After staying at the 21 Club a few hours we went to another night club. We stayed there a few hours and then the three of us took a taxi back to the Waldorf-Astoria. We went up on the elevator together and went to CHARLES' suite. TIM stayed only a few minutes and went to his room, leaving CHARLES and me in the living room. This was shortly after midnight. While we were in the living room CHARLES and I discussed the going ahead with the picture, 'Shadow and Substance.' CHARLES said he still wanted me to go back to the West Coast. I explained to him that I did not have any money and he said he would give me \$300.00 and I said that it was not enough. He said it would get me back to the Coast and that was all he was interested in. There was also some talk that night concerning CHAPLIN'S interest in the Russian Government and what they were doing. He told me how he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissioner, and I remember addressing him as Commissioner. He said he had been giving some thought to going back to Russia and kidded me by saying that he was actually going to leave for Russia. However, on this point, it was definite that within a few days we were both going to return to the west coast. Subsequent to this conversation CHAPLIN and I had sexual intercourse in the Waldorf-Astoria in his bedroom. Later that morning CHAPLIN took me back to the Pierre Hotel in a taxi. Sometime later that morning or in the early afternoon I returned to the Waldorf and went up to CHAPLIN'S suite. Before going up I called EDWARD on the telephone and he said CHARLES wanted to see me. When I went up to CHAPLIN'S suite, EDWARD opened the door. CHARLES gave me an envelope which contained \$300.00. This was the money that we had talked about earlier that day, with which I was to go back to the West Coast. EDWARD left the room and CHAPLIN and I talked for a few minutes. I kidded CHAPLIN in this conversation, addressing him by saying, 'Well, Commissioner, when are you leaving for Russia?' He said, 'I am going back to California very soon and then will go to Russia when the picture is made.' However, from his attitude in even mentioning his interest in Russia over me and the picture, I was hurt and left within a few minutes, knowing that after we returned to California we would go through the same arguments.

"I checked out of the Pierre within a few days and went back to be with my mother and her sister on the anniversary of the death of my grandmother, which was around the 25th or 29th of October, and then took a train for the West Coast and checked into the Beverly Hills Hotel upon arriving."

BERRY advised Agents that as she recalled, she purchased her ticket for the return trip to California at the 42d Street Office of the Southern Pacific Railroad. She stated that she left New York and returned to California via Chicago and that she took the southern route from Chicago to Los Angeles. It was her recollection that she had a roomette on the trip from New York to Chicago. She could not recall the accommodations from that point west. It was her recollection that the train left New York at 1:30 in the afternoon. She said she purchased the ticket under the name JOHN BERRY. The New York Office has been requested to endeavor to locate these accommodations.

On February 21, 1944, L. CRISTO, Auditor's Office, Beverly Hills Hotel, advised Agent that their records reflect that JOHN BERRY checked into the Beverly Hills Hotel on November 2, 1942.

BERRY when interviewed in the Bureau office on December 23, 1943, by Agents, stated that she obtained her tickets for the Second Front speech in New York through the mail from SAM JAFFER'S secretary in New York. SAM JAFFER is an agent and producer in Hollywood, with New York offices. BERRY thought that either EDWARD or CHAPLIN himself had asked JAFFER'S office to send her the tickets.

On the same date she advised Agents that the day before she left for New York in October, 1942, she was with CHAPLIN, and in explaining why he had not wanted her to leave before, CHAPLIN told her that he wanted to play safe. He was interested in making his picture with her as the star, and to protect the picture and himself he wanted to keep her on hand. CHAPLIN also explained to her that the only way he felt he could keep her in check was to control the funds he was giving her, and he told her that in addition to the tickets which she and her mother were to pick up at the studio which would give them transportation to New York, he was also giving her \$500, \$300 of which he insisted she should use to pay off the loan on her car, which would leave her \$200 for expenses. BERRY recalled that when she stopped by the studio to leave her car and pick up her tickets, one of the girls there mentioned that they too understood that some of the money was to be used for paying off the loan.

BERRY stated that the day before she left for New York in discussing the matter with CHAPLIN they talked over where she should stay, and he insisted that she should not go out with any other men in New York.

Also on the same date BERRY recalled that when she, together with CHAPLIN and EURENT, went up in the Waldorf-Astoria to CHAPLIN'S suite, that it was an elevator girl who took them up. She estimated that it was between 12:00 and 1:00 A.M. Before going up to the room, she recalled that EURENT bought a paper in the lobby of the hotel, she accompanying him, while CHAPLIN was talking to somebody else. She estimated that it was about 1:30 in the morning after she and CHAPLIN had had their affair, when he took her home to the Pierre Hotel. BERRY recalled that she was wearing her silver fox fur coat and had on a black dress. On reaching the Pierre, she remembered that CHAPLIN insisted on accompanying her into the lobby, but she told him that he didn't need to. She recalled that he was sitting on the edge of the seat in the cab as the door was opened for her by the doorman. Later that day BERRY said she called CHAPLIN'S suite, talked to EDWARD, the butler, and

asked him if there was a package for her. EMMET told her no, but he said that CHAPLIN wanted to see her.

It will be recalled that HENRY executed a signed statement on November 6, 1943, which was set forth in referenced report. Inasmuch as this statement gave only a bare outline of what has been set forth herein, it is not being repeated.

HENRY was interviewed further by Agents on January 10, 1944, at which time she continued as follows:

"After returning to the West Coast I stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel approximately two weeks. I had not JOHNE ALDERMAN in Palm Springs. As I recall, it was after I signed my contract at the Chaplin Studios that mother and I went to Palm Springs. He stayed with a friend of mine, ALISTAIR DAVIES, who had an apartment next to me when I was living on Robert. While in Palm Springs at this time I met JOHNE ALDERMAN, who was at that time hostess at the Palm Springs Tennis Club. I also met one BEAUCHAMPEL through Miss DAVIES. He was a tennis professional working at one of the clubs there. I also met LEE BROWN, an actor. I recall that he was quite tight and wanted me to ditch BEAUCHAMPEL, but I didn't. When I got to the Beverly Hills Hotel after coming back from New York in October, 1942, I saw JOHNE ALDERMAN, who was then employed as a hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel. I became quite friendly with JOHNE at this time. She introduced me to various people around the hotel, among them IRVING BERLIN, a song writer, HANS REUSCH, LOUISE RABIER, and others. ALDERMAN knew of my attachment for CHAPLIN and I suppose that during the course of our conversation I told her quite a bit about it.

"Several days after returning to the Beverly Hills Hotel from New York I recall I had a date one night with SAM MARK, who is a producer at M-G-M. His uncle married my aunt. However, the relationship between my aunt and MARK is not at all friendly. I had looked him up in 1939 or 1940 and over the course of years intervening up until this time had been out with him on frequent occasions. It was he who had arranged the screen test at Metro previously mentioned. On this particular night I was to have gone out with MARK and MISS REUSCH, whom I had met a day or so before, came along and wanted me to go with him, but I refused. As a result we had a group of us who were together. The party included MARK, REUSCH, ALDERMAN and GEORGE MATHIA. Later MARK took me to Lucy's for dinner.

"About the third day after returning from New York I called CHARLES and told him I was in town and he berated me for not immediately calling him after I got home. When CHARLES and I talked this time we made a date for the next night or so for dinner. He asked me not to do any drinking that afternoon before our dinner engagement. I had an appointment with REUSCH for cocktails, and we sat in the bar drinking from 4:00 to 8:00 that afternoon. HARVEY, CHAPLIN'S chauffeur, came into the lounge and saw me there and he apparently told CHARLES because when I got out to the car he asked me, 'Have you managed to ditch your boy friend?' He started an

"argument which resulted in a public scene. I had previously told HEUSCH that we were going to Romanoff's for dinner and I thought CHARLES might be interested in his play. I suggested that HEUSCH come into Romanoff's and stop by the table and I would introduce them. We went on to Romanoff's, CHARLES and myself, for dinner.

"In the car we had a terrific fight. CHARLES told me he was an old man and he could not go through this any more, that he wanted peace and quiet. (When I gave him peace and quiet, he got bored). I remember walking into Romanoff's that CHARLES had held of my arm and the next day it was black and blue from the pressure he had exerted. He resented my speaking to people as we went by their tables.

"In the middle of dinner I observed HEUSCH at the bar, having a drink. I motioned to him to come to the table, but did not ask him to sit down because I knew CHARLES was annoyed. I introduced him to CHARLES and he left. Afterwards CHARLES said, 'Do you have to flaunt your lover before me?' He moved from there to a table where KIMS could not see us. He forbade me seeing HEUSCH or anyone else.

"That night at Romanoff's CHARLES and I got into an argument, he telling me he was through with me and that he couldn't see me any more because we apparently could not get along. I remember I walked out and told him I was going back to the hotel alone. He, however, said he would take me, and he did. I remember that this night I was crying and told him I loved him. This was the first time I had ever told him that. It apparently made no difference to him as he said he was through. When I got to the hotel about 2:00 that morning I took quite a dose of sleeping tablets. This is the occasion when I fell over and hit the telephone, which resulted in a doctor being called and their treating me. I was unconscious and remember that afterwards someone told me I had said that I wanted to die because CHARLES was through with me, etc. JUNE told me afterwards that she was there through the time I was being given medical attention. The next day they had a nurse for me. I got away and went to CHEPLIN'S, but I did not see him. EDWARD brought me back to the hotel. GILMELL, the manager, told me this day that he had called CHEPLIN and CHARLES had told him that I was no longer under contract to the studio and that he, CHEPLIN, would in no way be responsible for bills at the hotel. I learned later that the studio had sent \$200.00 for the bill and the bill had already been paid by PAUL GETTY and it was returned to them. The hotel meanwhile packed up my clothes and I had to leave there.

"I then went and stayed with ELAINE BARRIE for a few days. I had met ELAINE BARRIE one night when I was at the Moonbe with GETTY. I was quite ill in the ladies' room when ELAINE BARRIE, whom I had never met before, offered her assistance. She put her name and address on a slip of paper in my purse and the next day I, not recalling just who she was, gave her ring. Thereafter I was in rather frequent contact with her. As best recall, it was sometime in the spring of 1941 that I met ELAINE BARRIE.

"The light was on and I knocked on the back door and CHARLES came out. He sat on a wicker divan on the sun porch and in the course of conversation he asked me if he was a better man in his love making than any others that I have ever associated with, and I told him that he was not. He then accused me of having an affair with HANS HENSON. I tried to give the impression that I had to make him jealous. CHARLES then became violently angry and began to slap me and I fell down and was crying, lying on the ground and while I was lying there on my side he kicked me in the stomach two or three times. During all this time I was crying and from his actions and mannerisms, I believe the man was crazy at that time. He was insane. He was cursing me with all the words that he knew. I estimate that this scene lasted fifteen minutes. I am not sure how I got home that night, but to the best of my recollection I drove my own car.

"At a date which I believe was about December 19, 1942, I again saw CHARLES. During this time I was exceedingly upset and bought a gun down on Main Street, corner of Fifth and Main, approximately. I bought this gun on a Saturday night before the next time that I was with CHARLES. During this period I was trying to see him and called him daily in the telephone, but he would not talk with me. I lost this first gun at the Beverly House or when I was with SPIRO SELMAN, just where I don't know. I then bought another gun at the Hollywood Gun Shop, just a day or so before I went up to CHARLES'S on this date which I believe to be about December 19.

"The reason I bought these guns was because I was going to kill myself. I finally resolved to see CHARLES, thinking that when I got up there I would kill myself right in front of him. I believe I must have taken a taxi up there that night and when I arrived the lights were out in the house downstairs, which meant that he had not come home. I got out of the taxi down on Summit Drive and walked up the grade to the house and went around in back. While there I heard a car drive up and TIM DUNN bid CHARLES good night. CHARLES went into the house and I thought he would probably be in the living room or sun porch if the lights were not on. I went to the front door and rang the bell several times and no one answered. As a matter of fact, no one upstairs or in the servant's quarters can hear the front door bell ring. I went around in back and knocked on the door and when nobody came, I broke the glass and went in. I went upstairs, finding no one downstairs. CHARLES told me afterwards that he had heard me down there, but did not come. When I got upstairs he was on the telephone talking to someone in affectionate terms. He later told me it was an old friend, but I believe it was some girl. I listened for five minutes or so to him from the dressing room and became jealous and took the gun out of my pocket and pointed it at him as I came into the room. He saw me and said goodbye to the person he was talking to, and hung up. He said, 'What are you going to do, are you going to kill me?' Then he said, 'Oh, I know, you are going to kill yourself.' He said, 'Don't be foolish,' and said, 'sit there,' pointing to the bottom of the bed. He asked me why I was going to kill myself and I told him that I had been in love with him and we weren't getting any place. He said, 'Don't be foolish, I haven't gone out with any other girls, but I have to have other

"During these two days at BARRIE'S I called CHARLES' house frequently and so did she. ELLARD said CHARLES would not talk to me. I also called SAM MAPI but he was not at me too about something. At this time I had about \$57.00 left and decided to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and took a bus for Tulsa. I understand that the records of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa reflect that I checked in there November 17, 1942.

"I saw PAUL GETTY at Tulsa and went out with him several times for dinner and told him what the situation was as far as CHARLES and I were concerned. I only stayed in Tulsa a few days and understand the records at the Mayo Hotel show that I checked out November 23, 1942. I recall that PAUL GETTY put me on the train for Kansas City and I returned directly to the West Coast. I registered at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles for one day. As I recall this was Thanksgiving Day. On this day I called CHARLES' house immediately from the Biltmore Hotel and they told me that he was not there, that he was in New York. I then called HUG REUSCH and talked to him for a short while, because I was homesick. The next day I moved to the Ambassador Hotel and from there I called ELLINE BARRIE and asked her to see if she could find out whether CHARLES actually was in New York. She called the Chaplin Studios and they told her that CHARLES actually was in New York. I then called the CHAPLIN house and found that CHARLES was coming back to Los Angeles in a few weeks.

"For the next few weeks I saw HUG REUSCH quite frequently and also went out with him and WISCO BONINI.

"About December 10, 1942, I went to the Players Restaurant with HUG REUSCH. At this time I saw CHARLES sitting at a table with KING VIDOR, Mrs. VIDOR, and a blonde girl who was with CHAPLIN. I stopped at CHAPLIN'S table and spoke to him and he seemed very happy to see me, but then when he saw REUSCH he was somewhat taken aback. He was also apparently embarrassed because he had been seen with this blonde. Later he told me that this was a girl he had met through KING VIDOR and that he had only seen her that one time. I remember we had an argument, he telling me that I was always with some man and I pointed out that he was always with some girl - always a beautiful one. I don't believe I saw him that night after we left the Players.

"Sometime after this meeting with CHARLES at the Players on the 10th and sometime before the 23rd of December, 1942, I was again at the Players Restaurant having dinner with REUSCH. We were dancing and I saw CHARLES sitting with a man whom I believe is CARL LINDSAY. I remember CHARLES used to play tennis quite a bit with this fellow. As I went by CHARLES' table I spoke to him and it was then that he made a remark to the effect that he wanted to see me later that night. ERIKA SEYMEN was with us that night and I recall that WISCO BONINI was also at the Players that night with a girl, but was not in our party. I believe that I took REUSCH and SEYMEN home and then drove up to CHARLES'. I told them that I was going up to his house.

"interests." I said, "Like that on the phone?" and he said, "Don't be silly, that is an old, old friend," and I said, "How old - seventeen?" He then told me it was Mrs. ROSE LAMON. He then said, "That's cute," and I said, "That's cute?" He said, "Your pointing a gun at me." Then we sat on the bed together and CHARLES took hold of my hand in which I was holding the gun and told me not to be foolish. He told me that I should stay all night and I gave him various reasons why I could not, but he finally convinced me that I should, remarking that I "shouldn't kill myself until morning." I remember that when I did consent to stay I told him I was not going to have an affair with him and I went ahead and took all the magazines off the other twin bed, which is in his room. In this connection, he takes a lot of magazines and they are all arranged on his adjoining twin bed. One of the reasons I had given him for not staying was that I had no pajamas. He told me that I know where they were, and I went and got undressed and put on a pair of his pajamas. Then I heard EDWARD call CHARLES and he left the room and talked to EDWARD, who was downstairs. However, CHARLES' two boys, CHARLES, JR. and SIDNEY, were out in the hall. I did not see either of them, but heard them talking. From what EDWARD has since told me of the conversation that night between him and CHARLES, EDWARD apparently asked him if everything was all right and CHARLES told him he could handle the situation. As I understood it from either CHARLES' remarks to me when he came back into the room, or from EDWARD in our later conversation, the boys also asked him at the same time and he told them to go on back to bed. CHARLES then came back into the room and looked both doors into the hall and another door which led to the bathroom, which connects RUTHIE'S bedroom with CHARLES'. He then had an affair, during which time the gun was on the night stand between the two beds where I could reach it with my right hand. CHARLES made some remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a "new twist."

"Afterwards we both tried to go to sleep and I found his snoring irritating and I called him and told him I was going into the next room. I took the gun with me, though he said 'leave it with me,' and I said no. It was probably around 4:00 A.M. that I went into RUTHIE'S room, but I did not get to sleep until around 6:00. CHARLES came in a couple of times and tried to get the gun from me, but I did not give it to him.

"The next morning CHARLES came into my room and wanted to have another affair. I told him no. EDWARD later told me that he had heard CHARLES say that. It was probably 11:00 that morning that I got up. EDWARD came up that morning and tried to talk me into giving him the gun and said that CHARLES had sent him up there for that purpose. Later CHARLES came up and I gave him the gun, along with the bill of sale. I had torn it up, but I gave him the pieces. He said he did not believe that I had purchased the gun myself, saying he thought someone had given it to me. Before I left CHARLES and I discussed the fact that I did not have any money and he at that time told me that he would give me \$50.00 to cover the hotel bill. This he did. I also at this time told him that I had tried to get into the Studio Club and could not. He had been insisting that I live there, study hard and go ahead with

"my plans for appearing in pictures. I told him I was going to do this and did again try to get into the Studio Club. When I left there that day it was with the understanding that I was to receive \$25.00 a week, that I was to go to the Studio Club and live and that I was to collect my money from him personally, or from EDWARD if he was not there. He said he was busy with another matter, but that he was testing me out and would again begin to touch me personally very soon. He had led me to believe that he was unable to get the film for the picture, 'Shadow and Substance,' but that he was going to work on something else and that he wanted me under contract to him. The reason he did not want me to go to the studio to get the money was because he said he did not want the people at the studio to know that he was again putting me under contract, because they would think that he was making a fool of himself. EDWARD took me to the Beverly House Hotel. I told EDWARD that I did not have any luggage and he got a bag of CHAPLIN'S for me.

"As I have said, when I left that day with EDWARD, CHARLES had given me the money he had in his pocket for payment of my hotel bill, the sum amounting to around \$56.00 or so. The understanding was that I was to return the next day and get my first \$25.00 on the weekly contract of \$25.00 a week that he had put me under. The day that I left CHARLES' I went and checked into the Plaza Hotel. The next day I went up to CHARLES' in my own car and EDWARD came out and gave me the \$25.00. As I recall, it was in an envelope. I did not even go into the house. I wanted to show CHARLES my independence. Two days before a week was up, from the time I had received the first \$25.00, I again went up to CHARLES'. I only had \$2.00 in my pocket and the bill at the hotel was due, and I needed the next payment on my contract. I spoke to EDWARD and told him I was up after the money and as he afterwards told me, he went to CHARLES and told him that I was there for the money. At first CHARLES said that I should be given the money and then he said no, the payment was not due for two days yet, after counting on his fingers. He instructed EDWARD not to give it to me.

"This time when I went for the money that I have just mentioned, when CHARLES did not give it to me, was Christmas Day. I wanted to wish CHARLES a Merry Christmas, but I knew he wouldn't see me.

"I am vague as to the earlier events of December 30, 1937. It seems to me that I had dinner with CHARLES that night. I know that he was expecting me. The date had been prearranged. I now recall that we had been talking on the telephone previously and CHARLES was to see me about 11:00. It seems to me that I took a taxi to CHARLES' house. I knocked on the back door and he was waiting for me. I remember distinctly that he was dressed in brown slacks and a tweed coat. He sat in front of the fireplace in the living room, talking. We had an affair that night and then got into our usual arguments. He was still impressing on me that I had to live within my means, that I should go to the Studio Club, although I told him that I could not get in there. I remember I was told by him that he had been entertaining WALTER FRANK, the Communist, during the holidays. We went out and got in CHAPLIN'S Ford and he was going to drive me home. I remember we were driving down the street

"and we stopped near the Beverly Hills Police Station and I told him I had no place to sleep and he said, 'Why don't you go in there?' indicating the police station. I got out and went into the station and talked to a man at the desk who I now know was KIRK. I told him that I had had a fight with my boy friend and that I had no place to sleep. He said to come in there. He then asked who my boy friend was and I said CHAPLIN. I talked with this man not more than five minutes."

Thereafter BERRY'S statement tells of her being taken to the apartment of KIMS REUSCH and the events of the following day which led up to her being arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department on the morning of January 1, 1943. Inasmuch as the events which followed are more directly concerned with the violation of BERRY'S civil liberties, they are not being set out in this report. Suffice it to say that she appeared before Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN on January 2, 1943, was sentenced on a charge of vagrancy, the same suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. On January 5, 1943, she was escorted to the railroad station by Captain WILLIAM W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department with a ticket purchased for her by CHAPLIN through ROBERT JENSEN, she left for New York. On reaching Omaha, she got off the train and went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she was arrested for issuing checks without sufficient funds. She did not see PAUL GETTY at this time, but her release from jail was secured through the intercession of GETTY'S attorney, ROSENSTEIN. She wrote several letters to CHAPLIN from Tulsa and tried to talk to him on the phone, without success. She left there the latter part of January, 1943, went back to New York where she stayed with her mother until the first part of March, after which she went back to Tulsa, and then returned again to New York. While there she saw KIMS REUSCH and DONALD FLAHER. Around the 1st of April she went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, again, then on to Kansas City, and proceeded on to Los Angeles, where she checked into the Alhambra Elvado. By this time BERRY well realized that she was pregnant, and tried to see CHAPLIN and talk the matter over with him, without success, and on May 7, 1943, she was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department at CHAPLIN'S house, for violation of her probation.

The following day she was sentenced by Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN for this violation and she commenced serving her time in the County Jail. There her pregnant condition came to the attention of the jail authorities, her release was secured, allegedly by CHARLES CHAPLIN through the services of MINNA WILLIS and TIM BURMAN, and her case came up in Beverly Hills Police Court on May 12, 1943, at which time Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND appeared for her. Judge GRIFFIN allowed BERRY to be taken from the County Jail and placed in a sanitarium for treatment of her condition.

In her detailed statement to Agents, BERRY told of conversations with CHAPLIN which took place at his home prior to a civil suit being filed against CHAPLIN as the father of her child. She had been negotiating with Judge HOLLAND and his partner, BARRY WOODBRIDGE. In a continuation of interview with BERRY'S Agents on January 11, 1944, she advised as follows:

"Before this agreement was brought to me for my consideration by HOLLAND, I want to inject that I was up to CHARLIN'S on two occasions during the latter part of May. The first occasion was before my mother got here from New York. At that time I called CHARLIN on the phone. He said, 'I can't tell you to come up. You do what you want to do. I might be in all afternoon.' The reason I called CHARLIN and the reason I wanted to see him was because I thought I was still in love with him.

"I took a taxicab and went up to the house. I came in the front way and he was in the sun room. When he saw me come in, he said, 'Don't talk here - come out by the pool.' He was also was down there. I remember saying, 'How could you ever have let me stay there?' He said he was doing it so he could teach me a lesson. I said, 'Teach me a lesson?' and he said, 'Yes, you were getting very, very annoying. You were annoying me and after all, good G---, I've got to have peace.' He didn't talk about the baby at first at all. Then I said, 'Well, CHARLES, what are we going to do about it?' He said, 'Well, this is what I suggest. People have gotten over things like that. You're a fine actress. I suggest that you go back to New York and have the baby and then continue on the stage.' He said, 'JOHN, I'll always take care of that baby, you know that. I would take care of that baby even if it wasn't my own.' Then I said, 'Well, CHARLES, why can't you marry me?' He said, 'I'm not marrying you - I'm not marrying anybody. Nobody's forcing me to get married to anybody.' Then I thought perhaps there was somebody else. I said, 'Are you in love with anyone else?' He said, 'I'm in love with no one.' I was crying and so I went up to the house and went up to RALPH'S room and I saw OON'S clothes there. I ran down by the pool and I said, 'Those clothes are up there?' He said, 'Oh, for G--- sake.' I said, 'Where are they? OON O'NEILL'S? Is she living here?' and he said, 'No.' I said, 'Who is living here?' He said, 'It's your unsubstantiated word against mine.' He said, 'After all, JOHN, the most important thing in the world isn't you and it isn't me - but it's art. A lot of people have children without getting married. You don't have to get married just because you're going to have a baby.' Then he said, 'You've got to protect me, JOHN. I've got to have peace. I would rather go to jail for twenty years and have peace. JOHN, if you bring this into court, you know what it will be. The newspapers will be after you, your picture will be taken - oh, it will be grand for a couple of months. Then people will forget it.' In this connection he said, 'I'll spend my whole fortune if necessary.' He said that even if it was proven that he was the father, that he would blacken my name so that won't be the issue involved at all. He said, 'You'll try to hurt me, then I'm going to try to hurt you.' I told him that he was the father of the child and he said, 'JOHN, if you say so, I believe you completely.' Then he said that if I did go into court that he was going to drag my name through the mud. He said he was going to mention PAUL and he was going to bring SAM HECK into it and HENSON'S. I would estimate that I was at CHARLIN'S talking with him about four hours. During that time EDWARD brought down lunch. I said to him during this time, 'You think of yourself only.' He said, 'Don't talk to me like that, JOHN, because if I have any sympathy for you or feel sorry for anything that's happened, that's not the way to talk to me, because

"I'd just turn around the other way. I don't like it at all."

"CHARLES left before I did, but before he left we had the understanding that I should come to breakfast the next day at the house. I remember this because after CHARLES left I was angry and I decided to call Judge HOLLAND at home. I called him - I told him that I wanted him to come right over to the office, that I was filing a complaint against CHARLES. EDWARD took me over to the office. HOLLAND said, 'Do you know what you're doing? Why don't you think it over?' I said, 'I don't need to think about it, I want to file a complaint.'

"On Decoration Day I again went up to CHARLES'S house. My mother was in the hotel with me at the time. I went in the side door and EDWARD told me that CHARLES had already gone out. I said I wasn't going to leave until he returned, and he said, 'Exit, I'll call his attorney. Will you speak to his attorney?' and I said, 'Yes, I would. I spoke to the other attorney, DOHERTY. DOHERTY said, 'Why don't you let your attorney take care of it? So a good girl and go home. Will you?' and I said, 'Yes, I will,' so I decided I would. Then I called home and they said that my mother had gone up to HEDD. HOPPER'S, so I knew the number and would I call her there, and I called her there and FLOW-HEL was there and I called HEDD and she said mother was expected.

"Then EDWARD drove me down to her house and I went in and talked to HEDD. Following this, my suit was filed against CHARLES and I'm not clear in my own mind as to whether the suit had actually been filed at the time of this conversation on Decoration Day. Subsequently Mr. IRWIN appeared as counsel for me and later took over the entire case.

"On further reflection concerning the events preceding and around Decoration Day, I now remember that on Sunday night before Decoration Day, I went up to CHARLES'S house, in the back way and up in his bedroom. I saw OON, and CHARLES coming in the house before I got up there. I heard him go out the front door with her and he told me later he drove her home. He came back upstairs and saw me and we talked. I was a little hysterical. He said, 'You can't talk now sensibly. You stay here, and I'll go to a hotel.' Then he said, 'No, I'll drive you home.' He was coming downstairs, putting on his coat and was going to drive me home, and EDWARD came in and said he would drive me home. Then he came and took me to the hotel.

"Sunday I went over again and tried to talk to him and they told me he wasn't there. It was then I spoke to the attorney, Mr. DOHERTY, and went to HEDD'S from there. It was Tuesday afternoon that I went to the pool and spoke with CHARLES and from there I went to Judge HOLLAND'S, asked him to prepare the suit, and Wednesday and Thursday it was being written up, and Friday it was served."

JOHN BERRY appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles on Thursday, January 20, 1944.

EDWARD CHARLES CHENEY
Home address, 1265 Nichols
West Los Angeles, California
Confidential telephone number BRinson 9-1369
Business address, 1035 Summit Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Confidential telephone number CHestview 5-0525

Reference report sets forth interview with CHENEY and the taking of a signed statement from him on October 30, 1943. This statement was set out in reference report, Pages 31 and 32, and is being forwarded to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, with this report.

In CHENEY'S signed statement he relates that he accompanied CHAPLIN to New York in October of 1942; that the only time he saw BERRY in CHAPLIN'S suite was on an occasion when she came there to get a small package. CHAPLIN had told CHENEY that she was coming and that he should give her the package. However, BERRY arrived immediately after this conversation and he left them alone. CHENEY also states therein that the day before BERRY'S visit to CHAPLIN'S suite, CHAPLIN had cashed a check for \$500; that the next evening following her visit when he dressed for dinner he only had \$200; that this caused him to assume that CHAPLIN had given BERRY \$300 that morning.

Therein CHENEY also states that in June of 1943, he overheard CHAPLIN conferring with his attorney, LOUIS BRINT and P.T. MILLIKEN at CHAPLIN'S home. As he recalls, it took place around the pool. CHENEY states that he heard CHAPLIN tell them that he, CHAPLIN, had had an affair with JOLN BERRY in New York City in October of 1942; also that he had been intimate with BERRY in his house in December of 1942.

As was set forth in reference report, CHANEY was ill during the early investigation of this case.

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On November 13, 1943, Special Agent [redacted] and the writer interviewed EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, at his home. The writer first called him on the phone, telling him Agents were in the neighborhood and would like to stop by and see how he was getting along. CHANEY said he would be glad to have them stop in.

At the outset CHANEY said that the previous day he had been in the office of JACK DWIN, BERRY's attorney, where he had given a deposition. Agents told him that they had noticed a newspaper story concerning that fact. CHANEY continued that DWIN had made the statement during the course of his being in the office with Mr. WILLIAM HILLIKAN, CHAPLIN's attorney, that he, DWIN, had seen a statement taken by some government agency, in which CHANEY was alleged to have made the statement that he had overheard CHAPLIN admit having an affair with BERRY in October, 1942, in New York, and on December 23, 1942, in his home. CHANEY continued that he and Mr. HILLIKAN were both convinced that the statement of a governmental agency meant the FBI. Agents told him that DWIN had never seen any statement taken by the FBI and CHANEY said that he thought maybe DWIN was just boasting when he made such a statement.

CHANEY continued further that HILLIKAN was quite perturbed about this statement of DWIN and told him, CHANEY, that he was going to see about the FBI showing such a statement to DWIN.

In this conversation the writer, on the following day in a conversation with DWIN, asked him if he had ever made the statement to either HILLIKAN or CHANEY that he had seen an FBI statement taken from CHANEY. DWIN admitted that he had made such a statement to them but said he, of course, knew he had never seen an FBI statement in this matter and said he told them that in an effort to scare CHANEY into telling the truth when he had failed ever having heard CHAPLIN make the admission mentioned above. DWIN continued that of his own knowledge in conversation with BERRY, he knew that CHANEY had overheard such a statement from CHAPLIN; further, that he knew he had been conducting an investigation in this matter and had interviewed CHANEY himself and knowing the above facts he felt sure enough of his grounds to make the statement set forth above.

In accordance with instructions of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR on December 10, 1943, the writer called CHANEY at the CHAPLIN residence and requested he come to Bureau Office for interview. CHANEY said he would have to talk the matter over with Mr. CHAPLIN and in a few minutes stated that CHAPLIN did not want him to come down, continuing that if Agents desired to talk with CHANEY they should come up to the CHAPLIN residence. Mr. CARR was contacted and on his instruction it was then pointed out to CHANEY that a subpoena would be issued for his appearance in the event he did not care to talk with Agents at that time. CHANEY made it clear that he would be only too happy to come down to the Bureau Office and discuss this case further but it was Mr. CHAPLIN who was interfering. On again talking with his employer CHANEY said that if a gas ticket could be furnished him CHANEY would come down. At this point the writer told CHANEY that an Agent would stop by for him and bring him down.

lrc Agent [redacted] picked up Mr. CHANEY at CHAPLIN's residence and brought him back to the office where he was interviewed by reporting agents. After completion of same Special Agent [redacted] took him back to CHAPLIN.

On this occasion with reference to his accompanying CHAPLIN to New York in October, 1942, and CHAPLIN's conduct with BERRY there, the matter of CHAPLIN cashing a check was again brought up. CHANEY stated that he himself carried blank checks of the Studio for CHAPLIN and gave them to him whenever he needed money. On this occasion he said he gave CHAPLIN a blank check, that CHAPLIN wrote it out for the amount of \$500 and cashed it. Although he did not see CHAPLIN cash this check, he says he knows it must have been written in that amount because when he came back he had that sum in his clothes. Then after BERRY had stopped by the apartment he observed that CHAPLIN had only two one hundred dollar bills in his pocket.

On this date CHANEY also advised that CHAPLIN told him that when he was in New York and BERRY came to the apartment that he, CHAPLIN, had given BERRY two hundred dollars. CHANEY explained that CHAPLIN didn't tell him that back in New York but rather just the other day when he and CHAPLIN were discussing agents of the FBI having questioned CHANEY about the trip to New York. CHANEY said that CHAPLIN told him of giving this amount to BERRY about two weeks ago. CHANEY said he believed CONN. O'NEILL CHAPLIN was in the room at the time they were discussing this matter.

During this interview on December 10, 1943, CHANEY reiterated his previous statement that he had overheard CHAPLIN when talking to his attorneys, MILLINAN and GRISLER in June of 1943 admit that he had had an affair with BERRY in New York in October, 1942, and also in December, 1943. With reference to this conversation between CHAPLIN and his attorneys in June of 1943, CHANEY said that they were down at the pool and they rang for him to come down. He said he was only there for a few minutes and the attorneys asked him about certain dates, at which time CHANEY said "If Miss BERRY has accused you of a certain date-- a Christmas date--well, she has a case." CHANEY continued that that was when CHAPLIN said he had had an affair with her.

The writer asked CHANEY if he meant an affair took place on the night she came there with a gun and CHANEY said he did; that that was the occasion CHAPLIN was admitting his affair with her in December, 1943.

CHANEY said he was asked about some other dates during which CHAPLIN admitted he had had an affair with her in New York. CHANEY said he was very much surprised at CHAPLIN's admission because he had not realized that CHAPLIN had been with BERRY in October, 1942. He pointed out that CHAPLIN had never even mentioned BERRY's name except the time when he said she was coming up for a package.

CHANEY was not clear on how CHAPLIN had gotten in touch with BERRY when they were in New York. He said CHAPLIN might have had DURANT call her or even BERRY's aunt got in touch with her because CHANEY said "I don't think

CHARLIE got in touch with her himself. He is not one to do that. He has to have someone do the calling."

In trying to place the date when HENRY called at CHAPLIN's suite for the money, CHANEY said he thought it was two or three days before they left New York. He recalled that in discussing this with CHAPLIN several weeks ago CHAPLIN also stated that HENRY had told him she owed bills in New York and he was going to help her out. CHAPLIN told CHANEY he gave her some money to pay her bills.

With reference to CHANEY's knowledge of the abortions which have been committed on HENRY and DURANT's and CHAPLIN's connection therewith, CHANEY was asked if he had any conversation with either DURANT or CHAPLIN about them. He told of having taken HENRY to the Beverly Hills Hotel after she had been up at CHAPLIN's in a drunken or sick condition. It was on this occasion that HENRY mentioned that DURANT had some connection with those abortions. On his returning to CHAPLIN's house CHANEY said DURANT was present and he told him "By the way, Mr. DURANT, she is opening her mouth about the abortions." DURANT replied "The son of a b---, she can't prove anything." CHANEY said DURANT continued "That was paid in cash."

On November 17, 1943, Agents interviewed FRED N. HENNER, Los Angeles County District Attorney, and requested their cooperation in this investigation of CHAPLIN, et al. HENNER instructed his Assistant, HERBERT KALKER and Captain STANLEY S. STONE, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, to make available all their records. These officers were cooperative and Agents were allowed to examine the file of that office.

It is recalled that reference report sets forth that the District Attorney's Office in June of 1943, investigated CHAPLIN in connection with the abortions allegedly committed on HENRY, the possible charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, referring to his present wife, CONA O'NEILL, and third, their investigation covered the activities of the Beverly Hills Police Department when they had JOAN HENRY in custody. Photographic copies of the District Attorney's records were made and furnished the United States Attorney and the Bureau.

CHANEY was questioned by District Attorney Investigators NERE GROSCH and PHIL TOWER on June 6, 1943. CHANEY admitted to Agents that he lied to the investigators, denying he had any knowledge of CONA O'NEILL living at CHAPLIN's house before they were married. In this connection CHANEY said CHAPLIN pled with him before he was questioned by those investigators not to give him away.

CHANEY appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles, having been subpoenaed for his appearance on January 13, 1944. Prior to that date there had been some rumors circulating in Hollywood that CHAPLIN was going to skip the country. Agent had occasion to talk with CHANEY during recess of the Grand Jury and he stated that he would immediately advise this office if CHAPLIN would try to run away. He said he didn't believe CHAPLIN would try to do this because certainly somebody would have to accompany him because he is unable to do anything or go anywhere without assistance.

RECORDS OF CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS

1416 North La Brea

Hollywood, California

Hempstead 2141

ALFRED REEVES, General Manager

b7c At about 2:10 p. m., November 19, 1941, Special Agents [redacted] (A), [redacted] and the writer stopped by the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS, Hollywood, California. A woman, later determined to have been Miss CATHERINE PRIOR, who is apparently the telephone operator, receptionist, and file clerk, advised the writer that, after inquiry had been made for Mr. REEVES, he was out but was expected back shortly. She inquired as to the identity of Agents and was advised of same. She asked if Agents cared to wait, which they did.

In about ten minutes, Mr. ALFRED REEVES, who is General Manager of the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, came into the office. He was informed of Agents' identity and told that they would like to talk with him. Agents were taken into his office, at which time Mr. REEVES was told that in accordance with the instructions of the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, the FBI was conducting an investigation concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN and a possible violation of the White Slave Traffic Act; that this investigation concerned CHAPLIN's dealings with JOAN BERRY. It was explained to Mr. REEVES that the FBI was a fact-finding organization; that it was necessary to collect the evidence and afterwards it would be presented to the United States Attorney, who would determine whether prosecution would be had.

In line with the above, Mr. REEVES was asked if it would be possible at this time to obtain information concerning BERRY's contractual relations with the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS, particularly with reference to the terms of her contract, and any sum expended by either CHARLES CHAPLIN himself or the STUDIO in her behalf.

At that point Mr. REEVES briefly went over BERRY's connections with the STUDIO. He said that she came into his office sometime in June, 1941, Mr. CHAPLIN having told him by phone that he desired to place her under contract; that he, CHAPLIN, felt that she had promise as an actress; and that it was contemplated that a picture would be made in which she would be featured. Mr. REEVES continued that under the terms of the contract she got \$75.00 a week, that the option was renewed after six months, and that later she was paid \$100 a week for a period of nine weeks.

Miss LOUISE KEMER, who uses that name at the Studio, but who is actually Mrs. KUTTS, has an office immediately outside REEVES' office, and he called her in to obtain from the Studio records the periods during which BERRY was under contract. She came in with two slips of paper on which she had typed the following:

"Signed contract June 23, 1941, for six months at \$75 per week.

Signed notice of extension of her agreement, December 22, 1941, for a further period of six months.

"Agreement cancelled by mutual consent May 22, 1942,
but she received salary of \$75 per week to June 23,
1942, expiration date of contract.

On July 25, 1942, she received \$75.

From August 1, 1942, to September 27 she received
\$100 per week—a total of \$900."

It is noted that the above memo does not give the date for September 27, but
it is known that she meant 1942.

In discussing JOHN HENRY's connections with the Studio, REEVES
stated further that when she first came into his office, she was a very plain-
looking girl—not fancy or glamorous, but just an ordinary girl; and knowing
about the picture that CHAPLIN planned to make in which she would be featured,
namely, "Shadow and Substance", he felt that HENRY was ideally suited for the
part. He described the stage play and pointed out that HENRY was to be BRIDGET,
the maid who was in communion with the Virgin Mary. In this connection, REEVES
explained that this part in the picture needed an actress who was unknown in
Hollywood and to the public generally; and that CHAPLIN wanted HENRY for this
part because any other actress in Hollywood that he might pick would not have
the necessary reputation and standing. REEVES then said that in pursuance of
HENRY's career as an actress, the Studio paid for her three months' training at
MAX REINHARDT STUDIOS, which amounted to \$65.00 per month. He then discussed
how HENRY used to come into the Studio on occasion, and he noticed that she was
erratic, emotional, hard to talk to, and could easily affect a vacant stare in
her eyes. He said that this last characteristic of hers was ideally suited for the
part in the picture.

At the time she broke her contract with the Studio, REEVES said
that she came into his office one day and said that she was going to make a
test for a picture at the LENTRO-COLUMBIA-MAYER STUDIOS, and because of the terms
of her contract with CHAPLIN, it would be necessary for her to break it. REEVES
said he talked to her and asked her to reconsider, pointing out that she was
the girl for the part, and that CHAPLIN would probably make the picture. To that
end, REEVES said he called HENRY's mother on the telephone and asked her to use
her resources in getting HENRY to change her mind. REEVES said that Mrs. HENRY
told him that she couldn't handle JOHN and that if that was what she wanted to
do, she couldn't change her in any way; so the agreement was drawn up whereby
the contract was broken.

Mr. REEVES was asked if it would be possible to obtain information
from the books of the company reflecting money expended by either CHAPLIN or the
Studio on HENRY. He called in Miss ROSSER, who said that she had some time ago
prepared such a record and went to her desk and immediately returned with a carbon
copy which set forth information which she stated was a record of monies paid to
or for the account of HENRY. This record is set out below:

1942

Charles J. Kramer - Dentist	\$ 91.00
Dr. George H. Grasser - Dentist (contract for \$500)	310.00
May Co.	1,186.29
Revel Travel Service - Oct. 1, 1942	263.48
Max Reinhardt Workshop - 3 months @ \$65.00 per month	195.00
March 31 - cash	75.00
April 3 - cash	150.00
May 28 - cash	200.00
July 7 - cash	75.00
July 17 - cash	75.00
Oct. 1 - cash	500.00
	<u>\$ 3,120.77</u>
	500.00
	705.00
Salary paid year 1941	2,025.00
Dec. 27, 1941 - bonus	1,000.00
Salary paid year 1942	2,875.00
	<u>\$10,225.77</u>

Miss RUMSER pointed out that the sub-total above of \$3,120.77 represented funds expended out of the personal account of CHARLES CHAPLIN, whereas the remaining items represented money paid to Miss BEERY out of the Studios' account. Shortly before Agents departed from the Studio, they inquired of Miss RUMSER if the foregoing list could be taken by the Agents, and she stated that since she was in doubt about the \$500 and \$705 items listed above, she had better prepare a new list from which these two items would be excluded. The new list was prepared and delivered to Agents.

Regarding the \$705 item, upon inquiry of Miss RUMSER in the presence of Mr. RIEVES as to whether any payments had been made to ROBERT ARDEN, Miss RUMSER stated that there had been only one such payment to ARDEN during the year 1943, and thereupon produced one of the personal checks of CHARLES CHAPLIN payable to ARDEN in the amount of \$705, on which it was noted that the date had been altered by hand to show January 15, 1943. The original date, which was apparently typed on the check, was not legible. It was noted that the check bore the endorsement of ARDEN and also that of the Bank of America, Cowar-Sumner Branch, Los Angeles, California, under date of February 10, 1943. Miss RUMSER stated that it was only her opinion that this check was issued for the benefit of BEERY; and therefore she preferred to leave it off the list prepared for Agents.

As to the \$500 check, she stated there was still considerable doubt in her mind as to whether said item was issued for BEERY's account, and therefore it would be excluded from the list given to Agents. She explained that when expenditures were made out of Mr. CHAPLIN's personal account, she frequently did not know for what purpose checks were drawn because it was often Mr. CHAPLIN's habit to merely call her and tell her to prepare a check against his personal account for a certain sum of money and give no explanation.

It was pointed out to Mr. REEVES that if he was agreeable, Agents would like to examine the books of the company and quote the records which pertained to any moneys expended by CHAPLIN or the Studio for BERRY and/or ARDEN. Mr. REEVES first asked what connection that had with the Bureau's inquiry, and he was told that it was necessary to get all facts relating to CHAPLIN's association with BERRY and association of any others who appeared to be involved. Mr. REEVES said that it would not be possible for him to show Agents the books and all cancelled checks without advice of their attorneys. He was told that it was entirely up to his own discretion, but it was pointed out that it would, of course, be possible to see these records on subpoena issued by the United States Attorney. The matter was not pressed any further.

Both Mr. REEVES and Miss RUNSER were asked if there were any other expenditures made in behalf of BERRY or her mother that had been discussed to this point. Miss RUNSER recalled that the Studio had written a check in payment for railroad tickets for BERRY and her mother to New York in October, 1942. Miss RUNSER said that CATHERINE PRIOR had phoned the Revel Travel Agency to make the reservations; that Mr. REVEL had delivered the tickets to the Studio; and that Mr. REEVES had issued a Studio check in payment thereof in the amount of \$263.48. Mr. REEVES was asked if Mr. CHAPLIN had requested that the reservations be made for BERRY and her mother. In answer to this question, he was a bit vague. He presumed that CHAPLIN must have instructed that the Studio buy the tickets or else he wouldn't have signed the check, but he professed not to definitely recall CHAPLIN's ordering the tickets.

Miss RUNSER called that on or about the time that BERRY and her mother went to New York, a check in the amount of \$500 had been issued for them for expenses. This, as well as the check to the travel agency, had been charged eventually to CHAPLIN's personal account. On the day that she actually left for New York, BERRY and her mother, according to Miss RUNSER, came to the Studio in BERRY's car and left it there. She had no conversation with them but stated that she had been instructed to try and sell the car in order to pay a note Miss BERRY had at a loan company. She was unable to do so for any appreciable amount of money, so the car was not sold.

Miss RUNSER was asked how well she knew BERRY, and she said that BERRY was the type of girl who did not permit people to get acquainted with her. She was very distant, cool, uninterested, and did not encourage people to converse with her. She was asked what knowledge she had of the time BERRY came to CHAPLIN's house on or around New Year's Eve, 1942, at the time her husband, Mr. WATTS, was serving as a watchman. She related that her husband told her that BERRY came in a taxicab, left her fur coat with the driver, and that when she got in the house, went for a gun which was kept in the pantry. She said that her husband told her that he grabbed her, tried to keep her from getting the gun, and that BERRY kicked and screamed; that thereafter, BERRY asked to go to the bathroom, where she turned on the water and jumped out the window. She said that her husband called her, Miss RUNSER, and asked her what they should do.

Eventually, they located CHAPLIN, and apparently CHAPLIN instructed HARVEY, the chauffeur, to go up to the house and see what he could do. By this time, HERRY was, of course, gone. She stated that the next time her husband encountered HERRY was when the Receiving Hospital in Beverly Hills called him at about three or four o'clock one morning and told him that HERRY was in jail.

Several times during the interview Mr. REEVES inquired as to who was behind this investigation. It was carefully pointed out to him that a complaint had been made and that Agents were only conducting a fact-finding investigation in response to a request of the United States Attorney. He apparently had confused Agents' investigation with the activity of Mr. DWIN, attorney for JOAN HERRY in the civil suit. He asked the writer if he had talked with CHANEY, and REEVES was advised in the affirmative; and again the distinction between the civil suit and the Federal Government's investigation was pointed out.

At another point, REEVES expressed himself as believing that CHAPLIN should get out of the United States and not wait for them to kick him out. It was explained that that was not at all the purpose of this investigation—that no one was trying to kick him out of the United States.

With reference to HERRY herself, REEVES said that from the stories he had been getting, she was nothing but a bum; that a lot of people had been intimate with her. He was asked if CHAPLIN had, and REEVES replied that of course he had been intimate with her; but he continued by saying that CHAPLIN was not the father of her child.

Mr. REEVES was requested to furnish a copy of the original letter of agreement between the Studio and HERRY, which he had Miss RUNSER type off. He displayed for Agents' examination, a letter terminating the contract, which the writer copied. A copy of the original agreement is being kept in the Los Angeles file in this case.

As Agents were about to leave, Mr. REEVES requested the name of the United States Attorney who would be handling this case. He was furnished the name of CHARLES H. CARR as being the United States Attorney in Los Angeles. He then asked the name of the Attorney General and was given the name of FRANCIS BIDDLE; and finally, he inquired as to the names of interviewing Agents, which were furnished him.

The record prepared by Miss RUNSER at that time showing expenditures in JOAN HERRY's behalf, is being retained in the Los Angeles file.

On January 13, 1944, at the request of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, LOIS RUNSER, Secretary of the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. Miss RUNSER was under subpoena that day before the Federal Grand Jury and had already been on the stand and introduced in evidence the records she had brought with her. For clarification, Mr. CARR requested Agents to examine these records to see just

what they contained. Thereafter, at Mr. CARR's request, RUNSER had photostatic copies of these records made and Agents picked them up on Saturday, January 15, 1944, at the CHAPLIN STUDIOS and they were turned over to Mr. CARR.

It is noted that the official records of the CHAPLIN STUDIOS refer to Victim herein as JOANNE HERRY.

The check wherein ARDEN was repaid for funds he expended in assisting HERRY to leave Los Angeles is written on the Bank of America and on CHARLES CHAPLIN's personal checking account. This check is No. 282 and is dated January 15, 1943, amounting to \$705 and is signed "CHARLES CHAPLIN". RUNSER was asked to explain the blurring on the date and she stated that at first the check had been written December 15, 1942, and then she had had to correct it to January 15, 1943. These records also contained a check in the amount of \$263.48, same being No. 763, written on the checking account of the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS. This check is made out to SAM RYSEL, dated January 1, 1942, and signed "ARTHUR HERRIES." This check is in payment for two one-way fares to New York City and a bedroom. Other checks brought by RUNSER were written on the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS checking account, made out to JOHN HERRY and were as follows:

March 31, 1942	\$ 75.00
April 4, 1942	150.00
May 28, 1942	200.00
July 7, 1942	75.00
July 17, 1942	75.00
October 1, 1942	500.00

RUNSER explained that there were additional funds given HERRY at the request of Mr. CARR.

Concerning the fur coat bought by HERRY at the May Company, RUNSER had with her the bills of that company which had been paid by the CHAPLIN STUDIOS. These bills reflected that the fur coat involved cost \$1200; that it was contracted for by JOAN HERRY December 4, 1941. She at that time paid the sum of \$425. down on the coat. Thereafter she skipped some payments and RUNSER said she had been advised by the contract department of the M.I. COMPANY that they were going to pick up the coat. However, on January 9, 1942, \$140 was paid in cash. The balance owing on the coat in the amount of \$700, added to other purchases made at the M.I. COMPANY by HERRY, totaled \$1,186.29. The CHAPLIN STUDIOS paid for this amount by check February 26, 1942.

RUNSER also said that dentist bills were paid by the STUDIO in behalf of HERRY. \$310. was paid to Dr. [REDACTED] Beverly Hills, California. A contract was entered into with this doctor on May 1, 1942, at which time the sum of \$150 was paid, the balance owing to be paid in instalments of \$20 per month until the total \$500 was paid. In January, 1943, RUNSER said the doctor's office called her to have returned to them a.

brace which had been made for HERRY. This brace was supposed to contain \$150 worth of gold. She stated that the doctor's office said they did not care about the balance of the bill, but they did want the brace.

It is to be noted that bank checks which Miss RUSSEY had at this time reflected that payments in the amount of \$20 per month were made every month from the time the contract was made until January, 1943, this being a \$20 check dated January 8, 1943. These payments started in May, 1942, and ran up through and including the one of January 8, 1943. Then they stopped making the payments. Miss RUSSEY was questioned as to why the payments were stopped at this time and she stated that CHAPLIN refused to make any more payments after that date and they told the doctor that any future collections would have to be made from Miss HERRY herself.

RUSSEY also had bills which reflected that \$56 and \$35 had been paid by CHAPLIN STUDIOS in behalf of HERRY to Dr. [REDACTED] Beverly Hills, California. She explained that this doctor had been FAULETTE GODDARD's dentist, which perhaps accounted for HERRY having gone there.

She was asked if she had ever heard of Dr. [REDACTED]. She said she had not. She advised that CHAPLIN's medical work is done by the SHELTON CLINIC in Westwood. RUSSEY had three Studio checks which reflected that during the months of March, April, and May, 1942, payments of \$65 per month were made in HERRY's behalf to the GAY REINHAUT LUXE SHOP.

RUSSEY also had with her salary checks made out to HERRY by the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, which reflected that from June 28 to December 27, 1941, she was paid a total of \$2,024. On December 27, 1941, she received a bonus of \$1,000. The bonus, RU [REDACTED] explained, was given to all studio employees. It varied with the amount of time that an employee had been with the company. From January 17, 1942 until September 26, 1942, RUSSEY had checks reflecting that HERRY received salary payments of \$2,875.

At the time original contact was made at the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, Agents were furnished copies of the various contracts which existed between CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS and JOAN HERRY. LOIS RUSSEY, Secretary of the Studios, was subpoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury, as has previously been set forth, at which time she brought the original records of the company as they pertained to HERRY. United States Attorney GARR allowed her to return these records to the STUDIO but requested her to have copies made of same for the Government's files. This was done and Agents picked up these records on Saturday, January 15, 1944. They are already part of the United States Attorney's file in this case inasmuch as the originals were introduced in evidence before the Federal Grand Jury when RUSSEY testified.

There is being set forth herein the contents of the contracts which existed between the Studio and HERRY. This relationship began with contracts entered into January 23, 1941, which reads as follows:

June 23, 1941

Miss JOANNE HERRY
618 S. Hobart Blvd.
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Miss Herry:

The following is our agreement.

We hereby engage you for a period of six months commencing upon the date of June 23, 1941, at a weekly salary of seventy-five dollars (\$75) to render your exclusive services to us as an actress in motion pictures. Such services to be of such character and wherever and whenever required of you, all in accordance with our directions.

You agree that during the period of this agreement you will not render any services of any character to and for any party whatsoever other than us and for us, and we shall also have the right to loan out your services if we shall deem it desirable or advisable so to do.

You undertake to devote your studio time as directed by the management in any studios, rehearsals, tests, etc. required for the furtherance of your ability as a motion picture actress, and to be subject to the general rules of the studio.

You agree that we may, at our option, extend the term of this agreement for an additional period of six (6) months, or (1) year, as we may elect, which option may be exercised by us giving notice in writing to you at the address indicated at the head of this letter not less than ten (10) days prior to the expiration of the original term hereof. In the event we exercise said option, it is understood and agreed that you will execute the usual form of contract applicable to such a term, as required by the Screen Actors Guild and you further agree that you will become a member of the Screen Actors Guild. In the event we elect to exercise the option for the additional period of six (6) months, your compensation during said six (6) months' extended period will be at the rate of seventy-five dollars (\$75) per week. In the event we elect to exercise the option to extend the term for an additional period of one (1) year, then your compensation shall be at the rate of seventy-five dollars (\$75) per week for the first six (6) months of said extended period and at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100) per week for the second six (6) months of said extended period.

You, of course, understand and agree that we are not required by the terms of this agreement, nor shall we be required under the terms of the agreement which shall be execu

on our election to exercise the option, to actually use
your services in a motion picture.

Your signature at the foot hereof beneath
the word 'Accepted' together with our signature at the foot
hereof will make this a valid and binding agreement between
us.

Very truly yours

CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM CORPORATION

By ALFRED REEVES (signed)
Vice-President

ACCEPTED

By JOANNE BERRY (signed)*

The above contract was extended as of December 22, 1941,
with the following letter:

*December 22, 1941

Mrs. JOANNE BERRY
Charles Chaplin Film Corporation
Hollywood, California

Dear Miss Berry:

In accordance with our agreement dated June
23, 1941, we hereby hand you this notice of extension of
your contract for further period of six (6) months.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES CHAPLIN FILM CORPORATION

By ALFRED REEVES (signed)
Vice-President

ACCEPTED:

JOANNE BERRY (signed)*

Under date of May 22, 1942, the following items appear in the
STUDIO'S records:

Hollywood Cal.
May 22, 1942

"Dear Mr. Reeves:

Understanding Mr. CHAPLIN's plans for production of his new picture are very indefinite, I hereby request you terminate my contract which has approximately one more month to run.

My associations with you and the studio have been very pleasant, but I feel that inasmuch as there will be no activity here for some time, I perhaps could do better on my own somewhere else.

With thanks for all your courtesies, and I wish that you consider this notice of termination of my contract.

Sincerely,

JOANNE MERBY (signed)"

"May 22, 1942

"Miss JOANNE MERBY
9221 Robbins Dr.
Beverly Hills, Cal.

Dear Miss MERBY:

Replying to your letter of this same date, in view of the reasons expressed by you, we are hereby terminating your contract as you requested, and will also continue to pay your weekly salary up to the date of the expiration of your contract - as originally written - till June 23. Legally, however, we are terminating your contract by mutual consent as of this date.

All good wishes to you for the future,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED REEVES (signed)

Contracted.... JOANNE MERBY (signed)

Witnessed: KATHLEEN PRYOR (signed)

Witnessed: CATHERINE HUNTER (signed)"

These exhibits, turned over to the government by the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, next contain an itemized listing of sums expended in HENRY's behalf, as obtained by Agents when first contact was had with the STUDIO and which has previously been set forth.

Next appears as Exhibit 3, a list of payroll checks for the account of JOANNE HENRY from June 28, 1941 to December 27, 1941, same totaling \$3,025. These checks reflect payment of \$1,000 bonus on December 27, 1941.

As Item No. 4 appears a listing of the payroll checks from January 3, 1942 through September 26, 1942, totaling \$2,875.00. It is noted that on March 16, \$300 was paid HENRY and that there are other checks for amounts different from the usual \$75 a week or \$100 a week that she received later. Photostatic copies of the checks paid to HENRY or in her behalf are also part of this file.

In connection with transportation of JOAN HENRY and her mother to New York in October, 1942, there are in this file photostatic copies of a check, No. 783, signed by RIMMER W. REMSER, General Manager, and written on the THE CHAPLIN STUDIOS, INC. account. This check, dated October 1, 1942, is made out to SAM REVEL in the amount of \$263.48. This is the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE which will be mentioned later. Attached to this check is a photostatic copy of a bill rendered the CHAPLIN STUDIOS by the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE, 6724 Hollywood Boulevard, SAM REVEL, Director. This is dated October 1, 1942, and reads as follows:

Two (2) one way 1st class fares, Los Angeles - New York
via Santa Fe - NY Central
One (1) Bedr. For two persons, CALIFORNIA LTD, L.A.-Chicago
One (1) Bedroom for two persons, ADVANCE CONDOROS Chicago-New York
Total fare, including Pullman, Tax, charges.....\$263.48
Friday, October 2nd; Lv UNION DEPOT, LOS ANGELES.....6.30 p.m.
Monday, October 5th; Arr DEARBORN ST DEPOT, CHICAGO.....7.00 a.m.
Lv LA SALLE ST DEPOT, CHICAGO.....2.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, October 6th Arr NEW YORK, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.....8.30 a.m.

It is noted that thereon has been written that the amount of \$263.48 was paid October 1, 1942 by check No. 783.

A copy of the original contract entered into between HENRY and the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, together with copy of the extension, were furnished Agents when at the CHAPLIN STUDIO and are being retained in the Los Angeles file.

The two slips of paper on which Miss REMSER originally noted items concerning HENRY's association with the STUDIO, on which appears notations of Special Agent (A) [redacted] concerning the check made out to REVEL by CHAPLIN are also being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

By letter dated December 29, 1943, the Bureau furnished this office photostatic copies of the income tax return for the year 1942 of CHARLES CHAPLIN and of the CHAPLIN STUDIOS, INC. Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] as of February 17, 1944, prepared the following summary of his analysis of those returns:

b3

(26)
USC
Rule 6(e)
FRCP

b3

SAM REVEL
REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE
Christie Hotel
6724 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California (Business Address)
Telephone GR-4316
2034 North Argyle
Hollywood, California (Residence address)

The following signed statement was taken from SAM REVEL reflecting his knowledge of the arrangements made by the CHAPLIN STUDIOS for the transportation of JOAN BENNET to New York in October, 1942:

Los Angeles, California
November 15, 1943

b7c
"I, SAM REVEL, who operates the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE, Christie Hotel, 6724 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California, home address 2034 No. Argyle, Hollywood, California, tel #1s Gr 4316 and GL 7643, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the FBI, US Department of Justice. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement and I know that anything I say can be used in a court of law.

"For about four years I have been handling bookings for the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS. Usually Miss HUNTER or Miss PRYOR or Mrs. WATTS from the Studio would call me to make reservations for CHARLES CHAPLIN, his friends or anyone connected with his interests. About four years ago I made reservations for PAULETTE GODDARD and her mother.

"I have reviewed my record books and they reflect that I handled the following bookings for CHAPLIN interests wherein JOAN HERRY and her mother are involved. On September 26, 1942 an order was given for two lower berths on the Santa Fe California Limited leaving Los Angeles, Calif., October 2, 1942. Two one way tickets Los Angeles to New York were issued, with Pullman space. This reservation and order appears in my books under the name of Mrs. HERRY. In my book of entry I carried the name J. HERRY. The baggage order was also under the name of J. HERRY. One trunk accompanied them. This cleared through the Los Angeles Transfer Company.

"My check, #32, drawn on the Citizens National Bank, Hollywood-McCadden Branch, was issued September 30, 1942 in the amount of \$261.49 which was payment for two one way tickets plus pullman space from Los Angeles, California to New York. From this check which is cancelled and in my possession I know that I received payment for this amount from either the CHAPLIN STUDIOS or Mrs. HERRY. I do not have any record of which of the above parties did pay for this transaction.

"It is my recollection, although I am not positive, that I took the tickets around to the studio and received payment from one of the three women in CHAPLIN's studio, whose names are set forth above. I do not recall that either JOAN HERRY or her mother called me concerning these reservations.

"The duplicate Santa Fe slip which I usually have on all tickets I sell, I could not locate. It sets forth the exact space occupied, amount etc. It is a bill for the tickets the company issues to me. They keep a copy of this slip in the Hollywood office of the Santa Fe company.

My records also reflect that on October 8, 1942 I received an order direct from CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS for three round trip tickets from Los Angeles, California to New York City for CHARLES CHAPLIN, T. W. DURANT and ED CHANEY on the City of Los Angeles, Union Pacific Ry. This reservation was for them to leave on October 12, 1942. My records reflect that they left that date. I received payment for these tickets in the amount of \$663.82 when I delivered the tickets to the CHAPLIN STUDIOS. I expect to locate the cancelled check I gave to the Ry. in payment, as done in the instance set forth above.

"I have read this statement consisting of one type-written page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Signed

SAM REVEL

Witness

Sp. Agt. FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif."

This statement, attached to which is REVEL's check to the Santa Fe Railway in the amount of \$261.48, is being forwarded to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, with this report. This Check, No. 32, written on the Citizens National Bank, bears in the left-hand corner in REVEL's handwriting "J. BERRY."

With reference to REVEL's statement that he had his cancelled check in payment of the transportation of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY to New York in October, 1942, said check was furnished the writer by letter of November 16, 1943. This check is likewise being furnished to the United States Attorney with this report. Same is dated October 12, 1942, drawn on the Citizens National Bank by SAM REVEL and bears in the left-hand corner under description, the names CH. CHAPLIN, T. W. DURANT, ED CHANEY. This check is made payable to the UNION PACIFIC in the amount of \$663.82.

REVEL's original order book, which reflects the order from the CHAPLIN STUDIOS for BERRY's transportation to New York in October, 1942, was obtained from REVEL and is likewise being forwarded to the United States Attorney with this report. This order book also contains the order from the CHAPLIN STUDIOS for the transportation of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY to New York.

REVEL's account book, on page 84, reflects the receipt of payment for the transportation of BERRY to New York in the amount of \$261.48 from the CHAPLIN STUDIOS.

On page 80 of REVEL's account book, dated October 12, appears the receipt from the CHAPLIN STUDIOS of the amount of \$663.82 for the transportation of CHAPLIN, ET AL to New York.

REVEL requested that he be able to retain this account book inasmuch as it was necessary for the keeping of his records. He will, however, be able to bring it into court. Photographic copies of REVEL's account book, pages which contain the information just referred to, were made and are being forwarded to the United States Attorney with copy of this report.

Photographic copies of the pages in REVEL's order book pertaining to instant case are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this matter.

The above items have been appropriately identified by Agent.

W. P. RIGGS, Division Passenger Agent
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY
6405 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California
Telephone - Nempstead 1191

Mr. RIGGS searched the company records and made available a copy of a receipt for the purchase of railway tickets which reflects that on September 30, 1942, the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE ordered "For JOAN BARRY" two one-way tickets from Los Angeles, California, to New York, New York, and also two bedroom Pullman accommodations in connection with this trip, the date of departure being shown as October 2, 1942. The value of the tickets was shown as \$198.72 and value of the bedroom accommodations was shown as \$90.32 plus tax, which equalled a total of \$289.04. The receipt is signed "G. A. HOFFE, JR.", who Mr. RIGGS identified as a passenger agent for the Santa Fe Railroad. The receipt is stamped "October 1 Paid". Another notation on the receipt reflects the payment for the tickets was made by check.

Mr. RIGGS also furnished the Agents stubs of the tickets used by JOAN BARRY and her mother to New York. The stubs are issued by the Santa Fe Railway Form No. 610-J, Nos. 57337 and 57338. In the space indicated for the passenger's name on both stubs is shown "JOAN BARRY" and the address is shown as "c/o REVEL". On the backs of both stubs is the official Santa Fe Railway stamp indicating that the tickets were issued on September 29, 1942, and were good for October 2, 1942. The stubs for the Pullman reservations bear office No. 42-287, Form No. 1000-2, Ticket No. 4359. It is stamped to indicate Travel From Los Angeles, California, to New York, New York, transferring at Chicago. The reservations to the transfer point from Los Angeles are shown as Bedroom A, Car 45, leaving at 6:30 p. m. on October 2, 1942. The accommodations from the transfer point are shown as Bedroom C, Car 665, leaving at 2:30 p. m. on October 5, 1942. On the back of the Pullman ticket stub is the official Santa Fe Railway stamp showing that the ticket was issued on September 29, 1942, and good for October 2, 1942.

Mr. RIGGS further stated that the actual use of the tickets could be verified through C. L. GARDNER, Auditor of Passenger Accounts, Santa Fe Railroad, Topeka, Kansas, and the use of the Pullman tickets could be verified through E. LINTNER, General Passenger Agent, PULLMAN COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

The above described railroad tickets, Pullman tickets and receipt are being forwarded to the United States Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California.

GUSTAV A. HOPPE
Travelling Passenger Agent
Santa Fe Railroad
5405 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Mr. HOPPE identified his signature on the bottom of the receipt for the tickets sold to the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE. Mr. HOPPE advised that his signature indicates that the tickets were actually turned over to the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE.

Either Mr. RIGGS or Mr. HOPPE could properly identify the above-mentioned tickets in court.

VINCENT J. SCHMITTROTZ
General Passenger Agent
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
5702 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Mr. SCHMITTROTZ made available the order and the paid receipt of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD for the tickets and Pullman accommodations used by CHAPLIN and his party for the trip to New York from Los Angeles on October 12, 1942. Both documents are signed by LEO B. BRACE, City Passenger Agent, and were ordered in the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN by the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE on October 10, 1942. The cost of these tickets were shown as \$663.82, which was paid on October 12, 1942, by the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE. Both the order and the paid receipt reflect that the tickets used by CHAPLIN and his party were railroad trip tickets Nos. 13168, 13169, and 13170, all under Form 9. The extra fare tickets sold in conjunction with the above-mentioned tickets from Los Angeles to Chicago were all under Form No. EF-2, Nos. 22777, 22778, and 22779. The extra fare tickets from Chicago to New York were all under Form EF-5, Nos. 2562, 2563, and 2564. Mr. SCHMITTROTZ explained that his office did not maintain the agents' stubs on these tickets but that their use could probably be verified by contacting F. M. FRANK, Auditor, Passenger Accounts, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, Omaha, Nebraska.

The order and paid receipt are being forwarded to the United States Attorney's Office, Los Angeles, California.

Mr. SCHMITTNOTH further made available the Agents' Stubs of the Pullman tickets used by CHAPLIN and his party in connection with the above-mentioned travel. Both stubs are under Office No. 42-296, Form No. 1000-1 and bear the numbers 6381 and 6382. Both stubs are stamped on the reverse side showing that they were sold on October 10, 1942, and were not good before October 12, 1942. Ticket 6381 shows the accommodations to Chicago as Drawing Room D, Car P-57, leaving Los Angeles at 4:30 p. m. on October 12, 1942, and from Chicago the accommodations were Drawing Room E, Car 233, leaving Chicago at 4:00 p. m., October 14, 1942, via the New York Central Railroad. Ticket No. 6382 shows Pullman accommodations as Roomette 14, Car P-53, leaving Los Angeles at 4:30 p. m. on October 12, 1942, and from Chicago the accommodations are shown as Roomette 1, Car 266, leaving Chicago at 4:00 p. m. on October 14, 1942 via the New York Central Railway.

Mr. SCHMITTNOTH advised that the use of the Pullman tickets could be verified through E. LAMSON, General Passenger Agent, Pullman Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. SCHMITTNOTH also advised that LEO F. DRAKE, who handled the transaction with the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE would be the proper person to subpoena to identify the above records.

The above-mentioned Pullman stubs are also being forwarded to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles.

LEO F. DRAKE, City Passenger Agent
Union Pacific Railroad
6702 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Mr. DRAKE identified his signature on the ticket order and the paid receipt. He verified that he handled the transaction with the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE.

Mr. DRAKE is the proper person to subpoena in the event the documents of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Hollywood, California, are to be identified in court.

F. L. FRANK
Auditor, Passenger Accounts
Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Nebraska

By letter dated December 8, 1943, the Omaha Field Division advised that Mr. FRANK had been contacted and that he has at his office items representing three extra fare passenger tickets from Los Angeles to Chicago which are designated as Form EP-2-22777, Form EP-2-22778, and Form EP-2-22779.

He explained, however, that the three extra fare passenger tickets from Chicago to New York would be in the office of the New York Central Railway Company and could be obtained through Mr. C. H. MAURICE, Auditor, Passenger Accounts, New York Central Railway, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. FRANK further explained that the extra fare tickets which he has in his possession were purchased in connection with companion tickets from Los Angeles to New York, which are designated as Form 9-13168, Form 9-13169, and Form 9-13170. He went on to say that if any baggage was checked in connection with these tickets he would be able to obtain through the Union Pacific Headquarters in Omaha, the declarations which are behind the name of the person declaring the baggage.

C. A. GARDNER,
Auditor, Passenger Accounts
Santa Fe Railway
Topeka, Kansas

b7c The report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated December 9, 1943, at Kansas City, Missouri, reflects that Mr. GARDNER verified that the tickets previously mentioned, which were sold to the REVEL TRAVEL SERVICE for JOAN HENRY and her mother, were actually used. Mr. GARDNER, however, was only able to verify the use of the tickets from Los Angeles to Chicago.

b7c [REDACTED] Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
617 Federal Building
Detroit, Michigan

b7c The report of Special Agent [REDACTED] February 16, 1944, Detroit, Michigan, reflects the verification of the tickets used by Vinton and her mother from Chicago to New York and also verification of the tickets used by CHAPLIN from Chicago to New York. There was also obtained a memorandum of a request for change of route on the return trip by CHAPLIN and also the extra fare tickets used by CHAPLIN from Chicago to New York. These tickets were obtained by Agent DEBUSK from Mr. HARRY FISHER, Chief Accountant, New York Central Railway Company, Detroit, Michigan, and DEBUSK can testify that at the time of receipt of this material, all tickets and the ticket exchange request were properly identified and could be identified in court by this agent.

This material is being forwarded to the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, California.

Request has been made of the Chicago Field Division to [REDACTED] the Pullman accommodations of both HENRY and her mother and CHAPLIN a party from Los Angeles, California to New York City.

DURANT in October, 1942. CANNON also believed that the girl accompanying them was HERRY, although he stated he could not be absolutely positive until he saw them in person. He recalled that HERRY hesitated before entering the elevator and CHAPLIN made a remark similar to "We won't be long, darling." CANNON also recalled that CHAPLIN and the girl left the hotel later that morning and CHAPLIN returned alone around 5:00 a. m. He places this occurrence as two months prior to Christmas, 1942.

CHARLES BYNO
Bill-Guy, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
New York City
Home Address - 254 East 49th Street
New York City

b7c The same report of Agent [redacted] reflects interview with BYNO. He identified CHAPLIN and DURANT as residing in the Towers about October, 1942, but could not identify HERRY.

PHILIP BARRY, Playwright
131 East 69th Street
New York City
Telephone NU-4-6478

b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, December 1, 1943, reflects interview with PHILIP BARRY, in which BARRY recalls having seen CHARLES CHAPLIN and a young red-headed girl at the 21 Club some time during the month of October, 1942. After the CHAPLIN-HERRY story broke in the papers BARRY recalled that that must have been the same girl he met.

DAVID S. MECHT
Private, United States Army
Camp Blanding, Florida

b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] Miami, Florida, December 1, 1943, reports interview with MECHT. He recalled HERRY being in New York in October, 1942, being out with her socially, at which time the conversation was all about CHAPLIN, her great love for him, which was mutual, and her intimations that she had been living with him for some time. MECHT told of having been with HERRY at the Stark Club when she left their table and went over and talked with CHAPLIN, who was with another party.

DONALD FLANN
Apartment 10-J, 25 Central Park West
New York City
Telephone - Columbus 3-1118

b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York, December 23, 1943,

W. F. McDERMOTT
Credit Manager
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
50th Street and Park Avenue
New York City

b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, September 2, 1943, sets forth the results of interview with McDERMOTT. The records of the Waldorf reflect that CHAPLIN, DURANT, and CHANEY checked into the Waldorf October 15, 1942. The first two named were assigned Suite 38-F, consisting of a living room and two bedrooms. Each of the bedrooms contained twin beds. CHANEY was assigned Room 2625 and was referred to as CHAPLIN's Secretary. The records of the hotel reflect they checked out on October 27, 1942, at approximately 6:00 p. m.

W. F. McDERMOTT, Credit Manager, is the one to subpoena in the event official records of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel are needed.

CHARLES CHOQUET
Assistant Manager
Hotel Pierre
41st Street and 5th Avenue
New York City

b7c Agent [redacted] report reflects that JUDY HENRY checked into the Pierre Hotel, October 9, 1942, and was assigned Room 3808-9, consisting of a boudoir and bedroom on twin beds. CHOQUET recalled HENRY requested the removal of one of the single beds. HENRY was recalled as a quiet tenant, causing absolutely no trouble. HENRY checked out of the Pierre at approximately 6:22 p. m., October 25, 1942. Her bill amounted to \$247.69.

b7c A copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 2, 1943, is being forwarded to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, with copy of this report.

F. L. PAUST, Manager and Vice President of the Pierre Hotel, is the proper person to subpoena in order to produce records of that hotel concerning JUDY HENRY's stay there.

FRED J. CANNON
Elevator Operator
Waldorf-Astoria Towers
New York City
Home Address, 310 East 50th Street
New York City

b7c Report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, February 10, 1944, reflects interview with CANNON, at which time CANNON states he remembers CHARLES CHAPLIN entering the Towers with a man he identified

contains results of an interview with DONALD FLANN, who advised that he was out in company with JONN HERRY and DAVID HERRY at the Stork Club in about October, 1942. Prior thereto HERRY and HERRY had gone to Carnegie Hall to hear CHAPLIN's Second Front speech, and he later met them at the Stork Club. He recalled that CHAPLIN and another man were sitting at one of the tables at the Stork Club and he remembered HERRY stopping by CHAPLIN's table and introducing her dancing partner, one JACK WILBERS, to CHAPLIN.

THOMAS WELLS DURANT, alias Tim Durant
13161 1/2 Sunset Boulevard
West Los Angeles 24, California
Telephone number ARizona 3-2448

Under instructions from the United States Attorney the writer telephonically contacted TIM DURANT, at which time he was asked to come to the Bureau Office for interview in connection with this case. He said he would be glad to do so, and appeared at said office on January 3, 1944. At that time he was interviewed at some length by Agents. He was told by the writer that anything he might say at this time would be referred to the United States Attorney and used in the prosecution in any case which might develop. He was told that Bureau investigation involved possible White Slave Traffic Act violation on the part of CHAPLIN and any other Federal laws which investigation reflected may have been violated by him and/or others, in connection with his association with JOAN BERRY. DURANT said he was delighted to be of any assistance he could and thought the fact that he had been afforded an opportunity to tell his story to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was "a good thing." It was also pointed out to him that if the statements he furnished Agents at this time should vary from what he might testify to in court, if called, naturally Agents might also be asked to testify as to what he had said on this particular date. He was asked if he had any questions and he said he did not.

He also stated at this time that "There is no point in my trying to bring any legal advice in here. I'm perfectly willing to tell the story. I suppose often in a case like this one should get legal advice. I don't know - I haven't discussed it with any lawyer, but the only thing I'm interested in doing is to tell what I know about the thing." At this point in the interview DURANT asked if it would be possible for him to get a "transcript of this or something. I mean something to refresh my memory." Agent told him that the matter of taking a statement from him would be decided on later, that if after the matter had been discussed generally he would like to give a signed statement, or write out a statement, that such would be done. He was at no time promised that he would be given a statement.

After interview with him for approximately two hours, he was taken to lunch, and on returning was asked if he cared to dictate to a stenographer a statement covering his association with BERRY and CHAPLIN. He said he would be glad to do so. A stenographer was called in and DURANT himself dictated the statement. He was not at this time told that he would be given a statement. It was understood that the statement would be typed up and Agents would get in touch with him for the purpose of allowing him to read the statement over and to make any changes if he found that he had erred in what he had previously told.

At the request of the United States Attorney, CHARLES H. CARR, the writer telephonically contacted DURANT on January 7, 1944 and made an appointment for him to be at Mr. CARR's office for interview by the United States

Attorney and for the purpose of going over his statement, at 3 o'clock the following day. Somewhat after 3 o'clock DURANT appeared at the United States Attorney's Office, where Agents were in conference with CARR and said he had been to an attorney friend of his who had asked him to get the statement so that he might look it over before signing it. DURANT said that the attorney friend had requested that his name not be given. DURANT on this occasion, told Agents and U. S. Attorney CARR that he had been told that he could change his statement and that he could have a copy of it. The writer told DURANT in the presence of Mr. CARR that he had never been told he could have a copy of the statement, but had been told that if, on reading it over, he felt there were changes or corrections he wanted to make, same could be done. DURANT left, stating that he was going to get in touch with his attorney and explain it to him, and he might come down the following Monday, or at least he would get in touch with U. S. Attorney CARR.

Under date of January 16, 1944 DURANT wrote the following letter to this office, which he delivered in person to the office, leaving it at the reception desk.

"You and Mr. Carr, U. S. Attorney, are making things difficult for me. I attribute to both of you the best of good faith. I want you to hold a similar viewpoint toward me.

"In your investigation affecting Miss Barry, I voluntarily went to your office, talked to you at length, gave you information in accordance with the facts as I remembered them of occurrences happening two or three years ago, and then gave further information, parts of which were dictated by you and taken down by your secretary, with the understanding that I was to have a copy of this statement and I would have the statement, after it was copied by your secretary, brought to my home where I could go over it and make such corrections as might be found necessary so that the statement would be as nearly correct as one's memory could make it.

"Now, you and Mr. Carr tell me that I must make the corrections there in your office and that you will not give me a copy of it until I have signed it, and you deny me the right to take the statement to a friend of mine so I may go over it with him. You state I may have a copy of the statement only after I have corrected it in your office and signed it there.

"You represent the government and I am a citizen of the government you represent. You should not deny me, as a citizen and one who has not violated any law or committed any crime, the advantage of discussing my statement with a friend in whom I have confidence, so that the statement will be as nearly correct as the frailties of memory permit

it to be. The government that you represent has, in Mr. Carr, the U. S. Attorney, and you, capable advisers, and you should not deny me the same opportunity and privilege. This is in effect what you are doing. You now state, after I have given you a statement, that I may now have an attorney come to your office and go over this matter with you. I have no need of an attorney and you are forcing this expense upon me. If I had any consciousness of being involved in any unlawful enterprise, I would have in the first place consulted an attorney and had him accompany me when I talked with you.

"I am going to attempt to employ Frank F. Doherty as my attorney. I hope to see him, if he is available, this afternoon or tomorrow. In the meantime, I trust you will look at the matter from my viewpoint and let me have a typewritten copy of the statement which purports to be the substance of my interview with you. If Mr. Doherty agrees to represent me in this matter, I will have him telephone you.

"I have written this in the best of good faith. I want you to have clearly my viewpoint. I have written it because I can express myself in this manner much better than in a conversation.

"I am keeping a copy of this letter so I will know what I have said to you. I would appreciate it if you would keep the original as you will have in your files a permanent record of my feelings."

The following reply was sent to him from this office under date of January 13, 1944:

"I have your letter of January 10, 1944, marked for the attention of Mr. Jagell, and I appreciate your writing me in this connection; however, since you are in error concerning the understanding that was had with reference to the furnishing of a copy of the signed statement, and since you have discussed the matter with your attorney, Mr. Frank F. Doherty, it is suggested that any further discussion of this matter be taken up by Mr. Doherty with Mr. Charles Carr, the United States Attorney at Los Angeles."

The statement that DURANT dictated on January 5, 1944, which has never been signed, is not being set out in full herein. However, it is being forwarded to the United States Attorney with copies of this report.

DURANT told of having received a letter from A. C. BLUMENTHAL of Mexico City concerning SEARY's coming to Hollywood, and stating that she was interested in going into motion pictures and requested that he introduce her to CHAPLIN. This, DURANT said he did.

With particular reference to the trip to New York in October, 1942, DURANT said as follows:

"In October of 1942 the "Second Front" group invited CHAPLIN to come to New York and speak at a rally at Carnegie Hall, and offered him two round-trip tickets, and he asked me to accompany him. CHAPLIN, EDWARD CHENEY and myself went to New York, where we stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. CHAPLIN told me either on the train or after we got to New York that JOAN BERRY and her mother had gone East to New York City and I specifically remember his mentioning that he didn't want to see her in New York. I attended the Second Front speech at Carnegie Hall made by Mr. CHAPLIN.

"Miss BERRY continually kept calling the apartment and asked to speak to Mr. CHAPLIN, and CHAPLIN had given instructions to EDWARD that he didn't want to talk to her. She then later asked for me and I talked to her. She said she wanted to see CHAPLIN and couldn't we get together. EDWARD had told me that she sounded rather belligerent over the phone. I was worried about her possibly creating a scene and I was also rather sorry for her, and I suggested to Mr. CHAPLIN that we see her at least once, which he reluctantly agreed to. I never called her at the Pierre for either myself or for Mr. CHAPLIN.

"We met Miss BERRY at "21" for dinner and went out to a night club and then came back to the Waldorf-Astoria. While we were at the "21" Club having dinner we met PHILIP BARRY, the playwright, and sat and talked with him for a short time. When I say that we went back to the Waldorf-Astoria, I mean Mr. CHAPLIN, JOAN BERRY and myself. After we arrived at Mr. CHAPLIN's apartment, I sat in the living room with them. He said that he was going to take Miss BERRY to the Pierre. I went in my room and went to bed. I did not hear them leave Mr. CHAPLIN's apartment, but I do know that the following morning Miss BERRY wasn't there. As I recall, Mr. CHAPLIN was in his bedroom the next morning.

"I did not see Miss BERRY again while we were in New York. To my knowledge, she did not come back to Mr. CHAPLIN's apartment that next day or later that same morning. Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me anything that occurred while he and Miss BERRY were together, nor did he tell me anything about giving her any money on this occasion when we were in New York together."

DURANT stated that he had no knowledge of any of CHAPLIN's association with BERRY during the remaining months of 1942 or in 1943, until the time of her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police on May 7, 1943. The following which is also taken from his statement is pertinent to this case and is set out herein:

"During my association with CHAPLIN and JOAN BERRY I on one occasion recall having an argument with JOAN BERRY when she slapped me for some remark I made. Thereafter I shook her up, but have never struck or beaten her. To my knowledge Mr. CHAPLIN has never done the same.

"With reference to the abortions which JOAN BERRY, I have been told, alleges were performed on her, I have only the following knowledge. On one or two occasions Mr. CHAPLIN told me that JOAN BERRY said that she had had an abortion. On several occasions also Miss BERRY told me that she had had one or two abortions. She said at one time that CHAPLIN was the father, and later denied it. I personally had no part in arranging for these two alleged abortions. I do not know, nor have I ever had any contact with a Dr. IMMERMAN, nor do I know or have I ever had any contact with a Dr. TREMBLE. I do recall, however, that on one occasion I took JOAN BERRY to a sanitarium near Sunset and Alvarado, but as I recall, this was because she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and not for the purpose of an abortion. It is my recollection that this sanitarium was operated by a friend of WILSON WALLIS and that it was at her suggestion that JOAN BERRY was taken there. I do not recall the name of this place, but believe I could locate it if I drove in that area.

"I do recall that at a time which could be January of 1942 JOAN BERRY was ill and in CHAPLIN'S house for a period of several days. I do not know the cause of her illness at that time.

"Over a period of years I have become personally very devoted to Mr. CHAPLIN. On all occasions my motives for trying to help him have been based on personal friendship. At no time have I ever received any money, directly or indirectly from him, except in 1939 when I was employed by him for a period of seven months. I have an independent income of my own, amounting to approximately \$18,000.00 a year, and at no time have I been dependent on Mr. CHAPLIN. In my opinion he is a great artist and has the faults of being so. On some occasions I have endeavored to help him because of these faults.

"In reviewing the relationship between Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY, I sincerely believe that he was genuinely fond of Miss BERRY and sincerely interested in her career as an actress. After she gave numerous demonstrations that she was an extremely irrational, unreliable person he sought, frankly, to discontinue these relations. Miss BERRY cancelled her contract, but still she sought Mr. CHAPLIN. Instead of him taking a firm stand, both because of his former interest and because of the danger to his name, he often saw her against his friends' better judgment. This precipitated some of those unfortunate experiences."

With reference to the abortions allegedly committed on BERRY in the interests of CHAPLIN, it is noted in the interview had by representatives of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office with DUBOIS on June 6, 1943, DUBOIS denied any knowledge whatsoever of the abortions. It is noted that in interview with Agents he admitted that he had been told abortions were performed on BERRY

but denied he had any part in arranging for same.

DURLANT during his interview on January 3, 1944 admitted that he knew CHAPLIN and BERRY were intimate; however, he pointed out that was merely assumption on his part, based on their association. He said he knew that BERRY had stayed all night at CHAPLIN'S house. DURLANT said to him "BERRY was a very irrational girl, I mean very emotional--almost a borderline case of insanity." He said he believed she was a psychopathic liar.

It is to be noted that when DURLANT was first questioned about BERRY'S presence in New York with CHAPLIN, he told the story as if they had been out with her and then immediately after leaving the Stork Club, took her to the Pierre Hotel. He was then asked if it wasn't true that rather they had returned to the Waldorf-Astoria, and BERRY then accompanied CHAPLIN to his suite. He then admitted that had taken place. He said when he went to bed that night they were still in the sitting room.

DURLANT was asked his opinion of CHAPLIN, and just what his association and connection with him was. He had the following to say:

"Well, I'll tell you, there's nobody that knows CHARLIE any better than I do. I don't know whether I can express it, but I know him inside and out. I have no illusions about him. He has a great many faults and I know them--well. He's a great artist. He's a genius for comic scenes, there's no doubt about it. He's superior, I think, to everyone. Like all artists, he has very little good judgment, very little ordinary discrimination, very little self-control. I think most artists that I've met are that way. They're a breed to me. As I came from the East and New England more or less, it was a new type of person to me. CHARLIE is a combination of being a very warm-hearted, very demonstrative, very emotional person, and rather cold and frugal and disinterested. He's a very funny combination--a very queer paradox. His judgment in women is very bad. His taste in women is not good, with the exception of his present wife. He has what you might call a sex inferiority complex--this is off the record. CHARLIE has this inferiority complex. He's a little man. He's had a terribly bitter bringing up. He was in an orphan asylum at one time. He was a struggling hoofer in England for years. He lived here in almost want for a while, and he can't ever forget that background. He's very small, he's very bourgeois, he's very narrow about a lot of things, and yet he's got a lot of spirit and it's usually used in the wrong direction. He's a parlor economist. He's a political amateur, a very absurd one. He's no more of a Communist than I am. He has these ideas that are simply a question of trying to express himself. He's a hater at heart--he admits that. He wants to startle people and interest people. He goes somewhere--he'll go to a dinner and he'll say these absurd things about the present government, and come out and say, 'Well, what do you think of what I said?' It's a

question of a declaration. It's not a real truth or a real belief, but he has no judgment about those things. He just wants - he wants to give a performance. It's that way always. He wants to always impress people. He's got great charm. He's got one of the most attractive personalities in the world. He has been a great boon to me in many ways. - His ability to lift me up when I'm depressed. He's given me a different slant on life, a completely different point of view and character. Not all good, but interesting and certainly it has been very broadening to me. I'm very devoted to him. I know he's got many faults. I've suffered by my relationship with CHARLIE in many ways. He's done nothing for me. I haven't wanted it particularly, but he could have done a great deal, but he's not a person you could expect anything from. He's very unreliable. I've given him much more than he'll ever be able to give me, and still I'm very devoted to him and still I want to help him whenever I can. I really in a way feel very sorry for him. He has very few friends - he has antagonized everybody, especially the press, when there is no particular reason to do that.

"I mean, it's just a tie that I have. It's based on simply habit and really feeling sorry for him and being very grateful to him in a personal, social way."

With reference to his relationship with women, DUBOIS had the following to say about CHARLIE:

"Well, I tell you, psychologically, psychopathically CHARLIE is a small person. His success with women has been very poor. He attracts women, but he doesn't hold them. He very seldom holds them, because he's selfish; he's very self-centered; he's very egocentric. He's like Hitler - he wants to dominate and possess, and people can't take it - especially women. He's too absorbing. He expects too much, and he always wants to express himself, not particularly sexually, but he always wants to have people like him and, you know, be involved with him to a certain extent. It's his ego. Actors are that way, that particular type I've learned are that way.

"I think in the case of JANE SEARY it was a mistake. She wasn't capable of standing and sustaining anything. She really hasn't the emotional discipline. She couldn't handle a thing like that. I think he overdid it and I think that was his crime. I think he really tried to make good on it, and was a sincere booster of her as an actress. She's a h--- of an actress. She can talk to anybody and make them believe. She really has a great quality. There's no doubt about it. I think he was sincerely trying to do something with her, but I think he got too involved with her and she just isn't constituted, isn't strong enough to handle it, and that was all. I think he really was very fond of her."

DUR-JT was asked if he thought CHARLIE was in love with BERRY and he replied:

"Yes, I think as much as CHARLIE is capable of being in love with her. I don't think he's capable of genuine, as we know love, of a genuine, sustaining affection. I don't think he's capable of it. He sells himself - he puts himself into it. He puts on this act and he believes it at the time, and it isn't a question of deceiving somebody. He's not that way, he's not a wolf, or really a cad - he's just a guy who goes overboard and the wrong kind of a girl gets involved and you can't blame her. She just can't handle it and that's what happened in that particular case.

"I mean, I'll just give you a funny story that just typifies CHARLIE. We were up there in Fobbie Beach and there was a girl who got terrible attracted to CHARLIE, and she used to come over and CHARLIE used to read poetry to her, and they used to get quite emotional and weep and, you know, discuss things, which is very phoney to an outsider, but people like that - I mean, they believe in it. So one day they were in the living room talking and she was reading poetry to him and she started to cry, and he said, "I can't stand it." He couldn't cry - he couldn't give - he'd had too much of it. So he rushes into the kitchen, puts some water on his eyes and comes back. Now, that's typical of CHARLIE. Now, you'd think he was a prig, if he didn't tell you about it, but I mean, he laughed at it himself. He's always the actor. When he gives up and speaks it isn't a genuine feeling with him - it really isn't. He says something and he tries to interest and influence people and he always says, "Well, what do you think?" "do you think their reaction was?" It isn't a genuine feeling.

"It isn't a question of involving a young girl and trying to take advantage of her. He was very keen about JOAN. He was interested in her. I think if JOAN had used any sense - and C—— knows I talked to her by the hour trying to get her to calm down and use her head - she had a wonderful opportunity. All she had to do was to keep quiet and not involve CHARLIE or disturb him, and there would have been no danger or no trouble about it. She would have done this picture, which is just as good as "The Song of Bernardette" - I mean, it's that kind of a picture; great spiritual quality, and JOAN was just the one for it - I mean, she had that quality, but when he got involved and saw she couldn't handle it, he wanted to break off, he tried to break off and she wouldn't let him, and instead of doing something about it, getting on a train and going somewhere, doing something for her, he kept, on occasion, seeing her, which she forced on him to a great extent. I think he was - I know he was very, genuinely fond of her in his way.

"I tell you, there's a story that MAX ELSTON wrote, I think it's called 'Horses I have Known.' There's a chapter there on CHARLIE which will show you a good deal what he's like. He's a brilliant guy, but - I mean, he's a genius. I think most people will honestly admit it. He has very great faults and involves lots of people sometimes. He has been a weakness of mine, there's no doubt about it. I could have done much better without him, but you don't always think of yourself when you like somebody."

b7c
[REDACTED]

In closing, DOBNEY had the following to say with reference to CHAPLIN and BERRY when he was asked if CHAPLIN had ever admitted to him that he had been intimate with BERRY when they were in New York in October of 1942. He replied that he had not and continued:

"He was always ashamed to discuss it with me - anything about her with me because I warned him, you know, - I kept warning him. I said, 'You're just getting yourself in hot water having anything to do with this girl.' I mean to the point of getting him sore at me. I know before that he used to meet her once in a while and it was just as if I was another girl - he didn't tell me. So he wouldn't have told me; it would have been the last thing he would have told me. He was scared to death of her. He really was. I don't think it was a first possibility to get involved with her sexually. I mean, he was in fear of his life with her. He was always trying to calm her down and that sort of thing. So I really don't think - I don't know about this last thing, but I always thought that there wasn't a lot going on there, not later. KING VIDON, everybody, all his friends warned him. A very unfortunate thing all around. Everybody's been hurt. Wouldn't have to be, you know - lack of judgment, and everybody's suffering for it. You know, everybody has their loyalties. I don't want to perjure myself and cover up anybody. I only do things, I'm only motivated by friendship. CHARLIE has no hold on me. He's never done anything for me and never will. He's the kind of a guy I never count on, but all the same it's a sort of innate loyalty, you understand that. That's the only thing I'm up against in this particular thing - the last phase of it. I had nothing to do with it, not a thing, and what else happened I don't know, but I had nothing to do with it, nor did HENRY. That first dinner thing I guess I touched it off, not realizing the extent of it, you know. CHARLIE has been somewhat malignad. It is true he's asked for it. The press has been on his neck. He's asked for it - he has been very discourteous."

to them - refused to see them. They have no recourse - I mean, they ride me, but what can I do, I have to take it. And the same with CHARLIE. I mean, his God activities. He hasn't got guts enough to be God. Anything to be sensational and hold an audience - typical exhibitionist. I've had it very tough because of my friendship with CHARLIE and my business here. People resent him and make an issue of it and this relationship with DOREA. I mean, I don't think I can make a living around here - that's how tough it's been. Especially if this thing breaks - I might as well go back to Connecticut I guess. I'm not asking for any sympathy, but the whole thing is so stupid. CHARLIE was stupid - the girl is not constituted to use any ordinary intelligence and I let my loyalties to CHARLIE get too much of a hold on me. He's a guy with very few friends and nobody to do anything for him or try to help him or give him advice or anything. He's an artist. He has no common sense and naturally, I mean, you are in that position. I mean, it's only human. C----- knows I've never gotten anything out of it. He's given a great deal of people happiness. He's a great clown. He does a lot of good. He has people on his payroll and they have been on it for twenty years. They don't work for maybe half the time. He is very generous. He's got many good qualities. He's not a s--- of a b----- by any means. He's only human and he's turned sometimes liberty into license. He's just gone a little too far. He's always tried to make good on it, but I mean, these people get hold of J.G.B. I always thought, and built this thing up and he's been in the middle. It's a very unfortunate thing, a very drastic thing for me."

In the course -- the publicity which this case has received in local newspapers, a photograph of SIM DURANT and CHARLIE, appearing in the Los Angeles Examiner was observed. Copies of this were prepared at the Examiner office through the assistance of a reporter, SID HUGHES, and on February 4, 1944, one of these photographs were furnished the Bureau and the New York Field Division. The New York Field Division had previously requested a photograph of DURANT for exhibition to witnesses. When this photograph was obtained from the Examiner, it was learned that according to the data appearing on the back of same, it had been taken in the Stork Club in New York City in the Fall of 1942. From the date on which it was received in the Examiner offices, it appears possible that it was taken in October of 1942, at which time it is known that DURANT and CHARLIE were in New York and at the Stork Club. The New York Office is requested to determine the name of the photographer who took this picture and who could testify in court to same, if such becomes necessary. A copy of instant photograph is being forwarded to the United States Attorney with copies of this report.

J. PAUL GERTY
Los Angeles Business Address 3902 West 6th Street
Business telephone Federal 2466

Los Angeles Residence Address 270 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California
Residence telephone Santa Monica 4-2716
Tulsa, Oklahoma Business Address Spartan Aircraft Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Tulsa Residence Address 2701 South Victory, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Since instigation of this investigation, it has been known that JOAN BERRY has been closely associated with J. PAUL GETTY during a period of years prior to and during the time she was associated with CHAPLIN.

On November 22, 1943, it being known that GETTY was in Los Angeles, he was telephonically contacted at his office and requested to come to the Bureau office, where he was interviewed by Agents. From this interview it suffices to say that he told Agents of meeting BERRY in October of 1940 through a friend of his, one ANN BALDWIN. He told of seeing her rather frequently during that year and in 1941. In 1942, he said that he saw her in November of that year in Tulsa, Oklahoma. At that time she told him that she had been in New York and had been staying at the Pierre Hotel. GETTY recalled that she had run up quite a bill at the Pierre, of some \$200.00, which was never paid. GETTY said that he did not pay it. He was asked if BERRY told him of having an affair with CHAPLIN in New York at the time he was there for a "Second Front" speech. He said that she had not, but that she did tell him she was very much in love with CHAPLIN, that she had been living in CHAPLIN'S house, and he recalled that she told him of having been intimate with CHAPLIN. She gave him to understand that she was going to marry him. GETTY denied that he had ever had sexual relations with BERRY. He said that during the time she was in New York in October of 1942, staying at the Pierre Hotel, he was not there. He said that TOM DOCKEMILLER is his attorney in Los Angeles. He estimate that he had over the course of his association with BERRY, loaned her over \$3,000.00. He said that all of these loans were secured by notes.

MRS. GERTRUDE E. BERRY
10382 Mississippi Avenue
Los Angeles, California
Fraternity 8-2560

On November 26, 1943, Agents interviewed Mrs. BERRY, JOAN BERRY'S mother, in the offices of JOHN J. HEIN, who was JOAN BERRY'S attorney at that time. With reference to the trip to New York in October of 1942, Mrs. BERRY told of taking it with her daughter, expenses being paid by the CHAPLIN Studios. Upon their arrival in New York, Mrs. BERRY said that she and her daughter went to stay with Mrs. BERRY'S sister; that JOAN BERRY stayed there only a few days and then went down town and checked into the Pierre Hotel. Mrs. BERRY recalled that JOAN had told her of seeing CHAPLIN and going out with him to a night club. Further, that she had visited with her daughter at the Pierre Hotel, at which time BEN NECHT, GETTY'S attorney in New York, was also present. As Mrs. BERRY recalled, it was around the 29th of October that JOAN returned to Los Angeles.

PROSECUTIVE ACTION

After hearing evidence over a period of several weeks, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California on February 10, 1944 returned a true bill, charging CHAPLIN with violation of 18 U. S. Code, Section 398 (Mann Act). There were two counts to this indictment. The first count, in substance, charged that on or about October 5, 1942, (This date is in error, October 2nd being the exact date that BERRY left Los Angeles) CHAPLIN did cause to be transported in interstate commerce one JOAN BERRY from Los Angeles to New York City with intent to engage in illicit sexual relations with her - they met then, nor at any time being married to each other. Count two charged that on or about October 26, 1942, CHAPLIN caused her to be transported from New York City to Los Angeles for similar purposes. Bond in the amount of \$1,000.00 was recommended by the U. S. Attorney, and Agents were present in court on return of this indictment before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, at which time he set bond in this amount. However, on the following day CHAPLIN was, through the action of his attorney JERRY GIESLER, released on his own recognizance.

On February 14, 1944, CHAPLIN submitted himself to arrest by the United States Marshal when he appeared there with his attorney, JERRY GIESLER. At that time he was fingerprinted and given U.S.N. #14971. The same day his fingerprints were forwarded to the Bureau and it was requested they be searched for criminal record. The Bureau replied by teletype dated February 19, 1944, that there was no record for CHAPLIN in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. As requested by this office, CHAPLIN's fingerprints are being forwarded to London, England for appropriate search there the files there.

On February 21, 1944, CHAPLIN was arraigned before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR on the instant charge, at which time GIESLER asked for a delay of several weeks before he should plead to this charge. However, Federal Judge O'CONNOR set Friday, February 25, 1944 as the date on which CHAPLIN must answer to same.

Also, on February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles returned three other true bills involving CHAPLIN and the other subjects listed herein. The first charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN and Captain W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 U. S. Code, Section 51 (violation of Civil Liberties). The second charged CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, and W. W. WHITE with violation of 18 U. S. Code, Section 52 (Violation of Civil Liberties), and the third charged CHAPLIN, THOMAS WELLS DULANT, W. W. WHITE, CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, ROBERT ARDEN, JESSIE BILLIE RENO and CLAUDE RAY MARPLE with violation of U. S. Code, Section 53 (Violation of Civil Liberties - Conspiracy). Bond in the amount of \$1,000.00 was recommended by the U. S. Attorney for all subjects. Agents were present in court the same day these true bills were returned and bond was set before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, however, all subjects were subsequently released on their own recognizance. On Monday, February 21,

1944, all subjects were arraigned before Judge O'CONNOR, at which time a continuance was obtained by attorneys for the various subjects, until March 9, 1944, when they must appear and enter a plea to the charges.

Reference report sets forth the description of CHAPLIN and BERRY. However, more complete and accurate information has been obtained regarding CHAPLIN and his description is set out herein:

Age	35
Date of birth	April 16, 1889
Place of birth	London, England
Height	5' 6 1/2"
Weight	142 lbs.
Build	Small
Eyes	Gray blue (near sighted)
Hair	Gray, wavy
Complexion	Medium
Nationality	English - extraction Jewish
Mannerisms	Talks with hands
Speech	Uses precise diction with slight accent.
Marital status	Married
Wife	OSCAR O'NEILL CHAPLIN
Children	CHARLES S. CHAPLIN, JR., SYDNEY CHAPLIN
Parents	Deceased
Criminal record	None known
U.S. Marshal's number	14571

No further information has been received which would warrant setting forth a further description of victim JOHN BERRY, with the exception of the fact that her telephone number at the present time is Crestview 6-2650. It is also being recorded here the fact that her sister, AGNES BERRY, resides at 275 Central Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and her aunt, a sister of her mother, CATHERINE McLAUREN, resides at 630 East 158th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3

(1842)
Section
5038

63 18 USC
Section 5038

Summary Status BERRY'S Civil Suit Against CHAPLIN as
Father of her daughter CAROL ANN

It is recalled that reference report sets forth pending suit which was filed in the name of CENIAUS E. BERRY in behalf of BERRY'S unborn child, last June, 1943. Further, that on October 2, 1943, JOAN BERRY had a daughter whom she named CAROL ANN. According to the agreement signed last June by JOHN J. IRWIN, in behalf of Mrs. BERRY and her daughter JOAN BERRY, the baby was to submit for blood tests any time after she attained the age of four months.

On February 15, 1944, CHAPLIN and CAROL ANN submitted themselves to the following physicians in Los Angeles for the purpose of obtaining blood samples, after which these doctors examined the blood and grouped it: Dr. V. L. ANDREWS, representing CHAPLIN; Dr. ROY HALLICK, representing the BERRY interests, and the examination was made in his offices at 657 South Westlake. Dr. HENTON EVANS was the physician agreed upon by the other two physicians. CHAPLIN appeared for his test at 11 A.M., accompanied by his personal lawyer, LLOYD CRIGHT. BERRY was to have appeared at 11:30 A.M., however, she did not appear until nearly 12:45 P.M. It is understood that when her attorney, JOHN J. IRWIN, called to inquire why she was not present she said she was not going down that day because she had some personal affairs to attend to and because she didn't want to go the same day CHAPLIN was there. IRWIN, however, insisted that she come at once, which she did. It had been arranged that the results of the blood test were not to be publicized until the following day. However, Agent was advised about 4:30 P.M. that day that the results of the test reflected that all three physicians agreed that CHAPLIN could not be the father of BERRY'S child. It should be noted that CHAPLIN was placed in Group O, Type MN; JOAN BERRY in Group A, Type N; and CAROL ANN in Group B, Type M. At about 9 P.M. that night the information had leaked out and got into the local newspapers. The following morning, and for several days thereafter stories circulated in Los Angeles that the test was not accurate;

that CHAPLIN had taken some chemical to change his blood type, etc. One newspaper printed that the Federal Government was investigating the possibility that CHAPLIN had taken such steps. None of these stories has the appearance of any truth.

On February 17, 1944, JOHN INGHAM, who had heretofore been BERRY'S attorney, publicly announced he was withdrawing as such.

Stories were also circulated that such blood tests could not bind CAROL ANN, a minor, and in fact, the entire agreement entered into last June by her mother and the baby's grandmother, were not binding and the child still had legal recourse in the courts of California.

When attorneys for CHAPLIN went into court of Superior Judge WILLIAM H. BAIRD to secure a dismissal of the suit pending in that court against CHAPLIN, Judge BAIRD refused to sign the dismissal notice which had been filed by LOYD WRIGHT and CHARLES E. "PAT" MILLIKEN. Instead, Judge BAIRD set as the date for hearing on the motion as February 23, 1944. It is understood that at that time a continuance was obtained by JOSEPH SCOTT, who on February 21, 1944, was retained by JOAN BERRY and her mother to continue action in the courts of California against CHAPLIN as the father of her child, until March 1, 1944, at which time it is understood that the matter will come up in the court of Superior Judge STANLEY MOSK.

Despite the results of the blood tests of CAROL ANN, JOAN BERRY'S child, and CHAPLIN, it is of importance to note that BERRY has maintained composure and still insists that CHAPLIN is the father of her child.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

1 Disposition Sheet

TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LOS ANGELES

Original statement of THOMAS WELLS BURLANT;
Original signed statement of EDWARD C. CHANEY, dated October 30, 1943, at Los Angeles;
Original signed statement of SAM REVEL, dated November 15, 1943, at Los Angeles, to which is attached cancelled check of SAM REVEL, No. 32, to Santa Fe in amount of \$261.48;
Original Order Book of SAM REVEL, dated from November 25, 1941;
Photostatic copies of REVEL'S Account Book, pages 80, 84 and 88;
Pullman Company Agent's Stub 4359;
Agent's Stub No. 57336 and 57339, issued by A.T. & S.F. Ry. Co., together with receipt for same;
Pullman Company Agent's Stub 6382, 6381;
Cancelled Check of SAM REVEL, dated October 12, 1942, in amount of \$463.82, payable to WAGON PACIFIC RAILROAD, with notation under inscription "CH. CHAPLIN, T. W. BURLANT, ED CHANEY."

99758

Union Pacific Railroad Co. Receipt D-853, issued to CHARLES CHAPLIN,
dated October 10, 1942;

Following tickets;

57337- Form 610-3

57338- Form 610-3

13166- Form GL-9

13169- Form GR-9

13170- Form GR-9

2562- Form EP5

2563- Form EP5

2564- Form EP5;

Ticket Exchange Request dated October 29, 1942 by CHAPLIN;

Copy of report of Special Agent [REDACTED] New York, dated
September 2, 1943.

Picture of DURANT and CHAPLIN in the Stork Club, New York City.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

99759

At New York City: As requested by teletype dated February 23, 1944, will conduct appropriate investigation to determine the name of the photographer who took the picture of CHAPLIN and BURANT at the Stork Club. This photograph was furnished the New York Office on February 4, 1944, by letter from the Los Angeles Field Office, for exhibition to witnesses.

Will contact the 42nd Street Office, Southern Pacific Railroad, in an effort to locate the record of the trip made by HERRY from New York to Los Angeles, on or about the 28th or 29th of October, 1942. In the event the tickets are not located at the Southern Pacific Railroad Office, it is requested that other railroad offices be contacted in an effort to locate these particular tickets. When the tickets are located, appropriate leads should be set out to other field divisions to verify the actual use of the tickets. This information was requested by teletype from the Los Angeles Field Office, dated February 23, 1944.

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois: Will, through the office of H. LAMER, General Passenger Agent, Pullman Company, Chicago, verify the use of the Pullman accommodations of CHAPLIN and his party and HERRY and her mother from Los Angeles to New York as requested in Los Angeles letter to Chicago, dated February 7, 1944.

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will follow and report prosecutive action and will prepare a comprehensive report covering the alleged violation of the civil liberties of JOAN HERRY on the part of Subjects.

INFORMATION

Copies of this report are being furnished Detroit, Kansas City and Oklahoma City Field Divisions, even though there are no leads set out herein for them, in the event investigation in the future warrants further investigation by these offices.

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 4 OF 5

[illegible]

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 31-68496

PART 2 OF 3

5

EDGAR
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

EAT:XLW
Call: 1:40 PM February 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSE *Ry*

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

I telephonically contacted SAC Hood concerning the various requests of U. S. Attorney Carr for investigation in the Charlie Chaplin case with the idea in mind of cur-
tailing our investigative activity to only that which is relative to the case.

I told him that the Bureau is in receipt of a request referred to us from the New York Office to determine the identity of the photographer at the Stork Club who took the picture of Chaplin and Durant in October, 1942, which request was made by Carr. I advised him that the Director is unable to see how this is pertinent to the subject matter, particularly since Chaplin's presence in New York on the pertinent dates has definitely been established by hotel registers, etc. I pointed out that if such an inquiry is made at the Stork Club, there will be a lot of publicity, etc. I suggested that he contact Carr and try to make him understand that we will conduct any investigation which is important to the case.

Mr. Hood advised me that U. S. Attorney wants the above-mentioned picture as physical evidence, along with railroad tickets, etc. to exhibit to the jury. Mr. Hood said he pointed out to the agents that other pictures were probably obtainable; for example, their appearance at the "Second Front."

Very truly yours,

Edward A. Tamm.

*Mr. Clegg
to see Billy
pursue 2/28/44
Jm.*



56 MAR 9 1944

RECORDED

EX-1

131-68495174
FBI
83 MAR 2 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 26 1944

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

97196

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF CASH FROM NEW YORK & LOSA FROM NEW YORK 2 26 1149 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC

ROUTINE. WILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, VSTA, VIOLATION OF
CIVIL LIBERTIES. SECURITY. TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT COVERING REINTERVIEW
BY BARLOW. BARLOW MARTIN SM WAS IN SOME NIGHT CLUB IN LA WHERE
SOME DOCTOR OR DOCTORS PRESENT WHO HAD PERFORMED PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
FOR ARMY. DURING THE COURSE OF THE EVENING ONE OF THESE DISCUSSED THE
TAKING OF PILLS AND SUCH TO BRING ABOUT RAPID HEART ACTION IN ORDER
TO GET OUT OF MILITARY SERVICE, AND ALSO THE POSSIBILITY OF TAKING

DRUGS TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE. NO MENTION MADE OF CHAPLIN CASE WHATSOEVER.
ONE THOUGHT THEREFORE IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO CHANGE BLOOD TYPE,
CHAPLIN MAY BELIEVE TO THIS BUT HAS NO EVIDENCE OF WHICH THIS BELIEF
IS BASED. INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGING BLOOD TYPE VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED
BY BARLOW IN FIRST INTERVIEW WITHOUT ANY QUESTIONS BEING PREVIOUSLY
ASKED ALONG THESE LINES. SUBMISSION OF REPORT AND INVESTIGATION
REQUESTED IN JOURNAL OF TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT BEING WITHHELD PENDING
BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS. SAN ANTONIO NOT ADVISED TO DATE.

COMM

END

END

END PLS

BY 2 3 AM 4 12

Transmitted to Los Angeles

31-68496-172

C. C. M. R. H. R.
The C. C. M. R. H. R.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: February 26, 1944

FROM : MR. E. A. TAMM

Time: 3:20

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHARLIN, et al.,
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION

For file

SAC Hood called and furnished the following information regarding Catherine Marlow:

Carr specifically requested the following be obtained for him. [REDACTED]

fy

She had gone to Texas and Hood said he understands Tim Durant paid her way there. Right after that, the soldier, Fred Steinhouser, appeared in Los Angeles and claimed he was the father of the boy. One of the representatives at the studio states Marlow did call Durant from Texas to the studio in Los Angeles. The supposition is Durant had her contact Steinhouser and "cook up" this story. Carr says this is definitely one of the acts of conspiracy on the part of Durant to deny this girl her civil rights. Mr. Hood says according to the teletype whenever Steinhouser's name is mentioned the Marlow girl becomes emotionally upset, although she denies that she knew him.

145
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
EX-1

131-68496-128
F B I
33 MAR 2 1944
Stiff

58 MAR 9 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-5126**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 2/25/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 16, 19, 21, 24/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] jeb
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE CHISLE, WAS - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>MOBLE C. LEACH unable to identify photograph of WHITE as one of individuals in the JOAN HENRY incident. LEACH recalls about fifty people being at the entrance to the HENRY car in Los Angeles. Unable to identify anyone present. LEACH engaged HENRY in conversation enroute to Omaha after learning her identity but only with regard to her illness. CLIFTON CLAY, Pullman porter, recalls an unknown man helping HENRY to leave her car at Omaha, but unable to identify photograph of WHITE as this unknown man. Pullman accommodations for both HENRY and CHAPLIN ascertained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">END</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter to Chicago from Los Angeles dated 2/7/44. Letter to Chicago from Los Angeles dated 2/12/44.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:</u></p> <p>MOBLE C. LEACH was reinterviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer and reiterated that he remembers the HENRY incident at the Union Station in Los Angeles shortly before her train left the station. He remembers that the train was held up a minute or two because of the commotion caused by the large gathering in and near the entrance to the car occupied by HENRY. He estimated there were approximately fifty people in the vicinity, and that the vicinity comprised that section near the entrance to cars no. 801 and no. 802.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-5126-176 19 FEB 28 1944 RECORDED INDEXED	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 1 - Los Angeles (1 USA) 2 - Chicago 56 MAR 9 1944 COPIES DESTROYED			

23 JUL 19 1966

The only person who stands out in the mind of LEACH according to his best recollection is a uniformed officer who he stated was either with BERRY or standing nearby and he believed him to be part of her party. He stated that although he is not sure he believes that this uniformed officer got off the train at East Los Angeles or Pomona, California. LEACH is unable to identify this uniformed officer as a member of the Armed forces or a member of a law enforcement agency. He recalls someone telling him that BERRY was not feeling well and shortly after the train left Los Angeles he personally approached BERRY and asked her if he could be of assistance.

He continued that he received a negative answer and she later added "I have a good porter". Although he is not sure it is his impression that the porter, CLIFTON CLAY, approached him as the train neared Omaha, Nebraska and told him that BERRY was getting off at Omaha, and he thinks that upon learning this he talked with her but does not remember the conversation.

Both photographs mentioned in reference letter were observed by LEACH who was unable to identify them with any individual who was part of the BERRY incident.

CLIFTON CLAY, 343 East 55th Place when interviewed by Special Agent LAURENT G. ZANDER and the writer advised he does not recall anything unusual about the departure of the train bearing BERRY from Los Angeles nor anything unusual about the trip enroute to Omaha, Nebraska until shortly before the train was due to arrive at Omaha. He recalls that the period of day was some time after dark but before midnight, but is unable to recall the month other than it was early in 1943.

He stated that shortly before the train arrived at Omaha he was attending his duties in the car occupied by BERRY when he noticed BERRY collecting her various articles indicating she was ready to leave the train. According to CLAY he questioned her as to whether or not her ticket destination was Chicago and she replied that it was but that she was getting off at Omaha. He added that there was a man standing beside her holding a small suitcase and when he asked BERRY if he could be of assistance the man spoke up and said "I will take care of everything". He described this man as being about thirty-five years of age, six feet tall, one-hundred and seventy-five pounds, stocky build, and is unable to recall any other features.

CLAY was unable to identify the photographs of WHITE as being identical with this unknown man.

following information was furnished by T. A. JOHNSTON of the Pullman Company, 79 East Adams St., who advised that if it was necessary to subpoena records a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to C. M. FITZGERALD, Union Station, Los Angeles, c/o Pullman Company, who will be a competent individual to testify regarding these records.

JOHNSTON will have the records transferred to Los Angeles and request immediate notice as he is personally holding the records in his possession. The records reflect the departure of car P-57 on October 12, 1942, show the name of the car to be the Playa del Rey of line 4337. C. CAVAGNARO was the conductor. M. E. JACKSON was the porter. Car P-53 is shown to be the Rose Bowl of line 4336 and left Los Angeles on October 12, 1942. The conductor was C. CAVAGNARO, the porter was V. J. JACOBS. Both cars are on the Union Pacific no. 104 leaving Los Angeles at 4:30 P.M., the name of the train being The City of Los Angeles.

The ticket office diagram reflects that train no. 104 left Los Angeles at 4:30 P.M. on October 12, 1942 and arrived in Chicago at 12:15 P.M. October 14, 1942. It further reflects that it had the car Playa del Rey with loading number P-57 one of the cars on the train. It also reflects that drawingroom D was sold ticket 6381 at a value of \$64.70 for double occupancy and had two passengers in three accommodations, one space left vacant.

The diagram further reflected that the car Rose Bowl with loading number P-53 was part of this train and that this car was a straight nightman roomette. The diagram shows that Room no. 14 was occupied by ticket no. 6382 at a ticket value of \$25.55. Roomette no. 14 had one passenger.

The tickets collected by the conductor are part of this record and ticket no. 6381 reflects that it was issued for drawingroom D for two passengers on October 12, 1942, car P-57 on the Union Pacific train no. 104 leaving Los Angeles for Chicago at 4:30 P.M. Ticket no. 6382 reflects that it represents drawingroom E for two passengers on car no. 263 leaving Chicago October 14, 1942 at 3:30 P.M. for New York.

JOHNSTON explained that the stamp on the back of this ticket reflects it was sold by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, 6702 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California, a salesman using die no. 3 "H". He further explained that only one salesman was allowed to use this die stamp. Ticket no. 6382 was issued for roomette 14 for a passenger on car P-53 on the Union Pacific train no. 104, leaving Los Angeles for Chicago on October 12, 1942 at 4:30 P.M. and was also used for roomette no. 1 for one passenger on car no. 266 on the train leaving Chicago for New York on October 14, 1942 at 3:30 P.M. This ticket was purchased at the Union Pacific

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Chicago file 31-5126

Railroad Company at 6702 Hollywood Blvd. from the same salesman mentioned above. The name of the train from Chicago to New York was the Cascade Valley.

The records also reflect that on October 2, 1942 car No. 45 on Line No. 4023 bearing the name Chama Valley with conductor W. M. PHILLIPS and porter O. CARTER left Los Angeles at 6:30 P.M. and was on the second section of the Santa Fe Challenger.

They further reflect that on October 5, 1942 Car No. 665 bearing the name Stuyvesant Falls, Line 5197, with conductor J. W. DAVIES and attendant C. R. ARCOLA left Chicago at 2:30 P.M. for New York City. This was New York Central train no. 66 bearing the name Advance Commodore Vanderbilt.

The ticket office diagram reflects that bedroom A on the Chama Valley, Line 4023 out of Los Angeles on October 2, 1942 to Chicago on the Santa Fe no. 4 was originally reserved in the name of HENRY. The reservations were subsequently purchased on ticket no. 4399.

The diagram further reflects that the conductor checked in two passengers. The value of the ticket for bedroom A was \$36.45. The second part of the trip from Chicago to New York on the Advance Commodore Vanderbilt, train no. 66, leaving Chicago at 2:30 P.M. on October 5, 1942 having a car bearing the name Stuyvesant Falls reflected that ticket no. 4399 had bedroom C in car no. 665. The ticket reflects two passengers and two accommodations and the ticket value was \$13.90.

The records further reflect that ticket no. 4399 issued for bedroom A on car designated no. 45 was for two passengers leaving Los Angeles for Chicago on October 2, 1942 at 6:30 P.M. and for bedroom C in car no. 665 leaving Chicago for New York at 2:30 P.M. on October 5, 1942, bears the die stamp on the reverse side of the ticket reflecting it was purchased at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe office, 6405 Hollywood Blvd. by the salesman using die no. 1 "B".

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office Memorandum : UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: February 29, 1944

FROM : *TC* Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General *TC* TCC:SPM:klj
31-12-118

SUBJECT: United States v. Charles Chaplin
WARM ACT VIOLATION

The Warm Act indictment returned in the Southern District of California against Charles Chaplin has been set for trial on March 21, 1944.

Because of the issues involved and the national publicity given to this indictment, the United States Attorney has requested that a full investigation be made of the jury list from which the panel will be drawn for the trial of this case.

It is therefore requested that immediate investigation be made of the jury list and that the results thereof be made available to the United States Attorney at Los Angeles prior to the trial of this case.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

2/29/44
P.S. The A.G. okayed
this today -

TC
The A.G. okayed this today
TCC

RECORDED

131-68496-177

27 MAR 4 1944

RFC:EDD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-180

URGENT

RECORDED TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.
31-684-177

MARCH 1, 1944

Transmit the following message to: SAC, LOS ANGELES

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, LOUISE BRIDLE, WAS, VICTIM, WSTA.

CONDUCT JURY PANEL INVESTIGATION ALL MEMBERS LIST FROM WHICH JURY WILL BE
DRAWN FOR TRIAL INSTANT CASE. REPORT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO USA, LOSANGELES.
EXPEDITE.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1944

SENT VIA

1044
TELETYPE

1-776 M

EST

50

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

11-68496

TO : MR. E. A. TAMM

FROM : A. ROSEN

DATE: February 25, 1944
CALL 3:10 PM

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Supervisor of the New York City Field Division talked to Supervisor [redacted] by phone and informed that Los Angeles had requested New York by teletype dated February 23, 1944, to ascertain the identity of the photographer who took a photograph of Charles Chaplin and Tim O'Durant at the Stork Club at New York in October of 1942. (NY Call at Los Angeles had specifically requested this investigation.)

There is attached hereto a copy of the photograph of the Chaplins received from the Los Angeles Examiner by the Los Angeles Field Division. Information available at the newspaper office was to the effect that the photograph was taken at the Stork Club in New York City and was received by the Los Angeles Examiner from the publicity department of the [redacted] Club.

Supervisor [redacted] stated that contact would have to be made with [redacted] at the Stork Club and desired Bureau advice in this connection. He was informed that the [redacted] should be held in abeyance and that he would be advised by teletype or by phone.

31-68496

5-58496

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: February 26, 1944

FROM : MR. E. A. Tamm

Time: 3:20

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS*for Contants*

*see
B
83*

SAC Hood called from Los Angeles and advised that Chaplin appeared in court this morning and plead "I am not guilty."

The Judge overruled the motion to dismiss the indictments and also overruled the demurrer. The trial has been set for March 21st on the Mann Act charge.

579

56 MAR 9 1944

RECORDED
EX-9

1

131-68496-179
131-68496-179
27 MAR 1 1944
SIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 25 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Tele. Room	.....

WASH FROM LOSA12 25 5-02P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

WILL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE J.F.T. OCONNOR, CHAPLINS
ATTORNEY TODAY FILED MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT ON MAIN ACT
CHARGE ON GROUNDS THAT NO WOMEN SERVED ON THE FEDERAL GRAND
JURY WHICH INDICTED HIM. ALSO FILED A DELURRER TO THE MAIN ACT
INDICTMENT ALLEGING THAT THE MAIN ACT APPLIES ONLY TO COMMER-
CIALISM, USA GIVEN UNTIL FIVE PM TODAY TO PRESENT ARGUMENT, AND
MATTER CONTINUED UNTIL NINE THIRTY TOMORROW MORNING- WHEN OCONNOR
IS EXPECTED TO RULE ON THE MOTIONS.

HOOD 22-15
RECORDED

131-67486-180

53 MAR 15 1944

27 28 29 30 31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form 100-1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **31-2731**

REPORT MADE AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/29/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/23, 24, 25, 26, 1944	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; MARY LOUISE GIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Trip of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY from Los Angeles to New York verified and photostatic copies obtained of these ticket portions from Los Angeles to Chicago. Return portions of tickets exchanged at New York City for routing over Santa Fe via Albuquerque. Return portions bearing names of CHAPLIN, DURANT and CHANEY not on file Union Pacific Headquarters, Omaha. Photostatic copies obtained together with photostats of Exchange memoranda; also secured photostatic copy of Transfer Record reflecting transportation of trunk from CHAPLIN's residence, Beverly Hills to railway station, Los Angeles, October 12, 1942.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** Detroit, 2/16/44;
Los Angeles teletype to Omaha, 2/23/44.

DETAILS:

At Omaha, Nebraska

By Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
603 First National Bank Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Can testify that he received from Mr. F. W. FRANK, Auditor, Passenger Accounts, Union Pacific Railroad, 603 Union Pacific

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES TO DIV. OF _____	31-168496-181	100-100000
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 4 1944 3 - Los Angeles (Photostats - AUSD) 2 - Omaha 3/1/44 (100-2634) Enclosures	1 MAR 2 1944	205
	COPIES DESTROYED	
	338 JUL 19 1955	

On 31-2731

Headquarters Building, Omaha, Nebraska, photostatic copies of Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, reading from Los Angeles, California, to New York City and return and stamped by Union Pacific train number 104 October 13, 1942. Only those ticket portions representing transportation from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs, Iowa, were secured.

Can testify that he received from Mr. FRANK photostatic copies of Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, indicating passage from New York City to Los Angeles. These are the return portions of the original tickets purchased at Hollywood October 10, 1942, and which were exchanged at the Union Pacific office in New York City for tickets over the Santa Fe Road via Albuquerque. It should be noted that these return portions bear the names of CHARLES CHAPLIN, TIM O'BRYEN and E. C. CRANEY.

Mr. FRANK also made available to the writer a memorandum setting forth the names of the conductors who handled Union Pacific tickets Form GR 9, numbers 13168, 13169 and 13170, from Los Angeles to Omaha. He also made available photostatic copies of the memorandum from the Union Pacific office at New York City relating to the exchange of tickets for routing over the Santa Fe Railway and a similar memorandum from the New York Central Railroad Company at Detroit dated December 22, 1942. Mr. FRANK also delivered to the writer Transfer Record 09955 issued by the Los Angeles Transfer Company and dated October 12, 1942, which reflects that the Transfer Company carried a trunk from the residence of CHARLES S. CHAPLIN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, to the Southern Pacific Railway Station in Los Angeles. This trunk was shipped on Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168 and 13169, reading from Los Angeles to New York.

Can testify that at the time these photostatic copies were received that they were properly identified by this Agent.

F. W. FRANK

Auditor of Passenger Accounts
Union Pacific Railroad
603 Union Pacific Headquarters Building
Omaha, Nebraska

Can testify that he handled the above items in the usual course of business and has custody of the originals of all items mentioned with the exception of the Transfer Record of the Los Angeles Transfer Company.

Mr. FRANK was very cooperative in preparing photostatic copies of the railroad tickets and exchange memoranda. He expressed a willingness to be of whatever assistance possible.

On 31-2731

ENCLOSURES - To Los Angeles Field Division - Envelope containing photostatic copies of three portions of Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168, 13169, and 13170, Form GR 9, from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs, Iowa; Return portions of Union Pacific tickets, numbers 13168, 13169, and 13170, Form GR 9, from New York City to Los Angeles; Typewritten memoranda listing conductors handling these tickets from Los Angeles to Council Bluffs; Union Pacific memorandum concerning exchange of Union Pacific tickets for Santa Fe tickets; New York Central memorandum of same exchange; Los Angeles Transfer Company's record, number 09955.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 20 AND LOS A FROM NEW YORK 1 4 9-28 P

DIRECTOR AND SACS

ATOM. ROUTINE

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CONSPIRACY, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. F. A. PADGET, HOTEL PIERRE, NYC, MADE AVAILABLE FILE ON JOAN

BERRYS BILL WHICH HAD NOT BEEN MENTIONED BY CHOQUET. FILE REVEALED BERRY LEFT HOTEL OCTOBER TWENTY-FIVE NINETEEN FORTY TWO WITHOUT PAYING BILL AND INSTRUCTED HOTEL TO FORWARD BILL TO CHAPLIN STUDIOS, THIS WAS DONE AND STUDIO RETURNED BILL WITH NOTATION THEREON THAT BERRYS CONTRACT EXPIRED IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND THEY WERE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR HER BILLS. FILE ALSO REVEALED THAT THE MATTER WAS REFERRED TO DAVID HECHT, ATTORNEY, BUT NOTHING FURTHER DEVELOPED, BILL HAS NEVER BEEN PAID. BERRY REGISTERED AT WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC, OCTOBER EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY TWO AND CHECKED OUT AROUND MIDNIGHT OCTOBER NINE, MADE LONG DISTANCE CALL TO CRESTVIEW ONE DASH FIVE ONE SEVEN ONE BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER NINE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FROM STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

TWO NY 20

[REDACTED] JOHN G. BROADY,
D AS AN ATTORNEY IN NYC UNDER CLASSIFIED SECTION OF TELEPHONE
TORY CONTACTED McDERMOTT THIS DATE AND ADVISED HE HAD BEEN REQUEST-
LOYD WRIGHT, LOS ANGELES ATTORNEY, TO MAKE CONTACT AT WALDORF
IA TO SECURE DATES CHAPLIN PRESENT THERE, ALSO ADVISED McDER-
HE UNDERSTOOD FROM WRIGHT THAT McDERMOTT HAD BEEN SUBPOENED.
NOTT ADVISED HIM HE HAD NOT UP TO PRESENT TIME, BROADY REQUESTED
S OF CHAPLINS BILLS IF THEY WERE SUBPOENED WHEREUPON McDERMOTT
ED HIM THAT HE WOULD NOT DO THIS. McDERMOTT ADVISED AGENTS THAT
T WAS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF HIS AND HAD BEEN GUEST AT HOTEL
NUMBER OF OCCASIONS AND HE THOUGHT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF ^HTEL
FURNISH COPIES OF CHAPLINS PREVIOUS BILLS IF WRIGHT REQUESTED THEM.
NOTT VERY COOPERATIVE WITH THIS OFFICE AND WILL ADVISE OF
URTHER DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THESE LINES.

Y

PLS

WITTEN LISA - ghm

cc: Rosen
McDermott
Wright

PAGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA17 11-58A

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF
LIBERTIES. SUBPOENAS ISSUED YESTERDAY FOR FOLLOWING WITNESSES
IN LA FOR MANN ACT CASE. EDWARD C. CHANEY, BUTLER. PASSENGER
AGENTS, SANTA FE AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND SAM REVEL,
LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT. LAST THREE IN CONNECTION WITH OBTAINING
JERRY AND CHAPLIN TRANSPORTATION TO NEW YORK, OCT. FORTY TWO.
ALSO FOR LOUISE RUNSLER, SECRETARY, CHAPLIN STUDIOS. MAX WATT,
RUNSLER'S HUSBAND, WHO WAS NIGHT WATCHMAN AT CHAPLIN HOME, JAN.
FORTY THREE, DIED THIS WEEK. FOLLOWING AN ARGUMENT THURS.
NIGHT LAST, GERTRUDE E. BERRY, VICTIM'S MOTHER, LEFT THEIR
HOME. SHE HAD APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, BUT TOOK NO
CLOTHES. VICTIM STATES THE ARGUMENT WAS VIOLENT AND SHE TOLD
HER TO LEAVE, HOWEVER, DID NOT, OF COURSE, MEAN ALL SHE HAD
SAID, AND FULLY EXPECTED HER NOT TO GO, OR TO AT LEAST SOON
RETURN. TO DATE SHE HAS NOT RETURNED AND HER WHEREABOUTS ARE
UNKNOWN. NO INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE TO ASCERTAIN HER WHERE-
ABOUTS BY THIS OFFICE. TODAY USA CARR IS ADVISING BERRY'S PERSONAL
ATTORNEY, JOSEPH SCOTT, OF THIS SITUATION. BERRY HERSELF APPEARS
TO BE KEEPING HER PRESENCE OF MIND AND IS TAKING CARE OF HER
BABY ALONE. HER MOTHER'S DISAPPEARANCE IS TO DATE NOT PUBLIC

KNOWLEDGE.

58 MAR 9 1944 HOOD

cc - Rosen
Cartwright

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 14 AND LOS ANGELES FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR AND SAC

ATON. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
RE YOUR TELETYPE FEBRUARY TWENTY THIRD. PHOTOGRAPH OF TIM CONROY AND
CHARLES CHAPLIN WAS TAKEN AT STORK CLUB BY PHOTOGRAPHER DAN OLIVA WHO
WAS EMPLOYED THERE FROM MAY FORTY TWO UNTIL MAY FORTY THREE. RECORDS
AT CLUB FAIL TO REFLECT DATE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AND OLIVA IS SAID TO BE IN
ARMED FORCES. EFFORT IS PRESENTLY BEING MADE TO LOCATE OLIVA FOR
INTERVIEW.
CONROY

END
M NY R//
PLS HOLD
NY RLOSA 3 WA
NY R 18 WA

RECORDED
703

cc: Rosen
McCartwright
131-68496-184
33 MAR 7 1944

56 MAR 9 1944
Transmitted

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 2 1944

TELETYPE

4 11 5 PM

WASH 9, NYC 2 2 752P

DIRECTOR AND SAC ROUTINE

187

ATTN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CONSPIRACY, VIOLATION
CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA HERE MAILING SUBPOENAS TO USM NYC FOR W. F.
MC DERMOTT, WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL; F. A. PADGET, HOTEL PIERRE, FRED
J. CANNON, ELEVATOR OPERATOR WALDORF-ASTORIA AND PHILIP HARRY,
PLAYWRIGHT. USA REQUESTS THAT MY OFFICE FOLLOW UP RECEIPT AND SERV-
ING OF THESE SUBPOENAS BY USM. IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED THAT INVESTI-
GATION BE MADE AT WALDORF-ASTORIA TO LOCATE RECORDS OF JOAN BERRY'S
REGISTRATION THERE PROBABLY JUST PRIOR TO OCT. NINE, FORTY TWO WHEN
SHE CHECKED INTO PIERRE. MC DERMOTT MAY HAVE TO TESTIFY TO SAME.
FURTHER THAT EMPLOYEES AT HOTEL PIERRE BE QUESTIONED CONCERNING
BERRY'S BILL OF SOME TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS WHICH GETTY STATED WAS NEVER
PAID. ASCERTAIN WHAT HAPPENED TO THAT BILL.

HOOD

131-68476-185
33 MAR 7 1944
205

56 MAR 9 1944

519

Transmitted to NYC

cc: Rosen
Cartwright

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1944

TELETYPE

W 17 03 11 5 50

1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....

for Contrite

WASH FROM LOSA 25 4 045 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

ATOM. ~~CHARLES~~ CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, USTA, CONSPIRACY,
CIVIL LIBERTIES. REPLY TEL THIS DATE CONCERNING MOTHER OF JOAN

JERRY LEAVING HOME. ~~123~~ JERRY RETURNED TONIGHT AND IT APPEARS SHE
LEFT IN AN EFFORT TO TEACH DAUGHTER A LESSON. EVERYTHING SERENE.

FROM CONVERSATION WITH BOTH APPARENTLY THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

ADD

56 MAR 9 1944

51

RECORDED 131-681761
cc *Contrite* 33 MAR 7 1944
Contrite

Federal Bureau of Investigation.
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles - 13 - California
February 22, 1944

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. ROSEN
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

RE: CHARLES SPENCER^{IV} CHAPLIN, was, etal.
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. *id*

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find fingerprint cards, one of JESSIE WILFRED SIMO, alias "JESSIE" SIMO, who surrendered to the United States Marshal on February 21, 1944, at which time her fingerprints were taken at the Marshal's Office. She was arraigned the same date.

At that time, motions were granted by Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR allowing all defendants in this case to postpone entering of pleas, filing of motions, etc., until March 9.

The other fingerprint card enclosed is that of CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, City Judge of Beverly Hills. He surrendered to the United States Marshal February 17, 1944, and was arraigned with the rest on February 23, 1944.

It is requested that the fingerprints of these two individuals be immediately searched through the Bureau's Identification Division and the Los Angeles Office immediately advised of the results thereof.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC

Enclosures - 2



SEP 27 1964

31-67495-127

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BSH:JZ — FEBRUARY 29, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
LOS ANGELES

RELET CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, WAS, STAL. FINGERPRINTS JESSIE WIDMIFRED REBO
AND CHARLES J. GRIFFIN RECEIVED. NO PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD.

DOOVER

TELETYPE

URGENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED

338 JUL 19 1966

SENT VIA

For

Received from Army
5:30 PM 2/29/44

724
JB

NY
1/4

RC:
2/29

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, PT AL
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was., VICTIM
WHITY PLAIN TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

United States Attorney Charles Carr at Los Angeles has requested this Bureau conduct a complete investigation in an effort to ascertain if one Katherine Lane, a film actress presently residing in New York, possesses knowledge concerning efforts made by Charles Chaplin to change his blood type and also as to whether Marlowe negotiated on the orders of Tim Lument to arrange for Private Weinsteinhauser to go to Hollywood from Camp Bullis, Texas, and claim to be the son of Louise Gribble's then unborn child, as he did in June of 1943.

The investigation requested by United States Attorney Carr is being undertaken but it is being called to your attention in view of the fact that the inquiry goes toward matters primarily pertinent to the civil suit pending against Chaplin which is based on the question of the paternity of Louise Gribble's child.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
MAR 2 - 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
INDEXED
172

31-68496-188
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 3 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED MAR 1 5 22 PM '44
MAR 1 5 22 PM '44
MAR 1 5 22 PM '44

TELETYPE
R. A. TULL
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Quinn
Tamm
Candy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	

WASH FROM LOSA 14 1 7-33 P

DIRECTOR

ATOM. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES, CONSPIRACY. MOTIONS ARE BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE FILED NINTH INSTANT BY DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEYS TO QUASH INDICTMENTS IN CIVIL LIBERTIES CASES ON THE GROUNDS THAT NO WOMEN WERE SERVING ON THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WHICH RETURNED INDICTMENTS. THESE SIMILAR TO THOSE FILED IN MARI ACT CASE AGAINST CHAPLIN. USA CARR ADVISES THAT SYLVESTER MEYERS FROM THE DEPT. IS BEING SENT OUT AND WILL PROBABLY ARRIVE BEFORE NINTH INSTANT, TO BE USED IN ARGUING ABOVE MOTIONS BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE O'CONNOR. DATE OF THOSE ARGUMENTS IS YET UNKNOWN. USA PLANS TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS NECESSARY WITNESSES MARI ACT CASE TOMORROW. TODAY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE STANLEY MOSK TOOK UNDER ADVICE-MENT MOTION OF CHAPLINS ATTORNEY TO DISMISS PENDING CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN. DARRYS NEW ATTORNEY JOE SCOTT ARGUED AGAINST THIS MOTION AND LOCAL PAPERS ~~REPORTING~~ HEADLINING SCOTTS "PLAYRIGHT" REMARKS DIRECTED AGAINST CHAPLIN AND THE STIPULATION ENTERED INTO JUNE LAST WHEREBY DERRY AGREED TO BLOOD TEST. MOSKS DECISION EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK.

80 MAR 21 1944

HOOD

Rosen
Carrington

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

EC FILE NO. 31-4785

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 3-4-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-25-44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN MARY LOUISE CHIBBLE, with aliases-VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Topeka, Kansas, reflect first class tickets, form 456-6, number 99716, 99717, and 99718, were purchased October 27, 1942 from New York Central Railway Company at New York City and were used for passage on the Santa Fe Railroad from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California. The records show the holders of these tickets left Chicago on October 28, 1942 and arrived in Los Angeles October 30, 1942 but do not indicate the holders of the tickets stopped over at Albuquerque, New Mexico.			
-RUC- b7c			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan dated February 16, 1944.			
DETAILS: <u>AT TOPEKA, KANSAS</u>			
<p><u>CHARLES A. GARDNER</u> <u>Auditor of Passenger Accounts</u> <u>The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.</u> <u>Topeka, Kansas:</u></p> <p>MR. GARDNER can produce first class tickets, form 456-6, number 99716, 99717, and 99718 and can testify from the information on the tickets that they were purchased October 27, 1942 from the New York Central Railroad Company at New York City and were used for passage on the Santa Fe Railroad Company from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 3-Los Angeles (1USA) 2-Kansas City 1-File		<p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">31-47496-191</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">38 MAR 7 1944</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COPIES DESTROYED 33 JUL 19 1966</p>	

MC File 31-4763

California. He can further testify that the holders of these tickets left Chicago on October 28, 1942 and arrived at Los Angeles on October 30, 1942.

II.

MR. GARDINER informed there is no record of the holders of these tickets stopping over at Albuquerque, New Mexico and that the time of departure from Chicago and the time of the arrival in Los Angeles would definitely establish that the holders of the above tickets did not stop over at Albuquerque.

He informed he would preserve these tickets for future use.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent HERBERT OWEN THOMPSON, in this case, dated December 9, 1943 wherein it is mentioned that the September, 1942 Interline Ticket Report of Station B, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, Los Angeles, California, should be subpoenaed.

MR. GARDINER related that it will not be necessary to produce the above mentioned record inasmuch as first class ticket stubs with numbers 57837 and 57838 together with the honoring record would show these tickets were used from Los Angeles to Chicago. He stated that inasmuch as the September, 1942 Interline Ticket Report will not be necessary he desires that it not be subpoenaed as it would cause a delay in the filing of the records of his company.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF 2 STATIONS

WASH9 & NYC2 FROM LOSA 8 4-58P

DIRECTOR AND SAC

HUT, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, VSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. CALIF. STATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE STANLEY MOSK TODAY
DENIED MOTION OF CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS TO DISMISS DERRYS PATERNITY
SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN. SAID DECISION REPORTEDLY TANTAMOUNT TO
ORDERING CHAPLIN TO STAND TRIAL ON CHARGES HE IS FATHER OF
DERRYS CHILD. CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS SAID PLANNING TO FILE WRIT OF
HABEAS IN STATE APPELLATE COURT SEEKING TO FORCE JUDGE MOSK
TO DISMISS PATERNITY SUIT. MOSK ORDERED CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS TO
ANSWER WITHIN TEN DAYS. SCOTT, DERRYS ATTORNEY, PLANS TO SEEK
FUNDS FROM CHAPLIN THROUGH COURT ORDER FOR DERRYS SUPPORT AFTER
CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS FILE ANSWER. THOMAS DOCKWEILER, WEST COAST
ATTORNEY FOR PAUL BETTY, IN TO SEE USA CARR TODAY WHILE AGENTS
WERE CONFERRING WITH CARR. DOCKWEILER STATED THAT GETTY AND HIS
TULSA ATTORNEY, ROSENSTEIN, HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED BY CHAPLINS
ATTORNEYS FOR HANN ACT CASE. DOCKWEILER SOUGHT PERMISSION OF
CARR TO SUBSTITUTE CHARLES F. KRUG, SECTY. OF GETTY REALTY
CORP., IN PLACE OF PAGET, MGR. OF PIERRE HOTEL, AS GOVT.
WITNESS. DOCKWEILER TO TALK WITH NEW YORK TODAY TO VERIFY HIS
BELIEF THAT KRUG CAN GIVE NECESSARY TESTIMONY. REPORTED THAT
GIESLER, CHAPLINS ATTORNEY, PLANS TO SUBPOENA SOME FIFTY TO
SIXTY WITNESSES FOR HANN ACT CASE. CARR STATES THIS INDICATES
GIESLER PLANS TO PRESENT EVIDENCE SHOWING DERRYS ACTIVITIES AND

RECORDED
INDEXED
29 MAR 13 1944

131-17496-191

PAGE 2

ALLEGED IMMIGRANTY OVER PAST FIVE OR SIX YEARS. CARR STATES
THAT THIS NOT RELEVANT TO MANN ACT CASE, BUT BECAUSE JUDGE MAY
LET THE EVIDENCE IN, HAS REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION LA
AREA BEFORE TRIAL, TWENTY FIRST INSTANT. THIS NECESSITATES
INTERVIEW WITH MANAGEMENT VARIOUS HOTELS WHERE DERRY LIVED AND
PEOPLE WITH WHOM SHE ASSOCIATED. USA CARR REQUESTS PRESENCE IN
LOS ANGELES OF SA [REDACTED] NY OFFICE FOR TRIAL TWENTY
FIRST INSTANT.

HOOD

cc - Rosen
Cantwright

Transmitted To nyc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

CONF WASH FROM NEW YORK 17 AND LOSA FROM NEW YORK 4, 8 10-58
DIRECTOR AND SAC

MUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET ALS. USTA. VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. C.C. EATON, EASTERN GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, SANTA FE
SYSTEM, NYC., ADVISED HIS RECORDS REVEALED MISS JOAN BARRY PUR-
CHASED ONE WAY FIRST CLASS RR TICKET TO LOS ANGELES ON OCTOBER THIRTY,
NINETEEN FORTY TWO, OCCUPIED ROOMETTE THIRTEEN CAR ONE NINE SIX ON
THE SANTA FE CHIEF, LEAVING CHICAGO ON OCTOBER THIRTY ONE. PAID ONE
HUNDRED FIFTY THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS. NEW YORK CENTRAL
THROUGH TICKET ISSUED FOUR FIVE SIX DASH SIX NUMBER NINE NINE SEVEN
THREE NINE, FORM EIGHTY FOUR OF SANTA FE SYSTEM, WHICH IS THE DUE
BILL FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL IS NUMBER SEVEN TWO FIVE FOUR FIVE.

T B HOHAN HANDLED TRANSACTION BUT IS PRESENTLY ILL AND CANNOT BE
INTERVIEWED UNTIL MARCH NINE OR TEN. EATON REQUESTS THAT IN EVENT
HOHAN DOES NOT REMEMBER TRANSACTION, LOS ANGELES CONTACT GAE ITHOMSON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, SANTA FE SYSTEM, KERCKHOFF BUILDING, LOS
ANGELES, FOR THE NAME OF PERSON TO BE SUBPOENAED TO PRODUCE RECORDS.

RECORDED
INDEXED
31-68476-1
EX-10
MAR 13 1948

FRED J. CANNON PERSONALLY SERVED MARCH SIX. CANNON ADVISED JOHN BROADY QUESTIONED HIM ONE HOUR LAST NIGHT ABOUT HIS LIFE HISTORY AND ALSO ABOUT HAVING SEEN CHAPLIN AND BARRY TOGETHER IN WALDORF TOWERS. CANNON SAID HE TOLD BROADY SAME THING HE TOLD AGENTS. MC DERMOTT AND PADGET SERVED ON MARCH SEVEN. USM UNABLE TO SERVE PHILIP BARRY THIS DISTRICT BUT FURNISHED MOBE SOUND, FLORIDA, ADDRESS TO USA YOUR DISTRICT. BROADY HAS US H SERVE SUBPOENAS ON HANS REUSCH AND ONE MELVILLE H S FAGAN, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NYC, AS DEFENDANTS WITNESSES. THIS OFFICE WILL ATTEMPT TO SECURE BACKGROUND ON FAGAN BUT NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ADVISED TO DO SO. VICTIM BARRY GAVE SANTA FE OFFICE NEW YORK TELEPHONE NUMBER WA THREE DASH FIVE SEVEN FOUR SIX, WHICH IS LISTED TO KATHERINE MC LAREN SIX THREE NAUGHT WEST ONE FIVE EIGHT STREET, NYC. SUGGEST BARRY BE REINTERVIEWED FOR IDENTITY OF THIS PERSON INASMUCH AS NO INTERVIEW CONTEMPLATED BY THIS OFFICE. CHICAGO NOTIFIED TO VERIFY PULLMAN SPACE.

CONROY

cc: Rosen
Carter

HOLD PLS

transmitted to you

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 7 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LLOSA 4 6 939 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

MUT. CHARLES SPENDER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL IDENTITIES. REURTEL
FOURTH INST. SAN ANTONIO REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW MARLOWES MOTHER
AND CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AT HOTEL TO VERIFY MARLOWES CALL TO LOS
ANGELES IN JUNE, NINETEEN FORTY THREE AND DETERMINE IF SHE WAS IN
CONTACT WITH ANY MEMBER OF ARMED SERVICE. HOUSTON REQUESTED TO
ASCERTAIN AT CAMP HULEN, TEXAS BACKGROUND ON STEINHAUSER FROM ASSO
CIATES AND FRIENDS, TO DETERMINE WHEREABOUTS EARLY PART OF JUNE,
NINETEEN FORTY THREE AND ANY CONVERSATION HE MAY HAVE HAD CONCERNING
INSTANT CASE. EFFORTS TO LOCATE STEINHAUSER IN THIS CITY NEGATIVE
TO DATE.

HOOD

60 MAR 21 1944

RECORDED 13-68496-194
FBI
MAR 10 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA ~~20~~ 20 TO 5-24 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
RE ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE O'CONNOR TODAY WHEREIN GRIFFIN FILED PLEA IN
BAR ALLEGING THAT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD NOT QUESTION OR PROSECUTE
ACTS OF A STATE JUDGE ACTING IN THE COURSE OF HIS DUTY. O'CONNOR SET
AS MARCH THIRTIETH DATE HE WILL RULE ON MOTION. USA CARR AND MEYERS,
FROM THE DEPT, ADVISED THAT THERE IS LITTLE LEGAL PRECEDENT ON THIS
QUESTION WHEREIN A JUDGE IS INDICTED FOR VIOLATION OF A CRIMINAL ACT
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS JUDICIAL DUTIES.

53 MAR 15 1944

RECORDED
HOOD

EX-10 27

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF THREE STATIONS

WASHINGTON 2 LOS ANGELES 1 AND NEW YORK FROM MEMPHIS

DIRECTOR AND SACS

MUT

URGENT - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF
CIVIL RIGHTS. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER, AFTER A LENGTHY INTERVIEW,
ADMITTED HIS STORY ABOUT BEING THE FATHER OF JOAN BARRY'S CHILD IS
FAKE. NORTH BERGEN POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW STEINHAUSER WAS
ARRESTED FOR BEING AWOL FROM NEW JERSEY STATE GUARD ON DECEMBER
TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY TWO, DATE ON WHICH HE ALLEGEDLY HAD HIS FIRST
DATE WITH JOAN BARRY IN LOS ANGELES. STEINHAUSER RECEIVED A BLUE
DISCHARGE FROM ARMY IN SEPTEMBER, FORTY THREE.

[REDACTED] DENIES KNOWING KATHERINE HARLOW. FROM STORY TOLD
BY STEINHAUSER, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH HARLOW.
REPORT FOLLOWS.

MC KEE

END

ACK IN ORDER

UA 4

100K R2 UA

REC'D RELAY TO LAS

53 MAR 15 1944

END BY R1 AS

EX-16 RECORDED
INDEXED
151-68476-196
27 MAR 14 1944
14 C.C. M. Rose
m. Cartwright
transmitted to L.A. a.k. 12 6h 14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1934

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

WASH 13, NYC 2 FROM LOSA 9 630 P

DIRE CTOR AND SAC URGENT

HUT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, CIVIL LIBERTIES. RE
BUREAU TEL FOURTH INSTANT ADVISING NY REQUESTED INTERVIEW WITH
STEINHAUSER PRIOR TO INTERVIEWING MARLOWE FOR THIRD TIME. HOLLYWOOD
USO OFFICE ADVISED TODAY POSTCARD RECEIVED YESTERDAY FROM STEIN-
HAUSER GIVING RETURN ADDRESS SIX TWO EIGHT SIXTY FIRST ST., WEST NY,
NY, CARE V. ECKERT, NY. REQUESTED IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW. WHEN STEIN-
HAUSER LEFT HOLLYWOOD HE GAVE HIS FORWARDING ADDRESS AS MRS. R.
BLAKE, SIX FIVE ELEVEN JERSEY AVE., W. NY, NEW JERSEY. NO OTHER
INFORMATION AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE CONCERNING STEINHAUSER THAN THAT
PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED REPORTS IN THIS CASE AND LETTER TO SAN ANTONIO
OFFICE SIXTH INSTANT COPY OF WHICH FURNISHED NY. ATTENTION NY
OFFICE DIRECTED TO THAT LETTER PAGE THREE THEREOF WHEREIN STEIN-
HAUSER CLAIMS HE HAD DATE WITH BARRY JAN. TWELVE, FORTY THREE.
BARRY HAD LEFT L. A. JAN. FIVE, FORTY THREE. UNDERSTOOD STEINHAUSER
ALSO CLAIMED WHEN INTERVIEWED THAT STORY IN NEWSPAPER TELLING OF HIS
~~GREENHORN~~ GREETING A POLICEMAN AS JOAN BARRY NOT TRUE. THIS
INCIDENT DID TAKE PLACE. FEDERAL JUDGE CONNOR TODAY REFUSE TO
QUASH INDICTMENTS AGAINST ALL SUBJECTS ON GROUNDS NO WOMEN IN FEDERAL
GRAND JURY, HOWEVER, A DATE IS TO BE SET FOR ARGUMENT ON DEMURRERS
BASED ON CONTENTION THAT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD NO JURISDICTION
5 BECAUSE ALLEGED "FLOATING" OF BARRY FROM BEVERLY HILLS WAS PURELY
END PAGE 1

EX-25 131-68476-117
JAN 17

PAGE 2

A STATE MATTER. TOTAL OF EIGHTY FOUR MOTIONS FILED TODAY BY DEFENDANTS ATTORNEYS, FORTY TWO OF WHICH WERE DISPOSED OF WHEN O'CONNOR DENIED DISMISSAL ATTEMPTS BECAUSE NO WOMEN ON GRAND JURY. USA CARR TO ANSWER DEFENSE CONTENTIONS BY MARCH TWENTY. EXPECTED FINAL ARGUMENTS ON DELAYERS TO BE HAD BY END OF MONTH. SUBJECT GRIFFIN FILED A "PLEA IN BAR" TO THE INDICTMENT CONTENDING POLICE JUDGES HEAUME FROM CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITIES FOR OFFICIAL ACTS. THIS MOTION TO BE ARGUED TOMORROW AT TWO PM AND CARR HAS REQUESTED PRESENCE OF AGENTS STATING IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THEM TO TESTIFY. DARRY ADVISED TODAY THAT CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS SERVED SCOTT MOTION WITH NOTICE OF APPEAL TO STANLEY DOOKS RULING YESTERDAY ON CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CHAPLIN WHICH SCOTT MUST ANSWER IN FIVE DAYS. SYLVESTER MEYERS FROM THE DEPT. ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO ASSIST CARR. RE NY TEL EIGHTH INSTANT. CATHERINE MC LAREN IS AUNT OF DARRY AND ONE WITH WHOM SHE AND HER MOTHER WERE STAYING IN NY OCT. FORTY TWO. DARRY WILL BE INTERVIEWED TO IDENTIFY MELVILLE FAGAN AND NY LATER ADVISED IF HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. REPORTED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THAT SOME RUSSIAN DOCTOR SAW DARRY WHEN SHE WAS IN NY AND DEFENSE ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW THAT DOCTOR. RETEL FROM NY FOURTH INSTANT. NOT KNOWN WHETHER DR. [REDACTED] MENTIONED THEREIN IDENTICAL WITH THIS PHYSICIAN. UNDERSTOOD ORIGINAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS RUSSIAN DOCTOR ~~WAS~~ OBTAINED THROUGH OFFICIALS UNITED ARTISTS STUDIOS IN NY AND GIVEN DURANT BY GENE FRENKE.

HOOD

Transmitted Nyc 4pm

cc: Rosen
Castroville

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 31-1084 MM

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/8/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] BR
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, JR., ETAL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT CIVIL LIBERTIES
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>EDWARD F. WASH, Bradford, Mass., former Assistant Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, recalls JOAN BERRY spent one week in late September, 1942, at above Hotel, paying her own expenses, although at time of registering stated <u>CHAPLIN STUDIOS</u> would pay same. BERRY also spent approximately two weeks at same Hotel in November, 1942, during which stay she attempted suicide. Her bill for this stay approximately \$700.00 and when payment was refused by CHAPLIN STUDIOS, an attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who Mr. WASH believes is named "ROSENBERG" paid the bill by check. Mr. WASH also advised one JOINT WARDMAN, former social hostess at Beverly Hills Hotel and friend of BERRY, contacted him on two occasions in an effort to secure records of BERRY'S registration. Mr. WASH advised he was not interviewed by CHAPLIN'S investigators regarding instant matter, and, to the best of his knowledge, all records pertaining to BERRY'S two stays at Hotel should be available at Hotel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUC</p>			
REFERENCE Teletype from Los Angeles Field Division to Boston Field Division, dated March 7, 1944.			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 BUREAU 3 LOS ANGELES (1, USA) 2 BOSTON</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1966</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>31-68496-198</p> <p>25 MAR 16 1944</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>1</p>			

DETAILS:

EDWARD F. NASH
486 SOUTH MAIN ST.
BRADFORD, MASS.

The following interview was conducted by the writer, while accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c

Inquiry at the home of EDWARD F. NASH, 486 South Main Street, Bradford, Massachusetts, revealed that he is presently employed by the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, 13-17 Locust Street, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Mr. NASH, when interviewed in his private office at the Plant of the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, advised that he had been employed as Executive Assistant Manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, from approximately September 7, 1942 until October 31, 1942, at which time he had resigned his position and returned to Bradford, Massachusetts. At the time of his resignation, an individual named WILSON took over the duties of Executive Assistant Manager of the Hotel.

Mr. NASH stated that he recalled his employment at the Beverly Hills Hotel commenced shortly after Labor Day, 1942, and that it was the end of September or early October, 1942, when JOAN BERRY had registered at this Hotel and had remained for approximately one week.

At the time of her ^{registration} ~~residence~~, Mr. NASH advised, that it was his recollection that BERRY had informed him that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would take care of all bills incurred by her. As a result of this statement on the part of JOAN BERRY, Mr. NASH believes that he made a notation on her registration card to the effect that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would take care of any bills incurred by her. However, he advised that, to the best of his knowledge, he did not verify that fact with the CHAPLIN STUDIOS.

At the expiration of approximately one week's time, Miss BERRY checked out of the Hotel, at which time she personally paid her bill. When questioned concerning this bill, Mr. NASH informed that it was a small bill, and to the best of his knowledge, approximated \$50.00.

Mr. NASH further informed that sometime in November, 1942, the exact date which he could not recall, JOAN BERRY had again registered at the Hotel. At the time of this registration, Mr. NASH stated that because of his previous notation he had made on her first registration card, it was generally assumed by him and the Hotel, that the CHAPLIN STUDIOS would again pay for all expenses incurred by Miss BERRY, and no check was made with the STUDIOS at that time.

b6
[REDACTED]

b6
[REDACTED]

He said that, approximately ten days to two weeks after her registration at the Hotel, she had left one morning, accompanied by her nurse, and drove away from the Hotel in her own personal car. It was Mr. NASH'S assumption that Mr. E. J. CALDWELL, Manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, at this time telephonically communicated with the CHAPLIN STUDIOS in order to determine if the STUDIOS would assume responsibility for Miss BERRY'S bill, which by that time, was approximately \$700.00. He stated that this bill had reached this figure, because of numerous C. O. D. purchases made by Miss BERRY during her stay.

According to Mr. NASH, he had been informed, probably by Mr. CALDWELL, that the STUDIOS had refused responsibility for the bill. As a result of this, NASH stated that Miss BERRY was "locked out". However, he also advised that Miss BERRY did not return to the Hotel, but that the nurse had driven back to the Hotel with Miss BERRY'S car and had stated that Miss BERRY had left her sometime during the day, and she, not knowing Miss BERRY'S whereabouts, had returned to the Hotel.

At this time, Mr. NASH advised that the Hotel had confiscated the personal belongings found in Miss BERRY'S room, together with her car, in lieu of payment of the \$700.00.

Approximately two or three days after this occurrence, Mr. NASH stated that he had received a long distance telephone call from a Jewish Attorney, who he believed came from Tulsa, Oklahoma, and whose name he thought was "ROSENBERG" (phonetic). He advised that this attorney had made inquiry as to the amount of Miss BERRY'S bill, and that he, NASH, had advised him of the amount. In addition, Mr. NASH stated that there was some correspondence between himself, as Assistant Hotel Manager, and this Attorney, with the result that a check for the full amount of Miss BERRY'S bill was shortly thereafter received by the Hotel.

It should be pointed out at this point, that the writer and Special Agent McFARLEY did not question Mr. NASH concerning the payment of the bill on the occasion of Miss BERRY'S second stay at the Hotel. This information was volunteered during the course of the interview with Mr. NASH.

When questioned as to his knowledge of Miss BERRY'S activities at the Hotel on both visits by her, Mr. NASH stated that he could not furnish any detailed information, other than the fact that during the occasion of her second stay, she was, for the most part, confined to her bed, or at least to her room, by reason of illness.

However, he did state that Miss BERRY was particularly friendly with one JOHNS ALDERMAN, a social hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel. He also stated that, to the best of his knowledge, Miss ALDERMAN was responsible for Miss BERRY coming to the Hotel, in that they were quite friendly. He further advised that Miss ALDERMAN had severed her connections with the Beverly Hills Hotel sometime during the early part of 1943, and it was his recollection that on two occasions she had contacted him, during the Summer of 1943, in an effort to secure the registration records covering Miss BERRY'S stay at the Hotel.

When questioned as to details concerning his conversations with Miss ALDERMAN on these two occasions, Mr. NASH could furnish no definite information. He did state, however, that he gained the impression that Miss ALDERMAN wanted the registration records because of the fact that she had a personal interest and friendship with Miss BERRY.

With regard to Miss ALDERMAN, Mr. NASH informed that he believed she had left the employ of the Hotel because of some difficulty

encountered by her because of her acquaintance with a suspected German sympathizer. It was Mr. NASH'S belief that the Office of Naval Intelligence had requested that she terminate her employment at the Hotel. However, Mr. NASH could furnish no pertinent details concerning this matter.

Mr. NASH informed that the only time he had been questioned concerning his knowledge of the matter involving Subject CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY was during the Summer of 1943, at which time he had been contacted in Los Angeles by members of the FBI, and the District Attorney's Office.

With regards to records pertaining to Miss BERRY'S registration at the Hotel, he stated that, in his opinion, she was the best "bad account" that he ever had, because of the fact that, without any effort on his part, the bill had been paid in full. He stated that all of the records pertaining to Miss BERRY, were maintained separately by him, with other bad accounts, and to the best of his recollection, had been bound together by either an elastic or clip, and left in the files of the Beverly Hills Hotel.

Mr. NASH stated that Mrs. BETT ~~X~~ MALOUP, his former secretary, might possibly be in a position to furnish additional information concerning these records.

In conclusion, Mr. NASH stated that these records were still in the files of the Hotel when he left his position of Executive Assistant Manager, on November 31, 1943, at which time his duties were taken over by an individual named WILSON.

Mr. NASH advised that he intends to continue his employment at the Western Electric Company, and will be available for re-interview, if it is felt necessary.

No further investigation is being conducted regarding this matter, unless otherwise requested.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 31-976 BJR

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	DATE WHEN MADE 3/25/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/10/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER admits his story about being father of JOAN BARRY 's child is false. He is not acquainted with victim of instant case. Investigation disclosed he was arrested by police for being AWOL from New Jersey State Guard on day he was supposed to have had date with JOAN BARRY in Los Angeles. STEINHAUSER received blue discharge from Army September, 1943. [REDACTED] Does not know KATHERINE MARLONE . b7c			
- RUC -			
REFERENCE:	Teletype from Newark to Bureau, New York and Los Angeles dated March 11, 1944. el na		
DETAILS:	<p>This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call from the New York Field Division which advised that one, FRED STEINHAUSER, who claimed to be the father of JOAN BARRY's child, was presently residing at 628 - 61st Street, West New York, New Jersey.</p> <p>The Newark Field Division was requested to immediately interview STEINHAUSER regarding his claim and to ascertain if he was acquainted with one, KATHERINE MARLONE, who left Los Angeles sometime in June, 1943 and went to San Antonio, Texas. me</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER was interviewed at the Newark Field Office on March 10, 1944. During</p>		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		31-68496-199	
3 Bureau		MAR 18 1944	
3 Los Angeles (1 USA, Los Angeles)			
2 New York		RECORDED & INDEXED	
2 Newark		354	
COPIES DESTROYED			
338 JUL 19 1963			

NY 31-716

lengthy questioning, he stoutly maintained that he was the father of JOAN BARRY'S child, that he had known her for two years in 1938 and 1939, and that he had gone to Los Angeles in December, 1942 and there met her by accident. He claimed that he had dates with her on four different occasions when in Los Angeles on December 28, 30, January 2 and 12.

STEINHAUSER also claimed to have had sexual relations with Miss BARRY on every date and claimed that he was the father of her child which was born in October. STEINHAUSER stated that he went AWOL from the New Jersey State Guard on December 3, 1942 and had driven to Los Angeles in a truck which he had purchased from an unknown person in West New York, New Jersey.

While STEINHAUSER was being questioned, the writer checked with Supervisor ROBERT CARTERLIGHT of the Bureau regarding Miss BARRY'S whereabouts in 1938 and 1939, and was advised that she was not in New York during all of this time.

The writer also checked with Patrolman STEVEN MAGNUS, NPA, North Bergen Police Department, and he advised that on December 28, 1942, STEINHAUSER had been apprehended by the North Bergen Police Department for being AWOL from the New Jersey State Guard.

When confronted with these facts, STEINHAUSER finally admitted that his whole story about being the father of JOAN BARRY'S child was false. He stated that he once knew a girl by that same name in New York City. It was obvious that STEINHAUSER is a mental case, and he was given a blue discharge from the Army in September, 1943. He spent most of his time between June and September in the guard house and hospital.

A brief signed statement was obtained from him admitting that his story was false. This statement is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division, and is being set out below.

Friday, March 10, 1944

I, Frederick J. T. Steinhäuser, do hereby make the following voluntary statement to the undersigned special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is made of my own free will and no threats or promises of any kind have been made to obtain this statement.

I have previously claimed that I was the father of Joan Barry's child in Los Angeles. This is not true. I told the story because I knew a girl by that same name in New York in 1938 and 1939. I had to keep enlarging on my story to make it sound true. I was never in Los Angeles in December 1942 or January 1943. As a matter of fact, I was arrested for being AWOL from the New Jersey

NK 31-976

State Guard on December 29, 1942. This was the day I claimed to have met Joan Barry in Los Angeles.

I started this story by telling my chaplain that I knew a girl by the name of Joan Barry.

I wish to state that no one got me to tell that story. I started it myself and kept enlarging on it. I do not know any girl named Katherine Marlowe.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of two pages. It is the truth.

S/ Frederick J. T. Steinhauser

Newark F.B.I.

Newark F.B.I.*

A description of STEINHAUSER is as follows.

Name	FREDERICK JOHN THOMAS STEINHAUSER
Age	[REDACTED]
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5 feet 11 1/2 inches
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown, mustache
Complexion	Fair
Social Security No.	[REDACTED]
Local Address	[REDACTED]
Army Serial No.	[REDACTED]

There being no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ENCLOSURE - To the Los Angeles Field Division

Signed statement of FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RFC:abk
T-3/18/44

The Attorney General

MAR 18 1944

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
LOUISE BRIDLE, with aliases, Joan Barry - Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Trial in the above-captioned case is scheduled for Tuesday, March 21, 1944, in the United States District Court at Los Angeles.

I have just been informed that Joan Barry, the victim in this case, recently volunteered information to our agents that she has been more or less acquainted with Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor who will hear this case. Barry informed that in the fall of 1942 in company with Jean Paul Getty, she went to lunch with Judge O'Connor and that she later, on September 2, 1942, visited him in his apartment at Los Angeles at which time he presented her with an autographed copy of his book, "Banks Under Roosevelt."

The above information has been orally given to United States Attorney Charles Carr at Los Angeles, but I felt that you would be interested in hearing of the matter.

MAR 18 1 37 PM '44
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Time 3:30 PM
DATE 3/18/44
BY cgr

MAR 18 1 13 PM '44
RECEIVED-RECORDING
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

131-62476-200
MAR 20 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

76 MAR 20 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK [REDACTED] 1D LOS ANGELES FROM NEW YORK 1P
DIRECTOR AND SAC

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CRAPLIN, ETAL, USA VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.
THOMAS J. KOWAN, SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM TWO EIGHT FOUR, FIVE HUNDRED
FIFTH AVE., NYC. ADVISED HE HANDLED BARRY TRANSACTION AS EVERYTHING IS
IN HIS HANDWRITING, BUT UNABLE TO IDENTIFY BARRY AFTER SEEING BARRY
PHOTOGRAPH. IN VIEW OF THIS INFO AND DUE TO FACT THAT PART OF RECORDS
PREVIOUSLY SENT AMSD TO CC THOMPSON, LOS ANGELES, ARE NOT ON REGULAR
FORMS OF SANTA FE. USA MAY DESIRE TO ISSUE TELEGRAPHIC SUSPECTA FOR
KOWAN. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, IT HAS BEEN
ASCERTAINED THAT JONAS BROADY HAS STATED THAT ONE AJ AVRAMOV, PRESENTLY
RESIDING IN MEXICO CITY, IS WILLING TO GIVE DEFENSE COUNSEL AN
AFFIDAVIT STATING THAT HE AND VICTIM BERRY WERE TOGETHER IN WALDORF
ASTORIA HOTEL, NYC, FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN FORTY AND THAT HE PUT HER
OUT BECAUSE SHE, BERRY, WAS TRYING TO GET TOO MUCH MONEY OUT OF HIM.
RECORDS OF WALDORF ASTORIA REFLECT AJ AVRAMOV REGISTERED IN LOS
ANGELES ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, AND CHECKED OUT DECEMBER FIFTH, FIFTY-
FOUR, LONG DISTANCE TOLL SLIPS CHECKED AND NO INDICATION THAT

77 APR 1 1944
255 PAGE 1
31-68496

AGE TWO
BERRY WAS IN HOTEL WITH HIM.

[REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

COURCY
HOLD

cc Rosen
Hartwig

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 15 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

COMM WASHINGTON 25 AND LOS ANGELES 2 FROM NEW YORK 15 10-12 P
DIRECTOR AND SAC, . ROUTINE

KIN. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL., USTA. VIOLATION OF
CIVIL LIBERTIES. FIA. PADGET, PIERRE HOTEL, NYC ADVISED
MISS KATHARINE MC LAREN, ONE HAUGHT EIGHT FIVE SUMMIT DRIVE,
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. REGISTERED ON MARCH TWENTY FOURTH, AND
CHECKED OUT MARCH TWENTY SEVENTH, FORTY THREE. BILL OF EIGHTY FOUR
DOLLARS AND FIFTY EIGHT CENTS NOT PAID UNTIL APRIL TWENTYSECOND,
FORTY THREE. HOTEL HELD BAGGAGE UNTIL BILL PAID. NOTATION ON RECORDS
THAT MC LAREN AND JEAN BERRY IDENTICAL. CHARLES CHOQUET ADVISED
DURING MC LAREN'S VISIT IN HOTEL A MAID TOLD HIM THAT SHE HAD
Fainted, went to room and found her on floor. Called Dr. [redacted] b7c
[redacted] to come to hotel. Before Dr. arrived CHOQUET TOLD
BERRY HE WAS GOING TO CALL HER MOTHER WHEREUPON SHE STATED, "NOTE, IF YOU
DO I WILL JUMP OUT OTHE WINDOW, UNQUOTE, THAT WAS ONLY REFERENCE TO
SUICIDE. PADGET ADVISED ONE STEVE BROADY HAD REQUESTED TO SEE REGIS-
TRATION OF MC LAREN DAY OR SO AGO ON BEHALF OF CHAPLIN. HOTEL REFUSED
AND BROADY STATED REGISTRATION WOULD BE SUSPENDED. HOTEL HAS NOT BEEN
SUSPENDED TO DATE. DR. [redacted] ADVISED HE DID NOT GO TO HOTEL

END PAGE ONE.

51 APR 3 1944

cc - Rosen.
Cartwright
Glavin

[REDACTED]

CONROY
HOLD PLS

Transmitted to Loss - 4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

OC FILE NO. **31-4467**

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	DATE WHEN MADE 3-18-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1944	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] LNC bw
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Tulsa PD file on arrest of victim 1-23-43 located. Information contained in that file set forth herein. Names of defense witnesses subpoenaed at Tulsa, Oklahoma, obtained. Details concerning money paid to victim by C. H. ROSENSTEIN on behalf of J. PAUL GETTY obtained. - RUC - REFERENCE: Los Angeles teletype to Oklahoma City dated 3-10-44. DETAILS: II At Tulsa, Oklahoma Reference teletype requested that it be discreetly ascertained what defense witnesses in Tulsa had been subpoenaed by the defense and further, that detailed information as to actual expenditures made by C. H. ROSENSTEIN to victim be obtained. IRENE DOLING, U. S. Marshal's Office, advised that defense witnesses are being subpoenaed by Deputy U. S. Marshals. The procedure is that an official subpoena is issued by the U. S. District Court Clerk at Los Angeles, California and forwarded to W. L. COFFEY, Tulsa Attorney, representing the defense. He brings the subpoena to the Marshal's Office and it is served by a Deputy U. S. Marshal. The following defense witnesses have been subpoenaed: RILEY STUART, ALFRED DEMOSS, IKE FISHER and Mrs. OLLIE E. EVANS, all of the Tulsa Police Department; O. C. LASSITER, Assistant County Attorney.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Kenneth Logan</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-17446-20315 29 MAR 22 1944 COPIES DESTROYED JUL 19 1966 RECORDED & INDEXED	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau AMSD 3 - Los Angeles (1 USA) AMSD 2 - Oklahoma City			

Op. 10

FRANK R. BENTLEY, Assistant Manager of Mayo Hotel; F. M. BURNS, operator of F. M. Burns National Detective Agency; J. PAUL GETTY and C. H. ROSENSTEIN, Attorney. All of the above witnesses reside in Tulsa.

C. H. ROSENSTEIN, Attorney, furnished the following detailed statement concerning the money paid by him to victim on behalf of J. PAUL GETTY:

"November 23, 1942 - Loans totaling \$1674.80, evidenced by two notes, one for \$1,374.80, payable to the order of C. H. Rosenstein, Trustee, secured by a Chattel Mortgage on an automobile and a silver fox coat, and a note for \$300.00 payable to the order of J. Paul Getty. Both notes were due on demand. (I do not have either of these notes or the mortgage.) The money evidenced by these notes was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following checks:

No.	Payee	Date	Amount
842	Harry Cooper, Inc.	11-23-42	\$800.00
844	Elizabeth Arden,	11-23-42	37.00
846	Dr. Ralph McGill,	11-23-42	36.00
847	Joanne Barry,	11-23-42	60.00
848	Joanne Barry,	11-23-42	300.00
849	Mayo Hotel,	11-23-42	110.00
850	Beverly Hills Hotel,	11-23-42	249.00
851	Santa Fe Railway Co.	11-23-42	93.80

January 29, 1943, - Loans evidenced by demand note payable to the order of C. H. Rosenstein, Trustee, in the Principal amount of \$443.75. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore as evidenced by the following checks:

933	National Bank of Tulsa,	1-29-43	283.64
934	Cash	1-29-43	16.00
937	American Air Lines,	1-29-43	35.09
938	Cash,	1-29-43	100.00

NOTE: I advanced \$10.00 in cash out of my own pocket in addition to the above items at this time.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al

CG FILE #51-4467

March 4, 1943, - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to J. Paul Getty, dated March 4, 1943, in the amount of \$660.00. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following checks:

968	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	250.00
969	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	400.00
970	Joan Berry,	3-5-43	10.00

April 6, 1943 - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to C. E. Rosenstein, Trustee, for \$210.00. The money evidenced by this note was advanced by Rosenstein & Gore, as evidenced by the following check:

1012	Cash,	4-6-43	210.00
------	-------	--------	--------

April 16, 1943 - Loan evidenced by demand note and release to J. Paul Getty in the sum of \$700.00 and it is evidenced by the following check:

No.	Payee.	Date.	Amount.
1023	Cash,	4-16-43	\$700.00

NOTE: In connection with the loan of \$443.73 of January 29, 1943, my records also disclose that this loan covered the following items:

Cashier's Check to Mayo Hotel,	\$164.70
Cashier's check to Seidenbachs,	104.79
Court Costs,	13.95
Cost of Cashier's checks,	.20
American Air Lines (ticket to Chicago)	35.09
Cash for miscellaneous expense, includ-	
ing transportation from Chicago to	
New York,	125.00
	<u>\$ 443.73</u>

Relative to correspondence concerning the bill at the Beverly Hills Hotel which ROSENSTEIN paid, he advised that a telegram dated November 24, 1942, was received by his law firm as follows:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al

OC FILE #31-4467

*BA490 54161 DL COLLECT BEVERLY HILLS CALIF 24 241P
1942 Nov 24 PM 6 08

Rosenstein & Gore
Atlas Bldg Tel

Thanks for check 249.00 for Joan Barry account of 224.58 We also hold bills for doctor 40.00 and 2 nurses totaling 55.00 will you send check for difference 70.58 to cover these three items this will be appreciated wish to advise that clothier in town is attaching Barrys belongings which we hold for 500.00 had check please advise by wire.

Beverly Hills Hotel Inc.

249.00 224.58 40.00 2 55.00 70.58 5. 500.00

ROSENSTEIN answered this telegram by letter dated November 26, 1942,
as follows:

"November 26, 1942.

X Beverly Hills Hotel, Inc.
Beverly Hills, California

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your wire of November 24th with reference to Joanne Barry.

We were furnished certain funds for the purpose of paying designated accounts on behalf of Miss Barry and we have disbursed all of these funds in the amounts and in the manner in which we were directed to make disbursement of them, included in which was your account, the amount of same being given to us as \$249.00. We have no further funds for disbursement on behalf of Miss Barry and are, therefore, not in position to comply with the suggestion contained in your wire with reference to the doctor and nurses' bills.

Among the items we were authorized to pay was \$500.00 to Barry Cooper, Inc. We don't know whether this was the clothier to whom you refer or not but we give you this advice for your information.

Yours very truly,

X ROSENSTEIN & GORE,

CHR-M

27

ROSENSTEIN advised there was no other correspondence concerning any other bills paid in victim's behalf.

On April 18, 1943, he gave victim \$700.00 on behalf of Mr. GETTY in return for which she signed the following "Note and Release" and also executed the following written statement:

NOTE AND RELEASE.

This is to acknowledge that on the 18th day of April, 1943, J. Paul Getty, acting through C. H. Rosenstein, has loaned to me in cash the sum of seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), which I agree to repay to J. Paul Getty at Los Angeles, California, upon his demand, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum from date.

I hereby declare and state that I have no counterclaim or offset whatsoever to the amount of this loan and that said J. Paul Getty and C. H. Rosenstein, and neither of them, owe me anything and that I have no claim, demand or chose in action of any kind, character or nature whatsoever, known or unknown, against C. H. Rosenstein, or against J. Paul Getty, or his wife;

This instrument is executed freely and voluntarily, of my own free will and accord, and without any statements or representations of any kind or character having been made to me by said J. Paul Getty, or anyone acting on his behalf. I have, before signing, read this instrument and know and understand the contents thereof.

WITNESS my hand the day and year first above written.

(S'g'd) JOAN HERRY
(Joan Herry)

signed in the presence of
is undersigned:

Pearl McKee

C. H. Rosenstein

--- STATEMENT ---

I hereby state and declare that there has this day been loaned to me by Mr. C. H. Rosenstein, acting on behalf of Mr. J. Paul Getty, cash in the sum of Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), which I agree to use to place myself in position to be self supporting and usefully, as well as gainfully, employed.

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I recognize the duty and I agree, to the best of my ability, to contribute of my talents and time to the successful prosecution of the war in which this Nation is now engaged.

I further declare and state that I greatly appreciate the opportunity thus afforded me, and as a mark of my appreciation, I agree that I shall never again request financial assistance from or of Mr. Getty, either directly or indirectly, and that I shall sincerely and earnestly endeavor henceforth to devote my time, talents and best efforts to a useful career or occupation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto freely and voluntarily affixed my signature, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, this 16th day of April, 1943.

(S'g'd) JOAN BERRY
(Joan Berry)

SIGNED this 16th day of
April, 1943, in the
presence of:

Pearl McLeary

C. H. Rosenstein

The Tulsa Daily World, on March 12, 1944, carried a news article on instant case in which an unnamed woman was named as a possible defense witness. The pertinent portion of the article concerning this woman is as follows:

"Strong indications cropped up Saturday that CHARLIE CHAPLIN, aging movie comic, may introduce evidence from a Tulsa woman to refute charges by the government that he conspired with Beverly Hills police and others to deprive JOAN BERRY, his one-time protegee, of her civil rights. W. L. COFFEY, representing CHAPLIN in the looming trial, forwarded information to JERRY GEISLER, chief defense attorney, after the Tulsa woman told him a story that--if borne out--would perhaps cast new light on the affair. The Tulsa woman quoted Miss BERRY, who since has declared that CHAPLIN's dramatic coaching cast her unexpectedly in the role of a real-life mother, as telling her she 'ran away from Hollywood' without CHAPLIN's knowledge, to come see 'the man I love' here in Tulsa. 'I allowed myself to fall in love with this Tulsa man, and I followed him here from Los Angeles,' Miss BERRY was quoted as saying. 'He's very wealthy, but it isn't his money I'm after.' COFFEY made no attempt to disguise the importance of the testimony, but said the question of utilizing it--through subpoenaing the Tulsa woman--rested entirely with GEISLER."

Mr. ROSENSTEIN advised that he did not know the identity of this woman referred to in the above news article.

H. V. LEWIS, Record Bureau, Tulsa Police Department, advised that the file on victim's arrest in January, 1943, had been located. Previously this file had been missing.

An examination of Tulsa Police Department File #160,241 disclosed the following: A report of Detectives BILEY STUART and E. C. WILLIAMS reflected that victim was arrested January 23, 1943, for "Bogus checks and Investigation." The report stated, "This girl is a hot check artist. The Mayo Hotel has one-- Seidenbach's has two and she is wanted in Kansas City, Missouri, on \$47.60 bogus check at the Washlebach Hotel. They also have a warrant there we are informed. This girl asked for her attorney C. H. ROSENSTEIN. He is in Ocala, City and will be back Wed. Also asked me to wire her mother in New York City for money." The report was signed by STUART and dated January 23, 1943. The following notations appeared on the report: 1/26 1 warrant bogus check; 1/23 1 warrant Defrauding an Innkeeper; 1/26 to Tulsa County.

Another report of STUART and WILLIAMS reflected that on January 26, 1943 the Mayo Hotel complained against victim on a charge of Defrauding an Innkeeper. This report stated as follows: "The above suspect checked in the above hotel on January 12, 1943 and after creating a bill of \$89.20 she left the hotel secretly and without paying or making any arrangements to pay-- leaving no forwarding address and when located made no effort to pay the bill. Filed information in County 1/26/43. Warrant issued."

Another report of STUART and WILLIAMS dated January 26, 1943 listed the Mayo Hotel as complainant stating, "The above suspect presented and cashed a check for \$10.00 drawn on Bank of America, Hollywood, Calif. which was returned by bank marked unable to identify the account or refer to maker which signifies that she has no account in the bank." The date of the offense is listed as January 13, 1943.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741 HQ**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/18/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/21, 24, 3/3, 4, 5, 10, 12-16, 17/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHANGED: ① CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT HENRIE ARON, was.; Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler, Samuel K. Kiegler. Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler; WILLIAM W. WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; GRADUATE AIR-MAILS; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, was.; "Billie" Reno; THOMAS SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: VERA DORANT, was.; Tina Dorant; MARY LOUISE BRISBLE, was.; Joan Barry, Joan Barry; Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Barry, Jo Anne Barry, Bettie Becker, Joan Spencer; Katharine Marlowe- VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:		<p>Berry at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, NYC 10/8-9/42; at Pierre Hotel under name Katharine Marlowe 3/24-27/43; previous bill at Pierre in 10/42 never paid. Fainting or attempted suicide incident at Pierre in 3/43. Records of Santa Fe R.R. reveal Barry paid for one-way ticket from NYC to Los Angeles 10/30/42. Doctors who examined Barry after fainting or suicide attempt believe she was putting on an act to impress her mother. Dr. [REDACTED] refused to divulge information given to him by Barry on grounds it is confidential. Confidential informant advised defense may use A.J. Avranow who will testify he lived with Barry in NYC for few days in 1940. Katharine Marlowe denied making statement about Chaplin attempting to change blood type. Emphatically denies knowing Fred Steinhauer. John Brady handling NYC investigation for Chaplin, questioned Fred Cannon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>b7c</i></p>	
COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1966		<p style="text-align: center;">- R. U. C. - <i>b7c</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent, [REDACTED] dated 2/25/44 at Los Angeles, California. <i>File</i></p>	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E.E. Cowley</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2-Bureau (Special Delivery) 2-Baltimore 2-Chicago 2-Los Angeles (Air Mail) S.D. 2-New York		<p style="text-align: center;">31-68476-204</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 APR 23 1944</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 18 1944</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED & INDEXED EX-15</p>	

NY 31-4741

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the additional alias of KATHARINE MC CLAREN for Victim CHIRBEL.

This is a joint report of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

W.F. McDERMOTT
CREDIT MANAGER
WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL
80th Street and Park Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

McDermott advised that JOAN BERRY, 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, California, registered at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on October 8, 1942 and checked out at 12:42 am on October 10, 1942. She was assigned to room # 1336 at \$8. per day and when she originally registered at the hotel, there is a notation on her registration that she intended to stay ten days. McDermott stated that the bill reflected that she was not charged for the night of October 9, 1942. The total bill amounted to \$35.60 and this was paid in cash.

On October 9, 1942, BERRY'S bill reflected that she called Beverly Hills, California, telephone Greatview-1-5171, and talked for five minutes. The phone is listed to E. COOPER. The time stamped on the reverse side of the toll ticket revealed that the call was made on October 10, 1942 but all of the other dates in the hotel records reveal that the call was made on October 9, and McDermott stated that the date of October 10, meant that the time machine was out of order at that time. Her bill also reflected a medical charge of \$10. on October 9, 1942.

F.A. PADGET
MANAGER AND VICE PRESIDENT
PIERRE HOTEL
5th Avenue and 50th Street,
NEW YORK CITY

Padget produced a file on JOAN BERRY which had not previously been mentioned by CHARLES CHAQUET. This file revealed that BERRY had checked out of the PIERRE HOTEL on October 25, 1942; that her bill of \$247.69 was not paid at that time. The hotel was instructed to send the bill to the CHAPLIN STUDIOS. The bill was subsequently forwarded to BERRY in care of the

Chaplin Studios but the bill was returned. Subsequently the bill was sent directly to the Chaplin Studios on February 3, 1943. On February 9, 1943, the bill was returned with a memorandum attached which read as follows: "February 9, 1943. Miss BERRY'S contract with this company expired in June, 1943 and we are in no way responsible for any of her bills. (s) Chaplin Studios, by LOIS G. KUNSKER, Bookkeeper." Before the bill had been sent to the Chaplin Studios, the hotel sent the bill to BERRY at her Robbins Drive address, but this was also returned by the Post Office.

PADGET stated that their file further revealed that the bill was subsequently referred to DAVID HECHT, an attorney in New York City, but that nothing further was done about it. He stated that to date the bill has not been paid.

PADGET also advised that their records indicated that a Miss KATHARINE MC LAREN, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, checked in the hotel on March 24, 1943 at 6:45 pm and checked out on March 27, 1943 at 8:37 pm. Her bill at this time amounted to \$84.58 and inasmuch as the bill was not paid when she checked out, her luggage was held until April 23, 1943 when the bill was paid in cash. There is a notation appearing on the auditor's account to the effect that the bill should be charged to Miss JOAN BERRY, inasmuch as they were identical. PADGET stated that he had arrived in New York from Chicago on the morning of March 27, 1943 and that the only thing he knew about the attempted suicide incident on the part of BERRY was what CHAQUET had told him. He stated that as far as he could recall, he had never discussed the incident in any way with either BERRY or her mother.

CHARLES CHAQUET
CREDIT MANAGER
PIERRE HOTEL
605th STREET and 6th AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Chaquet advised that on March 26, 1943, during the early afternoon, a maid called his office and advised him that a girl had fainted. CHAQUET stated that he immediately went up to the room and found JOAN BERRY lying on the floor and at this time she seemed to be in an unconscious condition. He stated that he and the maid picked her up off the floor and placed her on the bed and he thought he called Doctor [REDACTED] for the Pierre Hotel. He stated that before the Doctor arrived he had found out from the switchboard that McLAREN and BERRY were the same person and that inasmuch as BERRY had called her mother a short time before at a New York telephone number, he got the number and told BERRY that he was going to call her mother, whereupon BERRY stated "If you do, I'll jump out of the window."

NY 31-4741

CHAQUET stated that this was the only reference which BERRY ever made to any suicide attempt. However, he stated that he did call her mother and asked her to come to the hotel inasmuch as he thought BERRY was sick. CHAQUET stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of the maid who had called him inasmuch as she had left the hotel about eight months ago.

O.E. EATON
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM 204
500 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Eaton advised that their records reflected that Miss JOAN BERRY had purchased a one-way first-class ticket to Los Angeles on October 30, 1942, which ticket was to be used on the same date. The ticket stub attached to the records revealed that it was a through ticket, New York Central Issue Number 456-8, # 99739. Form # 84 of the New York Central System, which is the due bill for the New York Central, was # 72545. Attached to all of the records there was a long hand memorandum which EATON stated was written by T.B. MOHAN with the number 72545 written thereon, indicating that it was connected with the BERRY transaction, which revealed that the transaction was for Miss JOAN BERRY, New York telephone number Wadsworth 3-8745. This memorandum also revealed that BERRY had paid the Santa Fe office \$153.25. Attached to the records were ticket stubs which revealed that BERRY had occupied roomette # 13, car # 177 which was from New York to Chicago on the New York Central train which departed from New York City at 4:30 pm on October 30, 1942, and that she occupied roomette # 13, car # 196 on the Santa Fe Chief which departed from Chicago, Illinois on October 31, 1942 en route to Los Angeles, California.

EATON requested that before any subpoenas were issued, for a New York representative of the Santa Fe System, the matter should be taken up with O.G. THOMPSON, General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe System, Kerckhoff Building, Los Angeles, California.

THOMAS B. MOHAN
SANTA FE SYSTEM, ROOM 204
500 5th AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Mohan advised that all of the records on the BERRY matter had been handled by him, inasmuch as they were all in his handwriting. He stated that he could not identify BERRY even after a photograph of her was exhibited to him.

NY 31-4741

b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY
OFFICE ADDRESS: [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

b6 [REDACTED]
b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

b7c [REDACTED] advised that he has a faint recollection of a telephone call from the PIERRE HOTEL in connection with JOAN BERRY but that he had not answered the call, having requested Doctor [REDACTED] to answer the call for him.

b7c [REDACTED]
NEW YORK CITY

b6 [REDACTED]

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FBI/DOJ

NY 51-4741

b6 [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

b6 [REDACTED]

II

b7D [REDACTED] advised that he had learned that JOHN BROADY, an attorney and investigator in New York City who is handling the CHAPLIN investigation for CHAPLIN, has stated that one A.J. AVERAMOW, presently residing in Mexico City, is willing to give the defense counsel an affidavit stating that he and BERRY were together in the WALDORE ASTORIA HOTEL in New York City for several days in 1940 and that he had put her out because she, BERRY, tried to get too much money out of him.

W.F. McDermott advised that the records at the WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL revealed that A.J. AVERMOV had registered from Los Angeles, California, on November 23, 1940 and had checked out on December 8, 1940. A check of the long distance toll slips from AVERMOV'S room at this time revealed that there was no indication that HENRY was in the hotel with him. McDermott advised that JOHN BROADY had requested the hotel to furnish him with certified copies of CHAPLIN'S bill while staying at the hotel in October, 1942, in the event these records were subpoenaed by the government, but McDermott stated that he had told BROADY he could not comply with this request. He stated that BROADY told him that LOYD WRIGHT, an attorney in Los Angeles, California, had telephonically contacted him and asked him to conduct the necessary investigation on CHAPLIN'S behalf in New York City and that when he made this request he was making it on WRIGHT'S suggestion. McDermott advised that he told BROADY that in the event this request was made of the executive officers of the hotel by LOYD WRIGHT he was of the opinion that the hotel would comply with the request.

87C
KATHARINE MARLOWE, ROYALTON HOTEL, New York City, advised Special Agent [redacted] and the writer upon interview that she had never made the statement about CHAPLIN taking shots to change his blood type. She stated that agents had misunderstood her during their first interview with her, inasmuch as she had originally said that she had been in some night club in Los Angeles where some doctors had discussed the physical examination for the Army and during the course of the evening one of the doctors discussed the taking of pills and shots to bring about rapid heart action in order to get out of military service, and also the possibility of taking shots to change the blood type.

She stated that no mention whatever was made of the CHAPLIN case but that she thought that since it might be possible to change one's blood type, CHAPLIN might resort to this. She emphatically denied knowing anyone by the name of FRED STEINHAUSER and she became emotionally upset whenever the name of the soldier was mentioned.

MARLOWE stated that her mother, MRS. ANNIE MARLOWE, was presently residing at the MORGAN HOTEL in San Antonio, Texas. During this interview she stated that she had only been in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1943 for approximately three or four days and that when she had originally stated she was there for two weeks she was counting her travel time both from Los Angeles and her return there. She also admitted that while in San Antonio she had placed a call to either EUGENE FRANKIE or TIM DURANT in Los Angeles, California. At the time she made the call she was told that FRANKIE was not at the studio at the time and that she had therefore talked to TIM DURANT. She stated that

this telephone conversation only concerned her part in a forthcoming picture which DURANT was interested in and the approximate date it would go into production. She stated that she did not admit this telephone call in the first interview because she was afraid of becoming involved in the present case.

FRED J. CANNON, elevator operator, WILDORE ASTORIA TOWERS, 50th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, advised that JOHN HEGADY had secured a room at the hotel and had questioned him for about an hour in the room. He stated that HEGADY had secured from him his entire background from the day he was born. He stated that he told HEGADY the identical same thing that he had told the writer on the previous interview, which was that he remembered CHAPLIN and DURANT had entered the hotel with an auburn haired girl one night and that he had been unable to identify the girl from her photograph but felt quite positive that when he saw her in person he would be able to identify her.

87D [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that New York telephone number Wadsworth-3-5746 is listed to KATHARINE MC LAUREN, 830 West 188th Street, New York City, and that the number Eldorado-5-3100 was listed as the WILDORE ASTORIA TOWER APARTMENTS, New York City.

87C Special Agent in Charge E.J. Conroy and Special Agent [redacted] New York Field Division, were afforded an opportunity to examine all photographs of CHARLES CHAPLIN which had been taken at the STORK CLUB, 3 East 83rd Street, New York City, as well as other records which might reflect times at which CHAPLIN was at New York City and visited the club. A photograph of TIM DURANT, CHARLES CHAPLIN, and an unidentified individual was found with a notation on the reverse side thereof which reads: "please credit photographer DAN OLIVA."

It was ascertained at the Stork Club that OLIVA had been employed at the STORK CLUB as a photographer from May, 1942 to May, 1943, at which time he had resigned to enter the United States Army. His address at that time was 269 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York. It was also ascertained that the photograph which had been forwarded by the Los Angeles office to this office was identical with the above-referred to photograph with the exception of the unidentified individual who had been deleted from the photograph forwarded by the Los Angeles Field Division.

It was ascertained that DAN OLIVA has United States ASN 32985742 and is stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland, having been recently transferred there from Fort Bragg, North Carolina on March 8, 1944. A letter was directed to the Baltimore Field Division requesting that OLIVA be interviewed and shown the photograph which was enclosed, for the purpose of determining if he was in a position to testify, if necessary, that it was made at the Stork Club

NY 32-4741

and the date on which it was made.

W.J. HARRAHAN, General Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad, 5th Avenue and 44th Street, New York City, checked all of his records seeking to determine if JOAN HARRY purchased tickets from their office in October, 1942, which search resulted negatively.

b7D [redacted] advised that JOHN BRODNY had requested him to serve two subpoenas on behalf of CHAPLIN on persons in New York City. These subpoenas were served on MELVILLE M.S. FAGAN, Hotel Great Northern, New York City, and HANS REUSCH, Buckingham Hotel, New York City. Subpoena duces tecum was also served on REUSCH but the informant did not know what the subpoena had directed REUSCH to produce. It should be noted at this time that the subpoena possibly ordered REUSCH to produce his diary which had been referred to by him during the interview which the writer had had with him on a previous occasion.

E.M. DIX, Assistant Manager, Hotel Great Northern, New York City, advised that MELVILLE M.S. FAGAN was a British newspaper man connected in some way with the British Consulate in New York City. It should be noted that this information was secured under pretext and DIX was not questioned directly about FAGAN in any way.

The files of the New York Field Division reveal that FAGAN is a social contact of REUSCH and that when REUSCH was interviewed by agents of this office in connection with another matter, he had stated that FAGAN was a British newspaper man whom he had met due to the fact that they had a mutual interest in writing.

b7C
b7D [redacted]

b7C
b7D [redacted]

NY 31-4341

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois:--Will, in accordance with teletype from the New York Field Division dated March 8, 1944, verify with the Pullman Company in Chicago, the use of Roomette # 13, car # 177 on the New York Central train, leaving New York City on October 30, 1942 at 4:30 pm, by JOAN BARRY. Will also verify the use of roomette # 13, car # 196 on the Santa Fe Chief which left Chicago on October 31, 1942, for California, by JOAN BARRY.

BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION:

At Fort Meade, Maryland:--Will, in accordance with letter from the New York Field Division dated March 8, 1944, contact Private DAN OLIVA, United States ASN 32986743, for the purpose of exhibiting to him the photograph which was enclosed in the letter, to determine if he is in a position to testify, if necessary, that the photograph was made in the Stork Club and the date it was made. It was also requested that the identity of the individual sitting to the left of CHAPLIN also be obtained.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1946
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA 16 21 7-50 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.
ENTIRE DAY IN TRIAL IN INSTANT CASE SPENT SELECTING JURY. SAME CON-
TINUING TOMORROW WITH EXERCISING OF PREEMPTORY CHALLENGES BY ATTOR-
NEYS FOR GOVT AND DEFENSE. USA DESCRIBES PRESENT TENTATIVE JURY AS
VERY POOR. UNDERSTOOD THAT CASEY SHAWHAN, FORMER FEATURE STORY WRITER
FOR L.A. TIMES AND RECENTLY WITH TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX STUDIOS PUBLI-
CITY DEPT., HAS BEEN LOANED TO CHAPLIN AND GEYSLER TO HANDLE PRESS
RELATIONS DURING INSTANT TRIALS. ALSO THAT SHAWHAN SUPPLIED THE PRESS-
ROOM FEDERAL BUILDING WITH GOODLY SUPPLY OF LIQUOR. BERRY WAS ON HAND
BERRY WAS ON HAND TO TESTIFY BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF SHE WILL REACH
STAND TOMORROW.

RECORDED & INDEXED

131-62176
35 MAR 20 1946

155 cc: 1946
Cartwright

MAR 30 1946

HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 23 1944

TELETYPE

K
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASH FROM LOSA 3 22 1033 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, ~~WSTA~~ WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. JURY SELECTED. TRIAL CONTINUING TOMORROW COMMENCING WITH
USA CARR'S OPENING REMARKS AFTER WHICH HE EXPECTS TO PUT LOIS BRUNSER
SECRETARY CHAPLIN STUDIOS, ON STAND TO BE FOLLOWED BY VICTIM BERRY.
ANTICIPATED THESE TWO WITNESSES WILL TAKE ENTIRE DAY. 131-68496

RECORDED & INDEXED

HOOD MAR 24 1944

51 MAR 24 1944

cc: Rosen
Ladd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **31-457**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3/18/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/11, 12/44	REPORT MADE BY b7c reel
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Et Al. JOAN BERRY, with aliases, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Signed statement obtained from Private DANIEL C. OLIVA, Fort Meade, Maryland, identifying photograph of CHAPLIN, DURANT, and an unknown individual as one taken by him at the Stork Club in New York City. OLIVA unable to state exact date photo taken but believed it to be about two or three months prior to his induction on 8/2/43 and at a time CHAPLIN was in New York to make a speech. Unable to identify photograph of third party but believes the individual can be identified and the exact date the photograph taken by contacting the International News Photos, New York. OLIVA willing to testify that he made the photograph.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles. Letter from New York dated March 8, 1944.

COPIES DESTROYED

DETAILS: **B38JUL 19 1956** **AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

Reference letter enclosed two photographs one of TIM DURANT, CHARLES CHAPLIN and an unidentified individual, and a cut from this picture and requested that Private DAN OLIVA, Fort Meade, Maryland, be interviewed for the purpose of determining if

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-68496-207	RECORDED & INDEXED 143
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 3 Los Angeles (1 USA) (Encl.) 2 New York (Encl.) 2 Baltimore COPY IN FILE	22 MAR 20 1944 <i>[Signature]</i>	

70 MAR 31 1944

BALTIMORE FILE #31-457

he is in a position to testify, if necessary, that this picture was made in the Stork Club and that date that it was made. It was requested also that the third individual of this party be identified.

I.

PRIVATE DANIEL C. OLIVA, Army Serial Number 32,986,742
Battery A, 17th Battalion, Fifth Regiment
American Ground Forces Replacement Depot #1,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland:

Private OLIVA furnished the following signed statement:

Fort George G. Meade, Md.
March 11, 1944

b7c I, Daniel C. Oliva, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress have been made or used to induce me to make this statement and I know it may be used in a court of law.

I was employed as a photographer at the Stork Club, 3 East 53rd Street, New York City for about five years, terminating my employment there on August 2, 1943, when I was inducted into the armed forces.

b7c I have been shown a photograph of Tim Durant, Charlie Chaplin and another individual, whose name I do not know, by Special Agent [redacted]. I recall taking the original of this photograph as I recognized Tim Durant and Charlie Chaplin at the time I took the photograph and also due to the fact that Chaplin had his right hand on his right ear at the time I made the picture. This picture was made at the Stork Club.

I am unable to state the exact date I made this picture but it was two or three months prior to my induction into the U. S. Army on August 2, 1943. I recall that at the time this photograph was made there was an article in the paper regarding a speech Chaplin was supposed to make in New York.

I wish to state I will be willing to testify in court that I made the original of the photograph consisting of Tim Durant, Charlie Chaplin and an unknown individual, at the Stork Club in New York, but I cannot testify as to the exact date.

BALTIMORE FILE #31-457

I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed
DANIEL OLIVA

WITNESS:

b7c
Special Agent, FBI, Baltimore, Md.*

After the above statement was obtained, OLIVA advised that he was going to New York for the weekend of March 12 and endeavor to ascertain the date on which instant photograph was taken. However, upon being recontacted, he stated he was unable to secure this information but that the International News Photos, 235 East 45th Street, New York, handles syndicated pictures made at the Stork Club and he believes this concern had forwarded instant photograph to the Los Angeles papers. He advised that the exact date this photograph was taken could be obtained at this source, inasmuch as the photo was sent to this concern on the night it was taken or the morning thereafter. He advised that the name of the third individual appearing in this photograph may also be obtained at this source.

The above signed statement is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division as an enclosure with this report.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Signed statement of DANIEL OLIVA.

TO THE NEW YORK CITY FIELD DIVISION

Two photographs - one consisting of CHARLES CHAPLIN, TIM DURANT, and an unknown individual and one photograph consisting of CHARLES CHAPLIN and TIM DURANT.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

BALTIMORE FIELD #31-457

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will contact the International News Photos, 235 East 45th Street, New York, and attempt to verify the date the enclosed pictures were made at the Stork Club in New York City and also to identify the individual seated at the left of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-1084 2d

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/21/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/17/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN with alias ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT CIVIL LIBERTIES
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Edward F. Nash, Bradford, Massachusetts, reinterviewed, and advises his previous contacts with FBI agents might not have been in connection with instant matter as he and other hotel employees were frequently contacted by FBI agents on numerous occasions. Nash also states the name SPENCE WOODS is vaguely familiar to him and believes this individual possibly telephoned him regarding Miss Berry's moral conduct. Berhart Hallner, also known as Bert Hall, unknown to Nash. Nash further advises vouchers for storage of Miss Berry's automobile and services of hotel nurse should be available.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p> <p>REFERENCE: Teletype from the Los Angeles Field Division dated March 15, 1944 report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 10, 1944, at Boston, Massachusetts. <i>b7c</i></p> <p>DETAILS: I</p> <p><u>EDWARD F. NASH</u> 426 South Main Street Bradford, Massachusetts</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>DEFERRED</i></p> <p>The following interview was conducted by the writer while accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i></p> <p>Mr. Edward F. Nash was reinterviewed at his place of employment, namely, the Western Electric Company in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was questioned in detail concerning his previous statement to the effect that the only time he had been interviewed in connection with instant matter was during the summer of 1943</p>			
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70 MAR 31 1944

at which time he had been contacted in Los Angeles by members of the FBI and the District Attorney's office. He stated that he could not definitely state that he had been specifically interviewed by FBI agents with regard to this matter because of the fact that he and other hotel employees were constantly being contacted by FBI agents with respect to numerous individuals that were thought to have been located at the Beverly Hills Hotel. He advised because of these numerous contacts it was quite possible that he was confused as to the exact time he was interviewed by FBI agents and as to the specific nature of the inquiry.

bx Mr. NASH informed also that other hotel employees; namely [REDACTED] were also frequent contacts of FBI agents and it is possible one of these individuals might have been interviewed concerning the specific matter.

When questioned as to whether he was acquainted with an individual named GEORGE WOODS, Mr. NASH advised the name was vaguely familiar to him and he was under the impression that this individual had telephonically contacted him during the summer of 1943 and had questioned him in detail regarding the moral conduct of Miss BERRY during her stay at the Beverly Hills Hotel. According to Mr. Nash at the time of this conversation the individual calling him asked specifically if Miss Berry had been visited by any men while she was at the hotel or whether she had kept company with any particular male.

Mr. Nash advised as he recalled he informed he had observed no irregularities on the part of Miss Berry and as previously set forth in the report of reference he advised Miss Berry was confined for the major portion of her second stay at the hotel to her room because of illness. Mr. Nash stated he could not say one way or the other whether the individual who called him and whom he believes to be GEORGE WOODS ever posed as an FBI agent.

He also advised that he was not acquainted with anyone by the name of HERBERT HALLER or HERB HALL.

Mr. Nash stated at this point that he was familiar enough with the procedure of government agents identifying themselves and stated that he would never have furnished the records of the hotel that were in his possession to anyone unless they properly identified themselves as bona fide members of the FBI or Army or Navy Intelligence.

With reference to the registration records concerning Miss BERRY's stay at the Hotel Beverly Hills during November of 1943 Nash advised that as previously indicated he has turned all records over to his successor, Mr. Wilson. He stated that these records to the best of his knowledge were still contained in a drawer of a file cabinet which was unlocked and was located in his former office. In this respect he advised, however, that Mr. Caldwell, former manager of the hotel

as well as any of the other hotel employees in the hotel office would have access to these records and could secure them without much difficulty.

He stated, however, that according to the system of records maintained by the hotel there should be on file vouchers covering the storage of Miss Berry's car while it was stored at the Tanner Motor Company Garage, which was in effect the hotel garage. He said these vouchers were submitted daily by the garage and were entered on the regular bill for Miss Berry and that the vouchers themselves were filed under the date they were received at the hotel office.

b7c In addition, he informed there should also be on file a voucher submitted by [REDACTED] namely, [REDACTED] who also submitted a voucher for service rendered when she was called on the occasion of Miss Berry's illness while she was a guest of the hotel in November 1943.

No additional information of value was obtained from Mr. Nash.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

NY FILE NO. **31-4741 - E88**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/23/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL.; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>No record INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, New York, of the photograph portraying subject, TIM COURANT and unknown individual. Unknown individual determined to be ARTHUR W. KELLY, official of United Artists Corporation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- EUC -</p>			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 3/18/44 at Baltimore, Maryland.			
DETAILS: II			
<p>Mr. HAROLD RANDALL, News Editor, INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, 235 East 45th Street, New York City, after viewing the photograph of the subject, TIM DURANT and the unknown individual, advised that his agency would have a record of instant photograph only in the event it was syndicated and sent to various newspapers or magazines. Mr. RANDALL stated that the photograph possibly was forwarded to a Los Angeles newspaper client of the Photos Agency and that without syndication the Photos Agency would have no record of the transaction. He stated further that there would be no record made of receipt of a photograph from the photographer at the Stork Club unless the photograph was used for syndicate purposes.</p> <p>Mr. RANDALL searched the indices of the International News Photos Agency and reported that the only photographs of the subject of</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. L. Conroy</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau (Special Delivery) 3 - Los Angeles (1 USA) AMCL. 2 - New York COPIES DESTROYED 238 JUL 19 1966		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 31-47496-209 36 MAR 29 1944 <i>file</i> </div> <div> RECORDED & INDEXED 143 </div> </div>	

70 MAR 31 1944

NY 31-4741

which there was a record within the past several years were the following:

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed December 3, 1942 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, when he was "honored by Arts to Russia Week".

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed October 16, 1942 in company with ORSON WELLES at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

An index card indicating CHAPLIN was photographed October, 1942 while making an address at Carnegie Hall, New York City, in connection with the "opening of a second front".

b7c [REDACTED] a stenographer attached to the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a former employee of United Artists Corporation, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City, advised after viewing instant photograph that the individual portrayed in the photograph with subject and TIM DURANT is ARTHUR W. KELLY, an official of United Artists Corporation.

In the absence of requests to the contrary, no interview of KELLY is contemplated and this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 27 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 24 849 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNIT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.
TRIAL IN INSTANT CASE RECESSED UNTIL TUESDAY, TEN AM. BERRY BROKE
OWN ON STAND WHEN LETTER SHE WROTE TO CHAPLIN WAS READ INTO THE
RECORD. HOWEVER JUDGE O'CONNOR IMMEDIATELY RECESSED COURT UNTIL TWO
PM AND BERRY REGAINED HER COMPOSURE OVER THE NOON HOUR. IN AN ARGU-
MENT BEFORE THE JUDGE LASTING APPROXIMATELY ONE HOUR, USA CARR
SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING RULING FROM JUDGE O'CONNOR WHICH APPARENTLY
KEEPS OUT OF EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING BERRYS
ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER MEN. CARR WELL SATISFIED WITH DERRYS PRESENCE
AND TESTIMONY ON STAND. GOVERNMENTS CASE SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY
TUESDAY NOON WITH TESTIMONY OF EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLINS BUTLER, OF MAJOR
IMPORTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS

RECORDED & INDEXED
143131-68496-201

CASE BECAUSE HE HAS ADMITTED TO AGENTS THAT

HE OVERHEARD CHAPLIN TELL HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUN, FORTY THREE THAT HE
WAS INTIMATE WITH BERRY IN NY IN OCT. FORTY TWO AND AGAIN IN HIS HOME
DECEMBER FORTY TWO. YOU WILL NOTE FROM NEWSPAPERS THAT

GISLER IN HIS
OPENING REMARKS STATED THAT CHAPLIN IS GOING TO DENY INTERCOURSE WITH
HER IN NY, OCT., FORTY TWO. IN DEPOSITION ~~CHANEY~~ GIVEN BY CHANEY TO
IRWIN IN CONNECTION WITH CIVIL SUIT HE DENIED THAT HE HEARD CHAPLIN
MAKE THAT ADMISSION TO HIS ATTORNEYS. SHOULD HE DENY THAT ON THE
WITNESS STAND IN THIS CASE, AGENTS WILL TESTIFY TO THE CONTRARY.

70 MAR 27 1944

HOOD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 24 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM LOSA 4 23 920 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNIT. CHARLESS SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CARR CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISES HE IS WELL PLEASED WITH BERRYS APPEARANCE ON STAND TODAY. GIESLER, CHAPLINS ATTORNEY, WILL CONTINUE CROSS-EXAMINATION TOMORROW. CARR OF COURSE DID NOT EXPRESS ANY SUCH SENTIMENTS IN PRESENCE OF BERRY. IN FACT TOLD HER THAT HE COULDN'T TALK ABOUT THE CASE WITH HER AS SHE WAS A WITNESS NOW ON THE STAND. JUDGE O'CONNOR IN RULINGS TO DATE INDICATES HE WILL EXCLUDE ADMISSION OF ANY TESTIMONY REFLECTING ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER MEN ON THE PART OF BERRY BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER SHE MET CHAPLIN. YOU WILL RECALL THAT CHAPLINS ATTORNEYS HAVE SUBPOENAED WITNESSES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IN THE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO BESHIRCH HER CHARACTER. CARR PLANS TO CONTINUE WITH 28 WITNESSES ON COMPLETION OF BERRYS TESTIMONY SETTING FORTH HER TRANSPORTATION FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK AND THEN RETURN.

HOOD

70 MAR 31 1944

cc: Rosen
Ladd
23 41

RECORDED 131-68496-11
30 MAR 24 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 28 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH FROM LOSA 2 27 9-19 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.
BERRY TO TAKE STAND FIRST THING TOMORROW ON REQUEST OF GIESLER THAT HE
BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE CROSS EXAMINATION. ALTHOUGH HER RETURN IS
WITHIN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT, USA CARR TALKED WITH JUDGE O'CONNOR
TODAY AND HE SAID HE WOULD REQUEST HER TO RETURN. LINE OF EXAMINATION
GIESLER EXPECTS TO PURSUE UNKNOWN. EXPECTED THAT CHANEY, CHAPLINS
BUTLER, WILL BE CALLED BY CARR MERELY TO TESTIFY TO CONVERSATIONS HE
HEARD BETWEEN CHAPLIN AND HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUNE LAST WHEREIN CHAPLIN
ADMITTED INTIMACIES WITH BERRY IN NY OCT. FORTYTH AND IN DEC. FORTY
TWO AT HIS HOME IN BEVERLY HILLS. THEREAFTER GOVERNMENTS CASE SET
REST.

HOOD

70 MAR 31 1944

BI
8-49251

36 MAR 28 1944

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
March 17, 1944**

~~Personal and Confidential~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

**RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)**

As you know, it is expected that United States Federal District Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR is going to be on the bench when the Government prosecutes the Mann Act charge against CHAPLIN, which is scheduled to begin March 21, 1944. During the course of this investigation, JOAN HERRY has advised agents that she had met Judge O'CONNOR several years ago. She explained that O'CONNOR was a good friend of J. PAUL GETTY, with whom she was keeping company at the time, and that it was through him that she originally met O'CONNOR.

She said she had been to dinner with GETTY when O'CONNOR was along, and that on a later occasion she had an afternoon date with O'CONNOR in his apartment. At that time she said that he gave her a copy of his book "Bankers under Roosevelt," which was published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, in 1938. You will recall that Judge O'CONNOR was Comptroller of the Currency from 1933 to 1938, a member of the Federal Reserve Board from 1933 to 1935, and Vice Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from 1934 to 1938.

In a recent conversation with GERTRUDE E. HERRY, the mother of JOAN HERRY, she mentioned that when she and JOAN left the apartment at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, they left a suitcase containing articles of clothing, and Mrs. HERRY said therein was this book which had been personally inscribed to JOAN by Judge O'CONNOR. Agents on March 16, 1944, interviewed STERARD GURKIN, who, together with his wife, presently manages the apartment house at 9921 Robbins Drive. Both are very cooperative, and agents located this suitcase in the basement of the apartment building and recovered the aforementioned book. On the flyleaf appears the following inscription: "To Joan Herry with kindest regards from her friend, the author, J. F. T. O'CONNOR, Los Angeles, September 2, 1942." The suitcase and other articles therein were returned to Mrs. HERRY and her daughter, Victim herein.

United States Attorney CARR has been advised of the existence of this book and that it is presently in the custody of this office. He has also discussed with JOAN HERRY the facts of her association with O'CONNOR. HERRY denied that she had any intimate relations with



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INDEXED

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338 JUL 19 1965

131-68496-213

36 MAR 28 1944

Director

March 17, 1944


RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

O'CONNOR and has stated that during the time she was in his apartment she insisted that the door be left open. Mrs. HENRY recalls a luncheon she had with her daughter in a local restaurant wherein they met Judge O'CONNOR and the date was made for JOAN'S visit to his apartment.

United States Attorney CARR has expressed wonderment over the fact that Judge O'CONNOR apparently intends to hear at least the White Slave case against CHAPLIN when not only does he know JOAN HENRY, but also HENRY has advised that he is a good friend of J. PAUL GETTY. GETTY has been subpoenaed by the defense in this case for appearance at the time of the trial.

The above facts are being furnished for your information.

Very truly yours,


R. E. HOOD
SAC

bx
LCH
11-5301

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:JFM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: March 24, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

I talked to Assistant SAC Ellsworth of Los Angeles regarding the teletype advising that they understood Casey Shaw had been retained to handle public relations for Charlie Chaplin. Ellsworth, on checking further, stated they received the information from Miss Florabelle Muir, who is correspondent for the New York Daily News. She told Special Agent [redacted] that Jerry Geisler had hired Shaw, who was formerly connected with the Los Angeles Examiner and is now connected with Twentieth Century Fox's publicity department. Shaw has previously worked with Geisler, and since the beginning of the Chaplin trial has been hanging around the press room furnishing letters to the representatives of the press.

Miss Muir thinks that Geisler wanted an experienced newsmen to see that Chaplin got a break whenever possible and, accordingly, secured the services of Shaw.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Mohr
Miss Gandy

81
RECORDED

APR 3 1944

RECORDED & INDEXED

131-69496-214
FBI
32 MAR 28 1944

50 APR 8 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-5301

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 3-21-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-1/16, 18-44	REPORT MADE BY MEM [redacted] 87C
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ET AL; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, with aliases - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT</u></p> <p><u>CONFIDENTIAL</u></p> <p>Authorized investigation conducted of 143 individuals taken from list from which jury panel for instant case is to be chosen. Information obtained set forth herein.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> </div>			
REFERENCE: Bureau teletype, dated 3-1-44.			
<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>Up to 836 JUL 19 1966</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>RBH</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>3 Bureau</p> <p>2 Los Angeles COPY ON FILE</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>31-168496-213</p> <p>22 MAR 30 1944</p> </div> <div> <p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p> <p>EX-39</p> </div> </div>		

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET81

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBHQ 31-65496-215, p. 2-82

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will report further investigation and prosecutive action
in this case.

Perhaps???? Charley Chaplin may One of The
Back-Stage Komed Communists, that are Now!!
Operating in Hollywood.

In Mondays' "Times."

Hedda Hopper

LOOKING AT HOLLYWOOD

When Buddy De Sylva gets an idea swirling in his brain something pretty special happens. And this time it will be a remake of "The Virginian," in which Gary Cooper made his big hit. It will be in Technicolor, with Jim Brown and Gail Russell (who were together in "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay") doing the leads. Story is being modernized by Albert and Frances Hackstein, and Paul Jones, who does the "road" pictures, will produce. Plans are to make this a super-duper. Incidentally, David Selznick is so interested in Jim Brown that he'd like to buy part of his contract, but Paramount's not mulling.

Mona Gardner, here writing Greer Garson's life story, so busy being lives of others she almost forgets her own, until I asked her how she started writing. It's a fabulous tale, and will make a howling comedy, with war as the background. Talk about a writer who only began in 1939. Has more personality than most picture stars. And what she doesn't know about the diplomatic service! She was married to a member of our embassy, stationed in Tokyo, great friend of the Joseph Grews. What a woman!

STEP TOO FAR

Charlie Chaplin has walked with great ones of this earth, including, I believe, some crowned heads. But a Henry Hills scratch sheet—you scratch me and I'll scratch you—has been signed upon him: "There are men and women so far apart that words are inadequate to describe the distance between them."

I'm wondering how the coupling of the business's name with that of Deity will improve his standing with the public, whose good opinion he is desperately courting for the first time.

"The Fascist clique," this change sheet adds, "is hounding Chaplin."

Lord lives us, Eddie Hoover, isn't that a new role for you and your FBI?

I've heard Charlie's looking for a public relations consultant. If his friends keep up this sort of thing, not even a huddle of Ben Sonnenberg, Steve Haggan and Russell Highwell would be able to hold it together any longer.

How well does the good-humored wit of Jevon Cobb. The last time I ever saw him he called out, "Hello, Hedda! How's my favorite extra columnist? Good, how I adore you!" There was a wonderful man, whose wit was sharp, never harmful, and never, I guarantee.

On April 23 the Sam Goldwyns will celebrate their 19th wedding anniversary. And besides being mighty proud of it, Frances is happy that in all these years she's only changed cooks three times. That's no mean achievement, when you consider they serve mighty tasty food. (Once, Frances recalled, when she was late picking Sam up at the studio, he was out on the street, tapping his foot on the sidewalk. When she asked if a former girl friend had always been on time, Sam replied, "Heck no! That's why she's not here."

SHORTIES

Ring Crosby is off with his troupe for a three weeks' tour of A. S. Hospitals up and down the Coast, at his own expense.

Sammy Roth Cummings threw a celebrate victory over Universal with his old pals, the Joe Pasternaks, the Henry Kesters, Dorena Durbin couldn't come—was in bed with the flu.

Two agencies trying to work out a radio deal for Danny Kaye. His enormous success in "Up in Arms" helped him. Vic McLaglen sold his interest in that sports club that he founded. Tells me 70 per cent of the men he trained there and 80 per cent of the women are now serving Uncle Sam.

SETTING THINGS RIGHT

So many people have claimed they inspired "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer" that I asked Jimmy McHugh about it, and he said, "I got two ideas from listening to Bill

RECORDED

521

EX-7

131-62496-21
I-13 I
20 MAR 20 1946

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

97195

(PERSONAL.)

J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief:
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

F.B.I. TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 BIL
REASON - FCIM 11.1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/8/89

WASHINGTON FROM LOS ANGELES 1 29 905 P
DIRECTOR URGENT
ADD

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 BIL
REASON - FCIM 11.1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/90

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES JUDGE
O'CONNOR RULED THIS MORNING DENYING DEFENSE MOTION FOR DIRECTED AC-
QUITTAL OF CHAPLIN STATING COUNT ONE OF THE INDICTMENT MUST BE SUB-
MITTED TO THE JURY. COUNT TWO DENIED WITH RESERVATIONS THAT MOTION
FOR DISMISSAL COULD BE REMOVED LATER. GIESLER PRESENTED STUDIO
EMPLOYEES SUBSTANTIATING BERRY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH STUDIO AND ENDEAVOR-
ING TO SHOW THAT SHE PLANNED TO LEAVE CALIF. OCTOBER FORTY TWO AND NOT
RETURN. TESTIMONY OF J. PAUL GETTY PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LIMITED TO
FACT THAT HE KNEW HER. HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN SHOWN BY HIS ATTORNEY THAT
MONIES EXPENDED ON HER BEHALF BY GETTY. HANS RUESCH IN TESTIFYING FOR
THE DEFENSE CLAIMED BERRY CAME TO HIS APARTMENT EARLY MORNING DEC. 31,
1942 IN A DISHEVELED CONDITION. WHEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS IN
NY, DEC. FORTY THREE, HE STATED THAT THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE LAST OF NOV
OR FIRST OF DEC. FORTY TWO. USA CARR ADVISED TONIGHT SPECIAL AGENT
ON SUBPOENA HERE FROM NY WILL TAKE THE STAND TO REFUTE
RUESCH'S TESTIMONY. USA CARR ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONFIDENTIALLY IN-
FORMED THAT A RUMOR IS GOING AROUND THAT A UNITED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE
SAW MARGARET BUELL WILDER TALKING WITH A FEMALE MEMBER INSTANT JURY
ON A STREET CAR LAST DAY OR SO. UNDERSTOOD THAT WILDER ONLY INQUIRED
AS TO WOMEN REACTION FROM SERVING ON A JURY AND DID NOT GO INTO GUILT
OR INNOCENCE OF CHAPLIN. IDENTITY OF UNITED PRESS MEN AS WELL AS FEMALE
JURORS UNKNOWN. CARR STATES HE IS ENDEAVORING TO DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN
IDENTITY OF JURY WOMAN. CARR FURTHER REQUESTED AGENTS TO KEEP THIS
RUMOR STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ALSO THAT HE HOPES THIS RUMOR NOT TRUE,
NECESSITATING A RETRIAL. WILDER IS AUTHOR OF NOVEL QUOTE SINCE YOU
WENT AWAY UNQUOTE AND IS WRITING DAILY FEATURE STORIES FOR LOS ANGELES
EXAMINER ON THIS CASE. WILDER SOUGHT INTERVIEW WITH CARR AND EXPRESSED
DESIRE TO INTERVIEW BARRY. SHE WAS TOLD HE DID NOT THINK THIS FAVOR-
ABLE DURING TRIAL BUT WAS GOING TO RESERVE HIS FINAL DECISION UNTIL
TOMORROW. HER REQUEST MADE BEFORE ABOVE RUMORS ASCERTAINED.
HOOD RECEIVED

12:55 AM EWT 91-4942

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA 21 30 8-27 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES.
SUBJECT CHAPLIN TOOK WITNESS STAND THIS AFTERNOON. DENIED IMMORAL
INTENT ON BOTH COURTS AND ALSO DENIED SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH BERRY
BOTH IN NY IN OCT. FORTYTWO AND IN BEVERLY HILLS IN DEC. FORTYTWO.
TEARS CAME TO CHAPLINS EYES AND HE APPEARED NEAR COLLAPSE WHEN HE TOLD
OF GUN EPISODE IN DEC. AND OF HIS TWO SONS BEING IN THE HOUSE AT THAT
TIME. VASCO BORINI PRESENTLY IN U.S. ARMY TESTIFIED REGARDING HIS
ASSOCIATION WITH BERRY AND ALSO HER CONDITION ON NIGHT OF OCT.
THIRTY, FORTYTWO. BORINIS TESTIMONY IN CONFLICT WITH
THAT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN AGENTS WHEN HE TOLD OF BERRY BEING IN HIS
APARTMENT AND HIS SUBSEQUENT DRIVING HER TO CHAPLINS HOUSE IN DIS-
HEVELED CONDITION. BORINI HAD TOLD AGENTS THAT THIS OCCURRED EARLY
IN DEC. RATHER THAN DEC. THIRTY, FORTYTWO. SEVERAL OF CHAPLINS
STUDIO EMPLOYEES ALSO TESTIFIED REGARDING BERRYS STATEMENTS IN SEPT.
FORTYTWO EXPRESSING HER DESIRE TO GO TO NY. JESSIE WINIFRED BERRY AND
LT. CLAUDE MARPLE OF THE BEVERLY HILLS PD ALSO TESTIFIED BRIEFLY
REGARDING BERRYS PHYSICAL CONDITION ON DEC. THIRTY, FORTYTWO.
DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHAPLIN TO CONTINUE TOMORROW.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

RECORDED

INDEXED

30 APR 3 1944

HOOD

cc: Ladd + Gandy
777 547

60 APR 4 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 31-2263

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 3-22-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-1, 10, 11-44	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was., VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Guest record, Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, reflected KATHERINE MARLOWE resided there from June 10 to June 13, 1943, and during this period made nine local telephone calls, eight of which appear to have no material significance, and one long distance to G. 3111, Los Angeles, California. No indication that MARLOWE contacted soldiers while in Plaza Hotel. Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE and Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN unknown at Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, and guest record does not reflect their names or the name of KATHERINE MARLOWE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p>			
REFERENCE: <p>Letter from Los Angeles to San Antonio dated 3-6-44. Teletype from San Antonio to Los Angeles dated 3-10-44. Teletype from Los Angeles to San Antonio dated 3-11-44.</p>			
DETAILS: <p style="text-align: center;">II. EXTENDED RECORDING</p> <p>Mr. ROBERT P. BLAIR, Manager of the Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, advised on 3-9-44 that Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE, Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN, and KATHERINE MARLOWE were all unknown to him and he did not recall them as being guests of his hotel at that time or in the past. Mr. BLAIR produced the Menger Hotel Guest Record Cards, and these cards were checked from May 1, 1943, to March 9, 1944, with negative results. It is noted that reference letter from the Los Angeles Field Division reflected that Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE and Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN</p>			
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1965</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p>5 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1-USA) 2 - San Antonio</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">31-15091-219</p> <p style="text-align: center;">36 MAR 25 1944</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INDEXED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">133</p>	

02 APR 5 1944

SA 31-2263

were reportedly residing at the Minger Hotel in San Antonio, Texas. There is no hotel in San Antonio by this name, but it is thought that this was likely meant to be the Menger Hotel. There are two hotels in addition to the Menger Hotel in San Antonio, the names of which sound similar to the name of Minger. They are the Manor Hotel, 112 E. Pecan St. and the Milner, 125 Lascya St. These hotels were contacted in an effort to locate Mrs. MARLOWE and Mrs. O'BRIEN with negative results.

Pvt. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER is unknown to Mr. BLAIR of the Menger Hotel, and his name was not reflected by this hotel's guest register.

Mr. GERALD DUBSON recognized the photographs of KATHERINE MARLOWE and advised that he recalled her as having been a guest of his hotel for two or three days in the early summer of 1943 because she had requested that she not be charged for an additional night's lodging on the last day but had remained at the hotel for several hours after the normal charge out period. He said that he did not recall her having associations with army men and that she resided alone while at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. DUBSON advised that he did not recall guests by the names of Mrs. ANNIE MARLOWE, Mrs. A. D. O'BRIEN or Pvt. FREDERICK J. T. STEINHAUSER and further stated that the hotel guest records did not indicate that these individuals had resided at the Plaza Hotel in the past. Mr. DUBSON produced the Plaza Hotel Guest Record Cards and record of outgoing calls made by Miss KATHERINE MARLOWE at the time she was a guest there. This record reflected that Miss MARLOWE checked into the Plaza Hotel at 5:13 PM on June 10, 1943, and checked out at 12:57 AM on June 13, 1943. The record further reflected that Miss MARLOWE made five local telephone calls on June 10, two local calls and one long distance call on June 11, and two local calls on June 12. The telephone numbers called, including the date and time of day it was made and the name of the subscriber, are outlined below.

b7c

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

SA 31-2263

b7c

Before a further investigation was made reference teletype was received from the Los Angeles Field Division requesting that investigation be discontinued.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 3 1944

TELEMETER

WASH FROM LOSA 17 3 8-55 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, USTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
TES. ARGUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS BEFORE JURY COM-
PLETED FIVE PM TODAY. JUDGE ANNOUNCED THAT HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO
THE JURY WOULD LAST LESS THAN AN HOUR AFTER WHICH CASE WILL GO TO THE
JURY. OBSERVER REPORTED THAT CARR'S CLOSING REMARKS CAUSED SEVERAL
FEMALE MEMBERS OF JURY TO SHED TEARS.

DE HOOD

RECORDED

3 10 PM

31-68496-320

APR 6 1944

APR 6 1944

3 APR 8 1944

Shirley
(W. T. Sups)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 31-68496-221

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1944

TELEMETER

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA 4 28 10-53 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. MAJOR PORTION OF DAY TAKEN UP WITH ARGUMENTS BY GIESLER AND USA CARR BEFORE JUDGE O'CONNOR. JUDGE RULED THAT MAJOR PORTION OF QUESTIONS, ~~WAS~~ PRESENTED BY GIESLER TO THE COURT FOR SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONING OF BARRY, WHICH WENT INTO PAST ASSOCIATIONS, NOT ADMISSIBLE. BARRY CROSS-EXAMINED BY GIESLER FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME AND ACCORDING TO USA CARR, HELD UP WELL. EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S BUTLER, WHEN INTERVIEWED BY CARR IN HIS OFFICE EARLY THIS MORNING, ADMITTED TO CARR AND AGENTS THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD CHAPLIN TELL HIS ATTORNEYS IN JUNE LAST THAT HE HAD HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH BARRY IN NEW YORK OCT. FORTY TWO AND IN HIS OWN HOME DEC. FORTYTWO. HOWEVER WHEN PLACED ON THE STAND, CHANEY HEDGED AND ONLY AFTER CONSIDERABLE QUESTIONING BY CARR, DID HE ADMIT HAVING HEARD CHAPLIN STATE THAT HE WAS INTIMATE WITH BARRY ON THOSE OCCASIONS. CHANEY'S MEMORY REFRESHED WITH STATEMENT TAKEN FROM HIM BY AGENTS OCT. THIRTY LAST TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY JANUARY FORTYFOUR AND HIS STATEMENTS BEFORE COURT OFFICERS THIS MORNING. COURT SESSION ENDED TODAY WITH GIESLER'S MOTION FOR DIRECTED VERDICT AND WILL OPEN TOMORROW WITH USA'S CARR'S ANSWERS.

HOOD

COPIES TO: [Handwritten signatures and initials]

271

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

FILE NO. 53-53290

13 APR 6 1944

Chicago File No. 51-5126

Mr. T. A. JOHNSTON, 79 East Adams Street, Room 311, Harrison 3760, Line 342, which is the Chicago address of the Pullman Company, was requested to determine if the records of his company were available covering Miss HERRY's return trip from New York to Los Angeles starting on October 30, 1942 and ending upon her arrival in Los Angeles on November 2, 1942. JOHNSTON later advised that the diagrams and call card for car City of Peoria, loading number 177, Line 5181, leaving New York 4:50 P.M. October 30, 1942, arriving Chicago 9:20 A.M. October 31, 1942, and car Paris, loading number 196, line 4010, leaving Chicago October 31, 1942, arriving Los Angeles 2:15 P.M. November 2, 1942, reflected that Pullman ticket 8004 was issued for Roomette 13 in car City of Peoria and Pullman ticket No. 229 for Roomette 13 in car Paris, was issued for a person having the name, Miss HARRY, which appears in the conductor's handwriting on the reverse side of the ticket office diagram (Form 276) for the car Paris. JOHNSTON advised that the holder of instant tickets could be traced on these diagrams as one and the same person. JOHNSTON further advised that the person competent to testify to the above facts would be G. M. FITZGERALD, Representative of the Pullman Company in Los Angeles, California, and that these records would be transferred to him and a sub poena duces tecum should be directed to FITZGERALD.

It should be noted that JOHNSTON forwarded to the writer receipts reflecting that the records mentioned herein were forwarded Air Mail-Special Delivery and these receipts are being placed in the 1-A Serial of instant file.

EDWARD JACKSON CALDWELL
155 So. LA Pest Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Orest View 66345

CALDWELL, upon being interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer, advised that he is unable to recall even an approximate time when Miss HERRY stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel, but does recall that she stayed there from thirteen to sixteen months ago. CALDWELL can testify that he was manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel upon this occasion and remained in that position until February 12, 1944 when the hotel changed hands. CALDWELL recollects several conversations with Miss HERRY while she was staying at the hotel, but believes they were personal inquiries, with reference to conditions at the hotel. CALDWELL recalls that HERRY was under contract to CHAPLIN as an actress but is unable to ascertain from whom he obtained this information. He added that it was

b7c

Chicago File No. 31-5126

removed about the hotel that she was one of CHAPLIN's proteges. CAIDWELL recalled that while HERRY was staying at the hotel a report came to him early one morning that she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and that as a result of this he personally notified CHAPLIN telephonically and explained to him what had happened. At that time he asked CHAPLIN if he, CHAPLIN, wished to send a doctor or a nurse to attend Miss HERRY, whereupon CHAPLIN answered that he did not want to have anything to do with the matter and their conversation ended.

CAIDWELL is of the opinion that either one of the hotel employees or a nurse, [redacted] advised him as to what had happened to Miss HERRY. He further stated that [redacted] is employed by Dr. [redacted] and that either the doctor's records or the nurse's records should reflect the date of this incident.

In connection with HERRY's bill at the hotel, CAIDWELL recalled that it ran for some time without being paid and to the best of his recollection HERRY left without the bill being paid. He recalled that subsequently the bill was paid and he believes that it was paid by some member of her family, possibly her mother.

CAIDWELL further stated that no one has inquired of him the facts concerning Miss HERRY's stay at the hotel and that he has not discussed this incident with anyone since it happened. CAIDWELL explained that his memory does not serve as to an explanation of why HERRY took the overdose of sleeping tablets and subsequent to her taking the overdose he avoided any discussion with her on this matter.

CAIDWELL explained that the Beverly Hills Hotel changed hands on or about February 18, 1944 and that up until that time the records would have been in the custody of Mrs. MARY LOU CRAIG, Secretary to the Manager. He further advised that the records should still be in the custody of Mrs. CRAIG and that if she is contacted she would make them available.

The above information was furnished to the Los Angeles Field Division by teletype inasmuch as the trial was scheduled to start within a few days.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1944

TELEMETER

WASH FROM LOSA 7 31 750 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ADD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE RESTED FOUR ~~PM~~ PM TODAY. ARGUMENTS TO BE

LIMITED TO TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS TO COMMENCE MON. ~~PM~~ MORNING,

APRIL THREE, NINE AM. JUDGE STATED HE WOULD GIVE HIS INSTRUCTIONS

TUES, MORNING, WHICH WOULD BE LIMITED TO ABOUT ONE HOUR, AFTER WHICH

CASE WILL GO TO JURY. CHAPLIN CONTINUED HIS DENIALS AGAIN ON STAND

THIS MORNING OF ~~INTERVIEW~~ INTERCOURSE WITH DERRY IN NEW YORK OCT.,

FORTY TWO AND STATED THAT HE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE LAST TIME HE HAD

EVER HAD INTERCOURSE WITH HER. DENIED ANY SUCH RELATIONS WITH HER

IN DEC., FORTY TWO AT HIS HOME. DEFENSE PUT ATTORNEY WILLIKAN ON

THE STAND TO REFUTE CHANEYS STATEMENT THAT HE HAD OVERHEARD CHAPLIN

ADMIT INTIMACIES WITH BERRY IN OCT., FORTY TWO AND DEC., FORTY TWO.

AGENT ~~REDACTED~~ OF NY OFFICE TESTIFIED IN REDUTTAL TO RUESCHS TESTIMONY

THAT HE WAS WITH DERRY ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. THIRTY AND MORNING OF

THIRTY FIRST, FORTY TWO. ~~CHANEY~~ CHAPLINS BUTLER, PUT ON THE STAND

BY THE GOVT. AND REPEATED TESTIMONY PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED AGENTS THAT

THERE WAS AN ARRANGEMENT TO PAY BERRY MONEY EACH WEEK AFTER SHE HAD

BEEN AT CHAPLINS HOUSE DEC. TWENTY THREE, FORTY TWO. AGENT ~~REDACTED~~

OF THE L. A. OFFICE TESTIFIED THAT BERRY HAD NEVER MADE ANY COMPLAINT

TO THE FBI AND THAT INTERVIEW WITH HER WAS SOUGHT AT GOVTS. REQUEST.

5 APR 10 1944

Jcc Rosen
C. Wright

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gandy



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles, California
 March 14, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN
 JOAN BARRY
 White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties.

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, I am enclosing copy of the column of Hedda Hopper for March 13, 1944. Your attention is respectfully invited to the portion of the column dealing with Charles Chaplin, and making reference to a Beverly Hills scratch sheet. This refers to the magazine known as "Bob Wagner's Script".

A copy of the publication referred to has been obtained and is being enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

E. B. HOOVER, SAC.

RECORDED

EX-11

3-4

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

REB:AB
 Encl. 2.
 31-5301



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6-11-44 225
 APR 4 1944
 3-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

WASH FROM LOSA 21 4 6-20 P
DIRECTOR URGENT
KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBER-
TIES. AFTER BEING OUT SINCE ELEVEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, JURY ON ITS
RETURN AT SIX PM, FOUND CHAPLIN NOT GUILTY ON BOTH COUNTS OF THE IN-
DICTMENT.

HOOD

Mr. Roscoe
cc Mr. Lister
1026H.47

RECORDED

EX-34

131-15593-22
27 APR 1944

56 APR 13 1944

the federal grand jury has indicted. It could consider only the evidence at hand—the prosecution's side.

It was concerned only with the possibility the law might have been broken; it was the job of the courts to determine the truth or falsity of the charges, and to see that the accused be given a fair trial in the good old American way.

With the indictments, the storm broke. The innuendo became "fact" in all its sordid detail. Details of the charges, down to the last jot and tittle, were recited and speculated upon. All bars were down and Chaplin found himself tried and convicted in the press before he could even offer a defense.

The "loaded word" crept into print; nay, leaped at the reader from headlines. Chaplin a "white slaver" because of the Mann Act indictment, something that was not even remotely charged. "White slavery" connotes commercial prostitution; it is one of the idiosyncrasies of the law that the Mann Act covers a multitude of sins.

You see the newspapers were on perfectly safe ground here. The man had been charged, hadn't he?

But the law also presumes a man will be given a fair hearing—that there will be a fair and impartial account of the proceedings. If the defendant will not break his silence until his day in court, then only one side of the picture is presented.

This results in what is known as trial by the press. It is an everyday occurrence in America. Few are the judges who will put a stop to such proceedings by threats of contempt, for the judiciary, particularly in the lower courts, is dependent upon newspaper support for its power.

The laws of libel in California have been liberalized in recent years. Sure, the newspapers saw to that. It was a matter of the sacred "freedom of the press." True, they had been victims of unjustified suits, driven out of mind, in which the plaintiff sought only to wring out a settlement.

But the law now states that the plaintiff must prove malice to win damages. Malice is very difficult to prove, and the press has been afforded an avenue of escape:

If its dereliction is pointed out to it, with the threat of suit, the newspaper must print a retraction, giving space and prominence equal to the space of the original charge.

This done, the sting of malice is presumed to be removed.

(Suppose Chaplin were to threaten suit for libel; would the newspapers

who have headlined his case for two weeks or more or less, give fifty-two weeks of retraction? Equal space and prominence? Doubtless he would have to be happy with one story, suitably displayed on page one.)

So, one fine day Chaplin and his attorney dropped down to the Federal Building to surrender and be fingerprinted. They were greeted by an overflow throng of cameramen and reporters.

Chaplin stood on his constitutional rights and refused to be photographed. The United States Marshal backed him up with the stick—no pictures. But the minute the marshal's back was turned, the flashbulbs popped. The marshal was blocked off in the best football style by the blocking halfbacks of the press. He was furious, but what could he do? He could have thrown them all in jail but—alas—his job, too, depends upon the friendship of the press which can influence his appointment.

Or perhaps he took his cue from Chaplin's attorney, Jerry Gilder is not averse to publicity; we didn't see him turn his head when the cameras were trained on him.

What about the photographers? They live in the tradition, good or bad, that a smart cameraman comes back with the picture. On many papers he is told to get the picture or not come back. It is a challenge to his ingenuity. And if he risks arrest, he has the power of the press, no matter how unwisely used, to back him up.

And this powerful press has a new weapon to protect its commitment: a federal law that makes it a criminal offense to strike a photographer. Out goes the man who engineered that one through Congress!

All right, so Chaplin has become a rotter, a cad, a despoiler of young girls. A Southern Congressman couldn't have done better than the press in screaming for the sanctity of womanhood.

Convicted without a hearing, the press talks of his deportation. It is easy enough to get a public official to put into words the thoughts of a newspaperman.

Forty carries a lengthy editorial in effect asking the industry to boot Chaplin out. It fulminates against those who transgress against the rules of good taste. It tars and feathers Chaplin as it would a convicted rapist—

And on the same day the newspapers carried the news that exonerated the actor of the paternity charges.

Some of the press hollered bloody murder; others accepted the verdict as a step toward clearing Chaplin's good name. The Hearst press talked darkly

of shenanigans that spelled out "false." The charges lasted only one edition, but they were out and blown to the four winds and repeated as gospel by those who read them.

We had thought America's newspaper readers were growing up, were maturing mentally and able to choose between right and wrong. But we are dismayed and dependent.

Nine out of ten persons we have talked with are fully convinced Chaplin is guilty as hell, and no punishment is too good for him. When challenged, they quote the newspaper reports. Those one-sided reports.

Trial by press!

THE NEW YORK *Daily News* comes out with an editorial posing the question: Why the sudden interest by federal officials in civil rights? It is echoed by Walter Winchell, who himself threw a few stones.

We have not decided if the editorial was inspired as a defense of Chaplin or an attack on the administration. Those of you who read the *Daily News* will understand this two-way thinking.

Yet we recall the treatment of the "Oakies" and the "Arkies" during the migrant days. If their civil rights were protected, there is no such phrase in Blackstone.

We recall the "bum blockade" established at the California state line by a lax and unlamented police chief of Los Angeles, designed to keep the unemployed from entering the promised land.

We recall a village not a stone's throw from Beverly Hills where Negroes are warned not to let the sun set on them there.

We read in the newspapers daily of this judge or that "floating" some individual out of town under the threat of a jail sentence. It has been a common practice in Beverly Hills for many years; ditto Los Angeles, Chicago and Keokuk.

So why the sudden interest in the welfare of Miss Barry by federal authorities? Why are they so sure of conviction of the six defendants for violation of civil rights? Is it because the United States Supreme Court, under the leadership of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, has given considerable attention recently to civil liberties cases?

We could go on along this line all summer. Maybe we will. For as our investigations continue we are turning up new material daily.

Meanwhile, as good Christians, or good Jews, or good Hottentots, withhold judgment of Charles Spencer Chaplin. For decency's sake.

—Les Wagner

Hedda Hopper

LOOKING AT HOLLYWOOD

When Binky De Sylva gets an idea twirling in his brain something pretty special happens, and this time it will be a remake of "The Virginian," in which Gary Cooper made his big hit. It will be in Technicolor, with Jim Henson and Gail Russell (who were together in "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay") doing the leads. Story is being rewritten by Albert and Frances Hackett, and Paul Jones, who does the "B" pictures, will produce. Plans are to make this a superduper. Incidentally, David Selznick is so interested in Jim Brown that he'd like to buy part of his contract, but Paramount's not willing.

Mona Gardner, here writing Greer Garson's life story, is busy doing lives of others; she almost forgot her own, until I asked her how she started writing. It's a fabulous life, and will make a hawking comedy, with war in the background. Talk about a writer—the only began in 1939. Has more personality than most picture stars. And what she doesn't know about the diplomatic service! She has been sent to a number of our embassies, stationed in Tokyo, great friend of the Joseph Green. What a woman!

STEP TOO FAR

Charlie Chaplin has walked with great ones of this earth, including, I believe, some crowned heads. But a Rectitude, built scratch, short—you scratch me and I'll scratch you—brings new dignity upon him. "There are men and women in far corners of the world who have never heard of, let alone Charlie, yet they know and love Chaplin," says this record.

I'm wondering how the coupling of the last name with that of Deity will improve his standing with the public, whose good opinion he is so obviously courting for the first time.

"The Fascist clique," the picture sheet adds, "is hounding Chaplin."

Lord love us, Eddie Hoover, isn't that a new role for you and your P. U. S.?

How will this be good, humored with Evelyn Cobb. The last time I ever saw him he called out, "Hello, Hedda! How's my favorite extra columnist? Good, how I love you!" There was a colorful man, white and a little sharp, never hotdog, and never out of it.

On April 23 the Sam Goldwyns will celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary. And besides being mighty proud of it, Frances is happy that in all those years she's never changed either three times. That's no mean achievement, when you consider they were mighty late last food. Once, Frances remembers, when she was late picking Sam up at the studio, he was out on the street, tapping his foot on the sidewalk. When she asked if a lady and friend had please been on time, Sam replied, "Thank you. That's why she's not here and you are." And Frances laughed.

SERVICES

King George is off with his troops for a little work's tour of Army Hospital up and down the Coast. At his own expense.

Some pretty folk Cummings there to celebrate victory over Universal with his old pal, the Joe Pasternak, the Henry Koster. Downy Barlow couldn't come—he's in bed with flu.

Two approved trying to work out a radio deal for Tommy Kaye. His tremendous success in "Up to Arms" helped heaps.

McClellan told his interest in that sports club that he founded. Tells me 20 per cent of the men he treated there and 40 per cent of the women are now wearing Uncle Sam.

SETTING THINGS RIGHT

So much people have changed their minds "Conner" is no a Wren and a Draper. But I asked Jimmy McHugh about it, and he said, "I got the idea from Bette Davis to tell

Los Angeles Times
March 13, 1941

THE PRESS: ITS OWN WORST ENEMY

THE PITILESS GLARE of the limelight has been cast on one of our Bevburgers and it therefore seems appropriate at this time to examine the question of privacy invasion, of character assassination by the press.

As a preamble let us state that this will be no defense of Charlie Chaplin,—but rather a catechism of what constitutes "freedom of the press."

For the moment we will overlook the minor members of the cast because they are more like innocent victims who receive a blast from a scatter-gun, though they are entitled to protection under the law.

First of all, why was the action instituted against Chaplin? Who prompted it? For what reason?

What are the rights of the press as against the rights of the individual?

How far do the laws of libel, of slander, protect an individual?

Why the sudden interest of authorities in "civil liberties"?

There is the possibility that hidden forces prompted the filing of federal charges against Chaplin. We don't doubt for a minute the integrity of the local officials who are acting on instructions.

But Chaplin is a shining target for the Fascist clique in America. He is an artist, a liberal artist who also is articulate. When he speaks, through the medium of his films, his audience numbers in the hundreds of millions.

There are men and women in far corners of the world who never have heard of Jesus Christ; yet they know and love Charlie Chaplin.

So when Chaplin makes a picture like "The Great Dictator," his thought reach a far greater audience than do the newspapers, the magazines or the radio—and in picture words that all can understand.

"The Great Dictator" quite naturally was banned from the Fascist nations, for it pricked the bubble of pomposity surrounding ludicrous strutters on the world's stage.

And quite naturally, those in this country who have leanings toward Fascism, under no matter what name, likewise found the picture downright poisonous to their systems.

Here was a film that exposed their little game. If they were smart, they would see to it that another picture of the type never reached the screen. And what could be better than to get the writer-director-producer-star with one blow?

These Fascist groups still wield political power; they control others who have such power. What could be simpler, for instance, than to exert pressure through church groups who feel it incumbent upon them to police the screen?

There was no need to search for ammunition; it was supplied, free, through the astounding charges of a young girl involving percentages of a child yet to be born.

There have been similar charges against other Hollywood film folk; none to our knowledge ever have been substantiated. Still others are pending.

But have you seen federal authorities scurrying into action to press charges against these individuals? Don't be foolish.

This provided a springboard for the columnist writers who are adept at character assassination by innuendo, skillful at skirting the thin ice of libel.

"Corporal" Chaplin dared to tell Winston Churchill how to run a war, what colonial serve!



"The Great Dictator."

Chaplin, who (like many other Hollywood Britishers) had not bothered to become an American citizen, running to the courts for protection!

The newspapers themselves were not far behind. Chaplin, to them, was fair game.

He was a "big name"—none bigger in the world. His name sold newspapers. Any big name will sell newspapers if he slips on a banana peel in public.

And Chaplin was not in the good graces of the press because he had believed for many years he needed no public relations expert to show him off to advantage. He shunned the press because he distrusted the press.

He shunned the press because he thought of himself as two different characters. The Chaplin of the screen—baggy pants, gunboat shoes, derby hat, cane and mustache—belonged to the world. The Chaplin of the film was an entirely different individual whose private doings were positively not public property.

The press, unfortunately, does not take this view. To it, the two characters are one and indivisible. In Chaplin of the screen were Oscar Schmalze in private, he might expect privacy.

And Chaplin seemed to enjoy the company of young women. The fact that he also enjoyed the company of servants, diplomats, educators, musicians or chimney sweeps was conveniently forgotten.

For in the litany of the press, Se
comes first.

Whether the personal vilification came first, or the federal investigation into the possibility of filing charges is a debatable point. It seems possible that the columnists and newspaper aware that governmental agencies were moving in the background, took their cue and prayed the breaks would be with them.

After months of rumors and report-

April 11, 1944

JEE:MMX
4:30PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. Tamm
MR. ROSEN

Ten Clark and I discussed the approaching Civil Liberties trial of Charles Chaplin, and I stated my views to the effect I thought this case would be an anti-climax after the previous trial, inasmuch as the general public would probably not understand the issues involved here.

I told Clark I thought he should confer with U. S. Attorney Carr and the Attorney General in order to decide exactly what should be done. Clark questioned me as to whether I thought it would be better to sustain a demurrer or dismiss the case, and I stated I believed the former would be the wiser plan. We both agreed that public opinion would tend towards setting up Chaplin as a martyr, and the less publicity attracted to the case, the better.

Very truly yours,

/s/ J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

131-6849622
FBI

32 APR 12 1944

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Horton
Quinn
Nease
Gandy

RECEIVED

APR 11 1944

9:45 am

4/11/44

CP

218

17 APR 13 1944

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Acers ☒
 Mr. Carson ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Mumford ☒
 Mr. Starke ☒
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

RECEIVED
 3/10/79
 3/10/79

WASH FROM LOSA 12 5 7 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CARR ISSUED STATEMENT TODAY THAT ON TUES. NEXT ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRERS TO CIVIL RIGHTS INDICTMENTS WILL BE HELD BEFORE JUDGE J. F. T. O'DONNOR, AND CONTINUED THAT IF THE POSITION OF THE GOVT. WAS SUSTAINED, CIVIL RIGHTS CASES WOULD PROCEED TO TRIAL. CARR ADVISED AGENTS THAT HE IS NOT SURE HE WILL BE BACK FOR THESE ARGUMENTS, IN WHICH EVENT SPECIAL ASST. SYLVESTER MYERS AND POSSIBLY CARRS LOCAL FIRST ASSISTANT, JAMES CARTER, WILL ARGUE SAME. FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE UNDERSTOOD THAT ED SULLIVAN, NEW YORK COLUMNIST, CONTACTED TIMOURANT LAST NIGHT FOR MATERIAL FOR HIS COLUMN. MOOD

RECEIVED:

10:26 PM ENT CAO

CLASSIFIED BY 2353 [signature] 5-19-80 DRK/welr

3/8/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3907 ORK/welr
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3907 ORK/welr
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-19-90

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
 INDEXED

31-68496-220

memo a R (c)
 AR b1

Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Cartwright
 N

[REDACTED]

AR/DP

T-4/7/44

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 CHARLES SPENCER CHARLIN, et al; LOUISE GRIBBLE, with
 alias Jean Barry, Victim; WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

31-68476-228

Our Los Angeles Office has advised that U. S. Attorney Charles Carr issued a press statement to the effect that demurrers to the Civil Rights indictments in this case will be heard on Tuesday, April 11, 1944. Mr. Carr indicated that if the Government's position in relation to these demurrers was sustained, the trials in the Civil Rights cases would proceed. In the event Mr. Carr is unable to personally present these cases for trial, it is expected he will ask Special Assistant to the Attorney General Sylvester Myers to assist James Carter of your office in the presentation.

I wanted to call this information to your attention because of my previous suggestion that I think it would be highly desirable for you to personally review the facts in this case before authorization is given to the U. S. Attorney at Los Angeles to continue with the trials presently contemplated.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/9/79 BY 2333

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____

RECORDED
 INDEXED
 APR 15 1944
 4-8-44
 BY W.R.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 7 8 52 PM '44

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 4 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

WASH FROM LOSA 25 4 8-20 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL RIGHTS.
REPORTED THAT ON FIRST BALLOT VOTE WAS SIX GUILTY, FIVE NOT GUILTY,
ONE NOT VOTING, OR FIVE GUILTY, SIX NOT GUILTY AND ONE NOT VOTING. ON
SECOND BALLOT NINE NO GUILTY, THREE GUILTY, AND ON THIRD BALLOT TEN
NOT GUILTY AND TWO GUILTY. MIDDLE OF AFTERNOON JURY REQUESTED READING
OF BERRY'S TESTIMONY REGARDING HOW SHE GOT IN TOUCH WITH CHAPLIN IN
NYC OCT. FORTY TWO. REPORTED ALSO THAT JURY MEMBERS EXPRESSED BELIEF
THAT IMMORAL INTENT NOT SHOWN BY GOVERNMENT. ALSO THAT CASE DID NOT
PROVE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT VIOLATION INSTANT ACT. USA CARR EXPRES-
SED APPRECIATION FOR WORK OF AGENTS INSTANT CASE AND ALTHO DISAPPOINTED
OVER VERDICT, FEELS THAT WITH TYPE OF WITNESS BERRY PROVED TO BE AND
FACTS OF CASE, GOVERNMENT IN EVEN GETTING CASE TO THE JURY DID A GOOD
JOB. CARR LEAVING SIX THIRTY TOMORROW MORNING VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES
FOR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE, WHERE HIS MOTHER HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A
CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE SINCE THURSDAY LAST. EXPECTS TO CONTINUE ON TO
WASHINGTON. ON SEVENTH INSTANT JUDGE O'CONNOR WILL RULE ON JUDGE
CHARLES GRIFFIN'S PLEA AT BAR.

58 APR 1 1944

RECORDED
HOOD 13 11 44

131-68496-71
APR 10 1944
Cartwright

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 7 1944
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Carwright

WASH FROM LOSA3 T 11-22A

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

KNOT. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. SPECIAL ASST. SYLVESTER MYERS FROM THE DEPT. ADVISED
THIS MORNING THAT HE HAD BEEN ORDERED BACK TO WASH. FOR CON-
FERENCE WITH ATTY. GENERAL'S OFFICE AND USA CARR WHO IS EXPECTED
IN WASH. FOREPART OF NEXT WEEK. ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRERS BEFORE
JUDGE J.F.T. OCONNOR TO BE POSTPONED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, ACCORD-
ING TO MYERS. MYERS EXPECTS TO BE IN WASH. ON MONDAY.

62 APR 22 1944

EX-29

SG APR 10 1944

HOOD

131-68426-230

Rosen
Carwright

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 7, 1944

OX
Encl
Director, FBI.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL.;
ESTA; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

The Los Angeles Herald-Express of April 6, 1944, carried a news story to the effect that the foreman of the jury in instant case and several of the other jury members have received anonymous telephone calls commenting on the verdict of "not guilty" which was returned and expressing dissatisfaction with same. I am enclosing herewith this news article.

This matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES L. CARTER, and he advised that there appears to be no violation of a Federal Statute. Therefore, no further action is being taken by this office.

Very truly yours,

RBA
R. B. HOOD,
SAC

OK
RHB

Encl. 1

31-5301

RECORDED & INDEXED

31-61476-231

APR 13 1944



EX-11

Mystery Phone Calls Threaten Jurors in Chaplin Case

Foreman,
3 Women
Menaced
Blame 'Cranks'
For Tirades on
Freeing 'Foreigner'

Mysterious telephone calls, some of them threatening, received by four of the jurors which Tuesday acquitted Charles Spencer Chaplin of Mann "white slave" Act violations, were reported to federal officials today.

Roscoe S. Reader, foreman of the jury, and three of the seven women on the panel were recipients of the calls, all of which were received late yesterday and last night.

Reader said his telephone rang about 9 o'clock last night.

"A woman who was obviously trying to disguise her voice asked me if I had been on the Chaplin case," Reader said. "I asked her what she meant and she said, 'Weren't you on the Chaplin jury?'"

"I didn't want to get involved in anything so I told her she must have the wrong number."

Reader, as well as the three women who were called, said they were not "afraid or upset" over the calls.

Reader, in commenting on the verdict, said:

"I voted not guilty on all ballots. I believe there was an act of intimacy in New York, but I do not believe that Mr. Chaplin took Miss Barry there for that purpose. The money he gave her in New York, I think, was to take care of various bills, but not for transportation back to Los Angeles."

One of the jurors called was Mrs. Beatrice E. Allen, 6035 Yucca street, who reported that a "pleasant" man called her and told her she had no idea of the trouble the verdict for which she voted had caused. He also added, significantly, she said, that she had piled up a lot of trouble for herself by the decision.

Immediately after the verdict was returned Mrs. Allen said:

"I voted not guilty from the first. I didn't really believe the girl's story. The evidence just wasn't there to support a verdict for conviction."

'AMERICAN CITIZEN'

Mrs. Eudice Lewis, another member of the jury, of 137 North Irving boulevard, reported that a woman who described herself as an "American citizen" called her.

The woman, Mrs. Lewis said, declared she did not like the way the case was handled, and as she launched into a verbal tirade Mrs. Lewis hung up.

Mrs. Lewis said of the verdict:

"I felt from the outset that Mr. Chaplin wasn't guilty and voted that way from the start. The government did the best it could with the evidence, but it wasn't conclusive."

The third juror to be called was Mrs. Hazel M. Gill of 458 North Normandie avenue, who said she received two calls, both from women.

One described herself as an "American citizen" and asked how she would like to have her children attacked the way poor Joan Barry was attacked and the second criticized her for acquitting a "foreigner" like Chaplin. Mrs. Gill said, adding she hung up on both of them.

Mrs. Gill said when the verdict was returned:

"I couldn't bring myself to believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant intended to make the trip for immoral purposes. The government didn't show evidence enough. I was among those voting for acquittal all the way through."

31-68496-231

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

4-6-44



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 5, 1944

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Director, FBI

Personal and Confidential

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

Dear Sir:

In connection with the trial of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, which was concluded April 4, 1944, at which time he was acquitted on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of the Mann Act, I thought you might be interested in the following observations with reference to Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR.

During the trial when some testimony gave rise to laughter or smiles on the part of the jury and members of the audience, O'CONNOR was seen to turn his face to one side and smile behind his hand. When the Clerk handed him the verdict, signed by the foreman of the jury in this case, observers noted that on reading it O'CONNOR again turned his face to one side and smiled.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
SAC



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1 1944

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
April 5, 1944

Ry

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing pages from the Los Angeles papers for Wednesday morning, April 5, 1944, which cover the verdict of the jury in instant case. You will note that in each of the pages from the Los Angeles "Times," "Examiner," and "News" comments were made by the members of the jury.

I wish to direct your attention to the photograph in the Los Angeles "Times" and the caption reflecting that CHAPLIN was thanking a member of the jury. That woman shaking hands with CHAPLIN was the Number One juror, Mrs. BEATRICE B. ALLAN, 6001 1/2 Yucca Avenue, Hollywood. Reports reached this office that she has a daughter who is in pictures and throughout the trial it was noted that she apparently was paying little attention to the testimony, spending most of her time in court looking about the courtroom. It was observed that immediately after the decision was read by the clerk of the court, she from her position on the back row, rushed down to where she is standing in the picture, pushing aside other members of the jury, and was met at the front of the jury box by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE WOODS. You may recall that WOODS, together with HERBERT HALLNER were the two private investigators who worked throughout this case for JERRY GIESLER, attorney for CHAPLIN. When the jury panel was questioned by Judge J. P. F. O'CONNOR, he inquired of all of them if they knew either of the investigators, and ALLAN replied in the negative. It is not known whether they do know each other, but this action on her part after the verdict appears significant. There is another picture of this same scene in the Los Angeles "Examiner."

Very truly yours,
R. B. HOOD

R. B. HOOD
SAC

INDEXED

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31 APR 18 1944

Encl-3



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31-5301

62 MAY 2 1944

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- ☒ For your information: UNABLE TO DUPLICATE
PAGES FROM LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER
4-5-44, IN POOR CONDITION DUE TO AGE.
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 14 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. E. A. Tamm...
Mr. Clegg...
Mr. Coffey...
Mr. Glavin...
Mr. Ladd...
Mr. Nichols...
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Tracy...
Mr. Mohr...
Mr. Carson...
Mr. Hendon...
Mr. Pennington...
Mr. Quinn Tamm...
Mr. Nease...
Mr. Gandy...

FROM LOSA4 14 2-27P
DIRECTOR URGENT

SEAL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, VIOLATION OF
CIVIL LIBERTIES. FED. JUDGE J. F. T. OCONNOR TODAY SUSTAINED
PLEA IN BAR FILED BY BEVERLY HILLS CITY JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN.
THIS SUSTAINED IN BOTH CASES IN WHICH HE WAS INDICTED, WHICH
MEANS HE IS FREED FROM CHARGES FILED AGAINST HIM. AN EXCEPTION
WAS ALLOWED THE GOVT

HOOD

RECORDED

28 APR 18 1944

EX-58

SIX

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
April 14, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: MR. A. ROSEN

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

The following developments in this case I thought you might be interested in, and they are being furnished you at this time as a matter of information only.

As you were advised by teletype today, Federal Judge J. P. E. O'CONNOR sustained the plea in bar filed by Beverly Hills City Judge CHARLES GRIFFIN and dismissed the charges which were pending against him under the federal indictments returned in connection with this case. The government took exception to the dismissals in both the cases pending against Judge GRIFFIN. At the time of giving his decision, Judge O'CONNOR read a twenty page opinion.

In talking with Assistant United States Attorney GERALD DESMOND, who has assisted United States Attorney CARR throughout the prosecution of this matter, DESMOND said that in his own mind he could not understand O'CONNOR's decision. Of course, DESMOND pointed out, the question has never been presented before in Federal Court. Nevertheless, the decision reached by O'CONNOR he does not believe can be explained.

He pointed out the inconsistency of O'CONNOR when quoting from a decision handed down by the Circuit Court in the State of New York, wherein that court stated that a judge is immune from civil suit but of course, like all others, a judge is liable under the criminal laws of a country. DESMOND said it had been the contention of the government in arguing this point that the proceedings against GRIFFIN were under the criminal laws. DESMOND said he felt that probably the decision of Judge O'CONNOR would be appealed, and in this connection he felt that probably it would have to be appealed and a decision rendered before any trial was had with reference to the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, et al.

DESMOND continued that to his way of thinking a dismissal of the charges against GRIFFIN would probably result in no prosecution being commenced against the remaining subjects until the results of the



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EX-28

31-67496-23

APR 26 1944

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Director

- 2 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

appeal were known, with the exception of pending prosecution under Section 52, USC, Title 18, which charges CHARLES CHAPLIN, Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and ROBERT ARDEN. Under this section which covers the substantive offense, the crime is only a misdemeanor.

Judge O'CONNOR's decision was teletyped to the Department for the attention of United States Attorney CARR, who, it is understood, is presently conferring there, and his opinion, as set forth above, would not necessarily be the decision of CARR.

The next legal action presently set in this case will be the demurrers and motions to quash the indictments against subjects, which are to be argued on April 25, 1944. It is understood that United States Attorney CARR will be back the last part of this week or the first of next and will personally argue the government's case at that time.

CARR confidentially advised before he left for the East that it was expected that O'CONNOR would sustain the demurrer to indictment under Section 51, in order that the matter would immediately go to the Supreme Court for a decision, and that thereafter the government would go to trial on the indictment charging violation of Section 52. Of course, the action of Judge O'CONNOR today, which was totally unexpected, will no doubt alter those plans.

In a letter received at this office today from United States Attorney CARR, he advised confidentially that he expected to proceed in the immediate future on prosecution of the case under Section 52, which is the misdemeanor I have just mentioned.

Naturally there has been a great deal of discussion in Hollywood since CHAPLIN was acquitted of the Mann Act charges. You recall that HEDDA HOPPER has been quite a factor in giving publicity in her column which has favored JUAN PEREZ's predicament and been contrary to CHAPLIN. You remember that one day she was present at the trial and devoted her column on one day to the trial. This I furnished you.

Several days ago EDITH CRITCH, who writes the column "The Rambling Reporter" which appears in the Hollywood Reporter, published by W. R. MILLERSON, the same being a movie trade sheet, telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] on April 13, 1944, who has known her for several years. She said she thought something should be done about HEDDA HOPPER circulating stories in Hollywood to the effect that

Director

- 3 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

b7c
b7D
the CHAPLIN jury had been bought off by CHAPLIN interests. GWYNNE said whether it was true or not, she didn't think HOPPER should be saying such things. On the same date Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] had occasion to interview [redacted]

In the course of the conversation she mentioned having been to dinner at MARY PICKFORD's home on April 8, 1944, at which time BUDDY ROGERS, PICKFORD's husband, told her that he had been out with HOPPER the night before. At that time BUDDY ROGERS said HOPPER told them the CHAPLIN jury had been bought off. When asked how she knew this to be a fact, ROGERS said HOPPER claimed that a woman called her and told her that she had learned it in the course of her work as a Christian Scientist. The woman continued she had had a vision and had seen members of the CHAPLIN jury discussing the receipt of money from CHAPLIN. The woman is supposed to have told HOPPER she couldn't identify the jury members but was going to give the matter more thought and when she did she would get in touch with her.

b7c
ROGERS said he asked HOPPER why she had not told the FBI and HOPPER replied this woman was trying to picture in her mind's eye the identity of the jury members who she had "seen" talking about receiving pay from CHAPLIN. [redacted] said she thought such a story was fantastic and she could understand now why HOPPER was always taking cracks at CHAPLIN, that being because her column was circulated through the Mc-CORMICK and PATTERSON Newspapers. She pointed out that they had always been anti-Hollywood, particularly the McCormick papers, and so HOPPER was just getting her orders from them.

b7c
Agent [redacted] has talked with HOPPER on several occasions and she has not advised this office of the above story. It is contemplated that no further inquiry will be made along this line unless more specific information is obtained.

b7c
FLORABEL MUIR, Hollywood correspondent for the New York Daily News and owner of the Daily News Service in this city, who has followed this case from the beginning, and who has previously been referred to in previous communications to you, telephonically contacted Agent [redacted] on the evening of April 12, 1944. At this time she stated rumor among the press representatives here in Los Angeles was to the effect that the government was going to dismiss the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, et al, because of the acquittal CHAPLIN received under the Mann act charges.

Director

- 4 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

b7c You recall that JOHN J. IRWIN was BERRY's attorney for a considerable length of time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However, after the blood tests turned out exonerating CHAPLIN as BERRY's child's father, IRWIN felt that the only ethical thing he could do was to get out of the situation, so he resigned as her attorney.

Thereafter you remember that prominent Catholic layman in this city, JOSEPH SCOTT, accepted her as his client and has successfully kept the case open. There is presently an appeal filed by CHAPLIN's attorneys before the highest court in this case in an effort to overthrow the decision of a local judge which, in fact, requires CHAPLIN to go to trial before he can be exonerated as being the father of BERRY's child.

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

Director

- 5 -

April 14, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

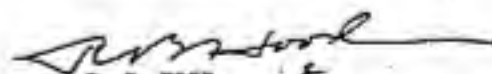
b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

Reference is made to my teletype dated April 8, 1944, reflecting that some members of the CHAPLIN jury had been receiving anonymous calls belittling the fact that they had acquitted CHAPLIN, and the opinion of Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER that this constituted no violation of any federal law.

One of the jury members called this office to report such a conversation, and today one of the local papers carried the story that if the calls became of a threatening nature, appropriate action would be taken by either the FBI, the Postal Inspectors or the local County District Attorney's Office. No further developments along this line have occurred.

Very truly yours,


E. E. HOOD
SAC

b7c
[REDACTED]
31-5301

AMASD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **31-5301**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/13/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21-31; 4/1-4, 12/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] lch
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al; JOAN HERRY, was. - VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center;"><u>WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT</u></div> <p>In a trial in Federal Court, So. Dist. of Calif. before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, Subject CHAPLIN acquitted on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of Mann Act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 25, 1944, at Los Angeles.</p> <p>DETAILS: This report is being submitted for the purpose of reflecting the results of the trial of CHARLES CHAPLIN, held in a Federal Court, Southern District of California, at Los Angeles, California, which commenced on March 21, 1944 and was concluded on April 4, 1944. A report covering the civil liberties and conspiracy phases of this matter is presently being prepared and will be submitted in the near future.</p> <p>The trial of the White Slave Traffic Act phase of this matter involving CHARLES CHAPLIN commenced on March 21, 1944. Approximately two days were spent in picking the jury. CHAPLIN was being tried on two counts of an indictment which had been returned against him on February 10, 1944, said indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury meeting at Los Angeles, and charging him with a violation of 18 U.S. Code, Section 398 (Mann Act). This true bill contained two counts, one phase based on transportation of JOAN HERRY to New York City on or about October 2, 1942, and the second count based on her being transported back to Los Angeles from New York the last part of November, 1942.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
BUREAU COPIES OF THIS REPORT AMSD		<div style="text-align: center;"> COPIES DESTROYED 338 JUL 19 1965 19 APR 21 1944 </div>	
1 - New York (Info.) 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles 17 134		<div style="text-align: center;"> RECORDED & INDEXED </div>	

JERRY GIESLER, well known Los Angeles criminal attorney, defended CHAPLIN. GIESLER had defended ERROL FLYNN approximately a year ago when he was charged in the State Court with statutory rape.

EDWARD C. CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, was called as a witness for the Government to testify concerning the conversation he had previously advised Agents he overheard at the pool at CHAPLIN'S house in June of 1943, between CHAPLIN and his attorneys, wherein CHAPLIN admitted that he had had sexual intercourse with BERRY in New York in October, 1942, and at his home in December, 1942. On the morning that he took the stand he was interviewed by United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR in CARR'S office in the presence of Agents. At that time he was specifically asked if he recalled that conversation, then when his memory was refreshed with the statement he had previously given Agents containing such information, and further with his conversation that morning with Mr. CARR, he said that he meant CHAPLIN had made the statement that he had "been with her." However, it was finally brought out from him that CHAPLIN had mentioned at that time that he had had sexual intercourse with her on these occasions.

At the conclusion of the Government's case, GIESLER moved for a directed verdict with reference to Counts 1 and 2. The motion was denied by Federal Judge J.F.T. O'DONNOR, who heard instant case, as to Count 1, and GIESLER permitted to renew the motion as to Count 2 after conclusion of the defense's testimony.

b7c [REDACTED] He did succeed through testimony which was admitted by Judge O'DONNOR of HANS RUESCH and LIONEL BONINI in bringing out possible intimacies with them on the part of BERRY.

b7c The defense placed HANS RUESCH on the stand and he testified that it was on the night of December 30 and morning of the 31st, 1942, that BERRY had been with him earlier in the evening; that he had left her at the apartment of LIONEL VASCO BONINI and then that around 2:00 or 3:00 the following morning, she had come to his house in a very bloody and disheveled condition. BONINI when put on the stand said that this incident took place on that date, December 30-31. Attention is directed to the fact that when RUESCH was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the New York Field Division in New York City, RUESCH made mention of this incident, but placed it as being in the early part

of December or the last part of November, 1942. HENRY when interviewed by an agent of the Detroit Field Division at Camp Custer, Michigan, placed this incident as being around the 5th of January, 1943. When the results of these two interviews apparently conflicted, the New York Office was again requested to interview HUESCH, at which time he told Agent [redacted] that he was positive this incident took place the last of November or the first of December, 1942. Agent [redacted] was present throughout the trial of this case, and took the stand as a rebuttal witness to testify to what HUESCH had previously advised him.

The defense rested its case on Friday, March 31, after which GIESLER'S motion for a dismissal on the second count was represented and denied by Judge O'CONNOR.

The entire day of Monday, April 3, 1944, was spent in arguments on the part of the Government's attorney, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, and defense attorney GIESLER. The following morning Judge O'CONNOR gave his instructions to the jury which lasted approximately an hour, and at 11:00 o'clock they adjourned to consider the case. The forepart of the afternoon at the request of jurymen No. 3 (there were seven women and five men on the jury), Mrs. VERA L. DAVIS, Judge O'CONNOR read the testimony given by HENRY covering the conversation between herself and TIM HENRY prior to her going out to dinner with CHAPLIN in New York in October, 1942. Thereafter the jury retired and returned at approximately 6:00 P.M. with a verdict of not guilty on both counts of the indictment. Immediately thereafter Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the defendant CHAPLIN.

From newspaper stories covering reporters' interviews with jury members, it appears that there was not much question in the minds of the jury members about CHAPLIN'S being intimate with HENRY in New York in October of 1942, and again at his home in December, 1942, however those who were quoted stated that they did not believe CHAPLIN'S transportation of HENRY To New York was with the specific intent of having sexual intercourse with her, and for that reason they acquitted him.

- P E N D I N G -

LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will continue preparation and submission of report covering civil liberties and conspiracy phases of this investigation.

bx A copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as Special Agent [REDACTED] testified in the trial of this case and further investigation may be necessary in New York in connection with the remaining cases pending against CHAPLIN, et al.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) 100-
DATE 5/19/53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

WASH FROM LOSA 18
DIRECTOR URGENT

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

4-4403. A. 11. 11
REASON - FCIM 11
DATE OF REVIEW 5/19/53

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CARDRIGHT

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, USTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AGENTS CONFERRED WITH USA CARR TODAY AFTER HIS RETURN FROM WASH. LATE LAST NIGHT. CARR CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AGENTS THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE INSTRUCTED HIM TO RETURN TO LA AND DISMISS REMAINING INDICTMENTS AGAINST SUBJECT. FURTHER THAT WHEN JUDGE OCONNOR DISMISSED CHARGE AGAINST JUDGE CHARLES GRIFFIN, BIDDLE STATED HE WAS GLAD BECAUSE NOW DISMISSAL OF REMAINING CHARGES WOULD BE A NATURAL EVENT. CARR SAID HE TOLD BIDDLE THAT HE WAS GOING TO RETURN TO LA, HEAD JUDGE OCONNORS OPINION IN THE GRIFFIN MATTER AND THEN WRITE A LETTER TO THE DEPT. WITH HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE ACTION, FURTHER THAT HE DOUBTED IF THE DEPT. WOULD FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION SHOULD HE SUGGEST AN APPEAL BE TAKEN FROM OCONNORS RULING ON GRIFFIN. AS YOU KNOW, DEMURRERS AND MOTIONS TO DISMISS WILL BE ARGUED TWENTY SIXTH INSTANT. ATTYS FOR CAPT. WHITE, POLICE OFFICER MARPLE AND MATRON RENO HAVE STATED THEY WILL FILE PLEAS IN BAR SIMILAR TO THAT FILED IN BEHALF OF GRIFFIN. CARR INDICATED THAT JUDGE OCONNOR TO BE CONSISTENT WILL PROBABLY DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST THEM AND WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WOULD APPEAL THESE DISMISSALS IS NOT KNOWN TO DATE. CARR INDICATED HE DESIRES TO GO AHEAD ON VIOLATION SEC. FIFTY ONE INVOLVING CHAPLIN, ARDEN AND WHITE, AND MAY SO RECOMMEND TO THE DEPT. STATEMENT GIVEN TO LOCAL PAPERS TODAY BY CARR ADVISING THAT HE INTENDS TO STUDY OCONNORS RULING AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE ITS DECISION AS TO WHAT ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THE NEAR FUTURE. ONE PAPER CARRIED THE STORY THAT CARR HINTED CASES AGAINST CHAPLIN, ETAL, WOULD BE DISMISSED, HOWEVER CARR IN PRESENCE OF AGENTS TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN THAT WAS NOT THE CASE, HE MERELY DESIRING TO STUDY THE MATTER BEFORE MAKING A DECISION. CARR ALSO CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED AGENTS HE BELIEVED ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY IN WASH. WHICH CALLED THE CHAPLIN MATTER PERSECUTION BY THE DEPT.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 19 1944

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11:30 P.M.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA4 19 10-32A

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HARE. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. AT A DINNER PARTY GIVEN BY TIM DURANT AT HIS HOME LAST NIGHT IN HONOR OF KATHERINE DUNHAM, WHOSE SHOW OPENS HERE TONIGHT, FOLLOWING WERE PRESENT. SUBJECT CHAPLIN AND HIS WIFE, MICHAEL KALATOZOV, RUSSIAN FILM REPRESENTATIVE IN HOLLYWOOD, AND HIS WIFE, AND ZINA ZOYKOW, HIS SECTY. UNDERSTOOD THAT KALATOZOV PRESENTED CHAPLIN WITH A GIFT. ROBERT ROSSON AND ERNEST PASCHAL TWO OTHERS PRESENT ARE PROMINENT IN COMMUNIST CIRCLES THIS AREA. UNDERSTOOD THAT A GARDEN PARTY TO BE GIVEN AT PASCHAL'S HOME SUNDAY IN HONOR OF DUNHAM. JULIAN DUVIVIER, HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER, WHOM DURANT HOPES TO INTEREST IN A PICTURE HE WILL MAKE, ALSO THERE.

RECORDED & INDEXED
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EX-10
HOOD 25-131-68476-240
36 APR 24 1944

MAY 1 1944

SIX
cc Rosen
cc Egan

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1944

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA 26 2-37P

DIRECTOR URGENT

FAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES. REMYTEL TWENTY FIFTH INSTANT CONCERNING POSTPONEMENT
OF ARGUMENTS THIS CASE. JUDGE OCONOR SET CONTINUATION OF SAME
TO NINE AM MAY NINE. THIS MATTER CONTINUED AT REQUEST OF BOTH
DEFENSE AND GOVT. ATTORNEYS, HOWEVER USA CARR MENTIONED IN OPEN
COURT TODAY THAT CONTINUATION SOUGHT IN ORDER THAT ATTY. GEN.
MAY CONSIDER AND ADVISE HIM FUTURE ACTION RECOMMENDED. FURTHER
THAT IN EVENT ATTY. GEN. RECOMMENDS NO FURTHER PROSECUTION,
HEARING SET FOR ^{MAY} NINE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY. AGREED THAT
ATTYS. DATES BOOTH AND FRANK DOHERTY WILL DO ALL ARGUING FOR
DEFENSE. ARGUMENTS LIMITED TO NINETY MINUTES FOR EACH SIDE. NO
ARGUMENTS TO BE HAD ON SEC. FIFTY ONE, MATTER BEING SUBMITTED
TO JUDGE OCONOR BY BRIEFS.

CC: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Clegg

HOOD

5 MAY 1 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 28 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASH FROM LOSA 16 25 6-19 P

DIRECTOR

ROUTINE

FAD. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. USA CARR ADVISED TODAY THAT ARGUMENTS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW IN INSTANT CASE TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL MAY NINE. FURTHER THAT HIS LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDING AN APPEAL BE TAKEN TO JUDGE J. FF. T. O'CONNOR'S RULING ON JUDGE GRIFFIN'S PLEA IN BAR JUST REACHED THE DEPARTMENT TODAY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED.

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36 APR 28 1944

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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MAY 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM LOSA3 9 12-01P

DIRECTOR URGENT

MARK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIB-
ERTIES, CONSPIRACY. BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE J.F.T. O'CONNOR TODAY,
USA CARR STATED THAT YESTERDAY HE HAD ASKED THE DEPARTMENT
TO DETERMINE WHAT ACTION WAS GOING TO BE TAKEN BY THEM ON HIS
RECOMMENDATION OF AN APPEAL FROM O'CONNORS RULING CONCERNING
JUDGE GRIFFINS PLEA IN BAR, FURTHER THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD
INDICATED A DESIRE TO DISMISS THE ~~REMAINING CHARGES~~ REMAINING CHARGES
AGAINST SUBJECTS AND TAKE NO APPEAL FROM O'CONNORS RULING
HOWEVER CARR SAID THAT HE WAS NOT DISPOSED TO DISMISS THE RE-
MAINING CHARGES AND ASKED FOR A CONTINUANCE PENDING WRITTEN
INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT AS TO WHAT ACTION HE SHOULD
TAKE. JUDGE O'CONNOR CONTINUED THE MATTER UNTIL TEN AM, MAY
SIXTEENTH NEXT. THEREAFTER CARR RECOMMENDED DISMISSAL OF
SUBJECTS RENO AND MARPLE AND O'CONNOR FORTHWITH DISMISSED THEM.

HOOD

RECORDED 131-67496-24
cc - Mr. Rosen 27 MAY 1944
Mr. Cartwright
J. E. Tamm

RPC:SWD
5-20-44

31-68496-246

MAY 11 1944

RECORDED

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ETAL
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; CONSPIRACY

During the session of the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, on May 8, 1944, United States Attorney Charles Carr before Judge J.P.T. O'Connor stated that he had orally requested advice from the Department as to what action was anticipated in regard to the recommendation as to the appeal to be taken by the Government on the favorable ruling on Judge Charles Griffin's plea in bar.

Mr. Carr stated the Department had indicated a desire to dismiss the outstanding charges against the remaining subjects in this case and to take no appeal from Judge O'Connor's ruling. Mr. Carr said, however, that he was not disposed to dismiss the remaining charges and requested a continuance on the case pending the receipt of written instructions from the Department of Justice as to what action he should take. Judge O'Connor at this point granted a continuance until May 16, 1944. United States Attorney Carr, thereafter, recommended dismissal as to subjects Jesse Reno and Claude Marple, and Judge O'Connor forthwith dismissed these two subjects of prosecution.

cc-Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6-30
DATE 5-11-44
BY [signature]

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[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 17, 1944**

Director, FBI

**Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES**

Director
Re: CF

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 13, 1944, furnishing information transmitted to this office by [redacted] who had been talking with [redacted] and [redacted] member of the CHAPLIN jury.

On April 15, 1944 Special Agents [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at her home, [redacted] was present during the interview.

Agents explained that Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER had requested interview with her, but what, if anything, could be done by the Federal government was unknown to agents. She said that since the trial had ended she had worried considerably because she didn't know whether she had done the right thing by switching over from her stand of guilty to one of not guilty, along with the rest of the jury. She explained further that jury member [redacted] would verify anything she said about what took place in the jury room. [redacted] and [redacted] were the last two to hold out for a guilty verdict.

[redacted] pointed out that it was the first time she had ever served on any jury, and that the same was true of others who were with her. At the time of interview she made the suggestion that she believed it would be a good idea for the Government in any future trials to spend a half hour in explaining to the jury members the rights and duties of the jury. She thought this particularly important now because there were so many women being called for jury service.

[redacted] said that when they got to the jury room after the judge's instructions [redacted] and [redacted] said they were going to vote not guilty. Throughout the rest of the time they were in the jury room, these women paid little or no attention



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Director

- 2 -

April 17, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

to the discussion, stating that their mind was made up. [redacted] explained that she knew CHAPLIN was not guilty because he was an artist, and at that particular time was in a creative mood, so he could not have been interested in matters involving sexual intercourse. [redacted] verified information previously received that [redacted] had a daughter who was trying to get in pictures. She said [redacted] brought a picture of her daughter, who was about sixteen years old, for the examination of other jurors. b7c

[redacted] is an outspoken woman and it is easy to believe that, as she said, she spent considerable time telling the other jury members her opinions on the case. As you have been previously told, it seemed to be the consensus of the jury that the government had not proved the intent in this case. [redacted] said she told other jury members she believed intent had been proved and when she explained her views on that point she said others disagreed with her, so she said she requested the foreman of the jury to ask Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR to give once again his instructions to the jury with reference to the matter of intent. However, she said as to this proposal, [redacted] another jury member who resides at [redacted] told her that she could not make such a request. b7c

When asked what the foreman of the jury had told her with reference to her request, she said that he didn't know any more about it than she did, and that such a request was never made of Judge O'CONNOR because he was persuaded that [redacted] and [redacted] were correct. The foreman of the jury, as you know, was [redacted] said that [redacted] as well as others, told her that the only additional information they could get from the court after they had once convened to reach a verdict was the reading of testimony which had taken place during the trial. b7c

In connection with the matter of intent, [redacted] said that [redacted] and [redacted] as well as others, told her that from the very beginning the government knew it didn't have a case, pointing out that the government had been "suckered into it" by the victim JOAN BERRY. She said that these others told her that intent could not be proved by the government. She felt that it had not been made plain to the jury members just what did show intent. b7c

The remaining questions which she had desired clarified by the judge but which she had been told she could not ask, were what would happen if she and [redacted] refused to vote not guilty and hold out b7c

Director

- 3 -

April 17, 1944

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

for a guilty verdict, which would have resulted in a hung jury. Proper discussion of this point she thought could well be made by the government to future juries.

[redacted] further advised that on the first ballot in the jury room the vote was six to five in favor of acquittal. She said that the five who voted for guilty were herself. b7c

[redacted] did not vote on the first ballot, stating that he desired to see which way the predominance of opinion went.

[redacted] had no further information to substantiate her belief that [redacted] had been "reached". She said that the foreman stated afterwards that he had voted guilty on the first ballot because he felt that the entire jury was going to vote for acquittal and he didn't want a verdict on the first ballot. On the second ballot [redacted] said that she and [redacted] again voted for guilty, [redacted] did not vote, and all the rest were for not guilty. b7c

At the vote just following lunch the vote was ten to two in favor of acquittal, with [redacted] and [redacted] again voting guilty. [redacted] said that they continued to hold out for guilty until the final vote around 6:00 P.M., when they voted not guilty in order to avoid a hung jury. b7c

Interview will not be had with [redacted] nor will any further investigation be conducted in connection with the matter of what went on in the jury room unless instructions are received to the contrary. b7c

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c [redacted] EA
51-5301



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Los Angeles, California
April 13, 1944

3

R

Director, FBI

**Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES**

Dear Sir:

On April 10, 1944, [redacted]
Los Angeles, California, telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and advised that [redacted] one of the jurors in the recent CHAPLIN trial, had just gotten in touch with her, [redacted] with regard to the actions of other jurors in the jury room. b7c

You will recall that I have previously advised you that United States Attorney CARR is presently enroute to Washington, D.C. by way of Memphis, Tennessee.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was considerably upset and expressed herself to the effect that she felt she had been more or less railroaded into voting not guilty. [redacted] said she felt that CHAPLIN actually was guilty and that she and [redacted] another of the jurors, were the last two to hold out for a guilty verdict. b7c

[redacted] went on to say that she asked the foreman of the jury, [redacted] for a further reading of certain portions of the trial transcript. This was granted, but [redacted] said that she also wanted to hear certain further instructions from the judge and that she also wanted to know what would happen if she continued to hold out for a guilty verdict. She said the foreman didn't give her any answer as to what would happen if she held out for a guilty verdict and refused to request any further instructions from the Department. She also said that the foreman would not permit much discussion of the case and spent most of his time trying to talk her out of voting guilty. b7c

[redacted] also said that she heard two of the jurors, namely [redacted] and [redacted] discussing the case during the trial, contrary to the judge's instructions. She further advised that [redacted] and [redacted] both expressed themselves for a not guilty verdict as soon as the jury walked into the jury room at the conclusion of the trial. b7c



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22 APR 17 1944

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APR 30 1944

Director, FBI

- 2 -

April 13, 1964

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] another of the jurors, was sick from something she had eaten, and was in the bathroom most of the time when the other jurors were voting. [redacted] said that it was her opinion [redacted] had been "reached" by somebody on CHAPLIN's side, but she could give no reason for her belief except that he had voted not guilty and had tried to confuse her in her opinion, by refusing to discuss the case and talking about a cow that he owned. [redacted] told [redacted] that she would be glad to talk further with any representatives of the Federal Government.

This matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES CARTER, who advised that there appeared to be no violation of a federal statute inasmuch as the trial was now concluded. CARTER stated, however, that he thought it would be a good idea if agents interviewed [redacted] and this will be done in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c
SA
51-5501

b7c
b7d
b7c
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion:

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1944

TELETYPE

WASH FROM LOSA 14 8 7-26 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HARK. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN ET AL, WSTA, VIOLATION CIVIL LIBERTIES
USA CARR ADVISED TONIGHT THAT HE WILL ASK FOR A CONTINUANCE WHEN CASE
COMES UP TOMORROW MORNING FOR ARGUMENT ON MOTIONS AND DEMURRERS
MATTER TO BE CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK.

RECORDED

HOOD

61 MAY 23 1944

M 229

EX-47

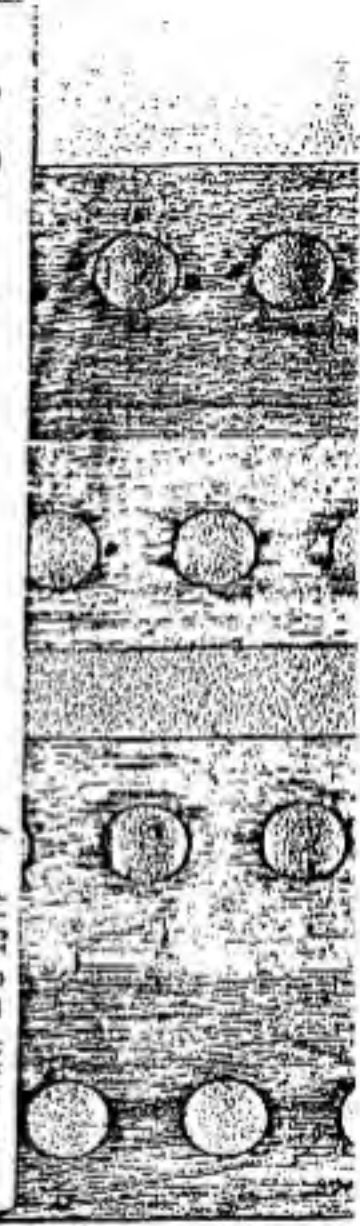
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31 MAY 1944

Ex-47

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mumford	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

M 229





Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
May 1, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Dear Sir:

You recall that HEIDA HOPPER, Hollywood gossip columnist, has taken quite an interest in this case, and also testified before the Federal Grand Jury the early part of this year.

Special Agent [redacted] on April 28, 1944, had occasion to be talking with her, and she made mention of the fact that in her column for April 27, 1944, she had written the following item. However, she called attention to the fact that it had been deleted from the columns of the "Los Angeles Times" and made the observation that anything she was saying now which was against CHAPLIN'S best interests was being taken out by the local editors. She assumed, however, that this item concerning CHAPLIN appeared in the other newspapers publishing her column.

It being possible that you did not see this story written by HOPPER, I am quoting the excerpt mentioned, the same having been made available to this office by Miss HOPPER.

"Word drifts in from Washington that Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle may order case against Charlie Chaplin dropped. If Biddle was influenced by that cheering mob around Chaplin in the courtroom, it's too bad. Public reaction doesn't agree with their actions. I've always thought the civil rights suit more important than first one. That was weak. But a foreigner railroading an American citizen out of town, and then having her put away, is a pretty serious charge. I'm accused of disliking Mr. Chaplin. Maybe I like decency more. I remember riding with a famous stage star and Chaplin from a party some 28 years ago. Charlie and stage star started talking about sex attraction. The lady cited an instance, then Charlie came out with, 'The other day I was walking down the boulevard, passed a little ragged girl. She looked hungry. Something in her face got me. I went back and said to her, 'You're hungry aren't you?' She replied, 'Yes.' I said, 'Come with me. We'll have luncheon.' I took her home, kept her a couple of days. We became very friendly. She was an interesting new type, and on the third day I sent her on her way. And do you know, the next day she



EX-25 181 7-28 1944
71-6811-25
JUL 28 1944
JUL 28 1944

53 MAY 21 1944

Director .

May 1, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC-ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

"had the impertinence to come back." Then he added, "When will people like that ever learn to know when I'm through."

Very truly yours,

R B Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

b7c [redacted] LCH
31-5301



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
May 11, 1944**

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Mr. Rosen

**RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)**

Dear Sir:

b7c Today United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division, to furnish the latest developments in this case as far as his office was concerned. He said that yesterday he received the letter from the Department which was referred to in my communication of May 9, same being dated May 5, 1944, at Washington, D.C. CARR advised that this letter, which was signed by TOM CLARK, set forth that it was confirming previous telephonic communication had with the Department and "authorizes and directs you to nolle prosequi the remaining indictments" against defendants in this matter.

CARR said that the letter continued to the effect that he, CARR, knew the Department from the very beginning thought the cases against Subject were weak, but had deferred to his judgment until the Department had a chance to go over all the evidence. Now that the evidence had been reviewed, the Department has decided that there is no case.

~~DECLARED RECORDING~~

Mr. CARR said that as yet of course the Department had not given him any answer to the situation created by a similar complaint being received from San Diego, which you recall was also mentioned in my letter of the 9th instant. Until he has had some expression of thought from the Department as to that situation, CARR said he was going to "rock along" and not take any steps to dismiss the remaining indictments against Subjects, at least not before Tuesday next, which was the date set by Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR for a continuation of this matter.

This office was advised yesterday by a highly confidential source that the previous evening TIM DURANT, one of the Subjects in this case, had dinner with Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR.

Mr. CARR concluded his conversation this date with reference to instant case with the statement to the effect that when these remaining indictments are dismissed we don't want to "bury them and not take cognizance of any other violations over which we have jurisdiction." He



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32 MAY 29 1944

57 MAY 24 1944

Director

May 11, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

requested that as soon as EDWARD CHANEY leaves the CHAPLIN employ he should be interviewed at the earliest propitious time to ascertain if he was influenced by CHAPLIN in any manner when he testified in the Mann Act case. It has been ascertained that the CHAPLINS are spending this week in Palm Springs, California, where TOM DURANT goes tomorrow, and that CHANEY has already left the CHAPLIN employ. He is presently in Santa Barbara, California, for a few days and on his return he will be interviewed at the earliest possible moment.

Information has been received today that the Baldwin Chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union delivered a letter to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury on Monday night, May 8, 1944. Therein it has been pointed out that Los Angeles County District Attorney FRED H. NOWSER failed to properly investigate or prosecute the alleged abortions committed on JOAN BERRY in behalf of CHAPLIN in September, 1941 and January, 1942. Further, that FRED NOWSER'S campaign for reelection is being handled by FRANK DOHERTY, one of the defense attorneys in the cases in Federal court against Subjects. In addition, the names of LOYD WRIGHT and "PAT" MILLIKAN, CHAPLIN'S civil attorneys, were brought into the picture. It is to be noted that copies of the aforementioned letter were furnished to all the local newspapers, but only the "Hollywood Citizen News" gave the matter any publicity.

The next day the County Grand Jury adjourned until the Wednesday after elections, which are set for May 16, 1944. This action has been described as clearly indicative of the fact that the Grand Jury was afraid to touch on this subject before elections. However, it is understood that the elderly women of this chapter are going to get an endorsement from all the other chapters in the county and demand that some action be taken.

It was further reported that FLETCHER BONHON, Mayor of Los Angeles, who was politically at odds with FRED H. NOWSER, County District Attorney, has instructed the Police Department not to investigate these abortions because he feels that it is being brought to light at the present time as a political move to embarrass him. He states that probably the local police should have investigated the matter when it first came to light in June of 1943. However, during the early days of the investigation of this case Agents recall that Captain ROBERT BOLLING, head of the Juvenile Division, Los Angeles Police Department, conferred with United States Attorney CARR.

b7c

Director

May 11, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

br [REDACTED] CARR requested HOLLING not to go into the abortion angle because of the embarrassment it might cause JOAN HENRY prior to the Federal Government's taking prosecutive action in this case.

What action, if any, will be taken by the Grand Jury is not known, but you will be kept advised of developments.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
R. E. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

br [REDACTED] LCH
11-5301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1944

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

WASH FROM LOSA3 15 11-34A

DIRECTOR URGENT

TOLL. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL, VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIB-
ERTIES. USA CHARLES H. CARR DISMISSED REMAINING INDICTMENTS
AGAINST CHAPLIN ETAL TODAY BEFORE FED. JUDGE J. F. T. OCONNOR.
CARR ISSUED STATEMENT TO EFFECT THAT THESE INDICTMENTS WERE
BEING DISMISSED ON WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS FROM DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
CARR TODAY RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO FOLLOW CLOSELY POSSIBILITIES
OF EDWARD ~~CHANEY~~ CHANEY HAVING BEEN INFLUENCED BY CHAPLIN TO
LIE WHEN HE TOOK THE STAND IN MARRIAGE CASE. CHANEY WILL BE INTER-
VIEWED IN NEAR FUTURE WHEN HE HAS DEFINITELY LEFT CHAPLINS EMPLOY.
CARR POINTED OUT THAT IF CHAPLIN DID INFLUENCE CHANEY HE CAN
INSTITUTE PROSECUTION THAT CASE WITHOUT CONSULTING THE DEPT.
STATE SUPREME COURT TODAY DENIED CHAPLINS APPEAL FROM LOWER COURT
RULINGS ON PATERNITY SUIT. CHAPLIN HAS TEN DAYS TO ANSWER, AND
BERRYS ATTORNEY, JOSEPH SCOTT, ADVISES THAT TRIAL DATE OF PATER-
NITY SUIT AGAINST CHAPLIN WILL BE SET IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

57 MAY 24 1944

The Review
Cartwright

32 MAY 23 1944

SHOD



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
May 16, 1944

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OTHERWISE, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

However, if same is continued, or if any information has been developed to date, it is requested that this office be advised of same for completion of its files in this matter.

Very truly yours,

R. E. HOOD
SAC

31-5301

AVASD

RECORDED

67496-253

cc: San Antonio
New York

3/9/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2333 Gaj/glu
REASON - 171 11-2-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/9/89

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MAY 26 1944

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..... Bureau of Investigation.....
 United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 May 9, 1944

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: Mr. Rosen

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Dear Sir:

This will confirm my teletype to you of this date advising the results of the court session before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR this date. Today had been set for motions of defense attorneys to quash the indictments and for arguments on demurrers, and as you were advised, there was a continuance made at that time until 10:00 A.M. May 16, 1944.

United States Attorney CHARLES E. CARR in his explanation to the court in asking for a continuance stated that he had been trying to find out from the Department what action they were going to take with reference to his recommending an appeal from O'CONNOR'S ruling on plea in bar filed by Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN. CARR continued that the Department had indicated a desire to dismiss the remaining charges against Subjects, and to not take an appeal from O'CONNOR'S ruling, but added that since he himself was not disposed to dismiss the remaining charges and desired an appeal, he was asking for a continuance pending the receipt of written instructions from the Department.

After the matter had been set for the 16th instant, CARR conferred with his assistant, GERALD DESMOND, and then recommended to Judge O'CONNOR the dismissal of Subjects JESSIE WINIFRED RENO and CLAUDE R. MARPLE, who as you recall are the patron and lieutenant of police in the Beverly Hills Department involved in this case. At that time CARR said that he is making no statement as to their guilt or innocence, but after reviewing the evidence he felt that such a recommendation was feasible. Attorneys for RENO and MARPLE told Judge O'CONNOR that they appreciated CARR'S act in this instance and said they heartily agreed with him after O'CONNOR dismissed them.

As was also explained to you in the above-mentioned teletype, United States Attorney CARR has been in touch with the Department ever since last week-end in an effort to get a definite statement from either the Attorney General himself, or from TOM CLARK, his assistant in the criminal division, directing him to dismiss the remaining indictments against Subjects. He has been unable to do so to date, and CARR explained to Agents that in his conversation with the Department yesterday he talked with



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file

Director

May 9, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

SYLVESTER MYERS, the assistant who was out here during the preparation of this case. At that time MYERS, CARR said, read to him a letter which had been written by the Department to CARR, but which had not yet arrived here. CARR explained that he did not have a copy made of the letter after its being read to him, but it appeared that the Department was trying to persuade him to make up his own mind to dismiss the cases and thus to CARR personally would be attributed the Government's failure to go ahead with the prosecution of CHAPLIN, et al. This, CARR said, he was not going to do and as explained to the court today, he is waiting for written instructions from the Department before he will dismiss same. He expected that that letter would arrive today or tomorrow.

He then referred to a letter he had written the Department last Friday which he showed Agents, wherein he gave them the facts about a case which had been referred to him by the local bar association. Therein the wife of a serviceman living in San Diego, California, had been framed by some of her neighbors so that it appeared that she might be engaged in prostitution. She was taken into court and ordered out of town and told by the judge that if she did not leave town she would be thrown in jail. Mr. CARR in his letter to the Department pointed to this case as another example of where civil rights of an individual were being violated in this area and because of the Department's refusal to appeal the ruling of Judge O'CONNOR with reference to GRIFFIN'S plea in bar, he was at a loss to know what to do with such complaints.

You will of course be advised of the results of the negotiations going on at the present time between the Department and CARR.

In a conference with CARR had by Agents of this office yesterday, he was asked if he was giving any consideration to initiating prosecution of several witnesses in the CHAPLIN Mann Act case and before the Federal Grand Jury when all the indictments were returned. His attention was specifically directed to the testimony of MINNIE WALLIS before the Grand Jury, after which CARR told Agents she definitely perjured herself on numerous occasions. A reading of the Grand Jury transcript makes that conclusion obvious in view of the facts in this matter as known to this office. With reference to WALLIS he said that he did not believe public reaction to prosecution of her would be at all favorable. It would give rise to the conclusion on the part of the public that a man with money can get away with anything, and the Government, having failed to convict CHAPLIN, was now

Director

May 9, 1944

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY).

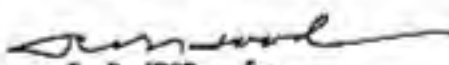
trying to get some of the lesser lights.

He was specifically asked what his thoughts on this matter were with reference to the testimony given in court by HANS REESCH and VASCO ROMINI. The same facts as suggested with reference to WALLIS would apply, he said, and more than that, there was the question of whether their testimony was on a material fact.

Information has reached this office from several sources that EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN'S butler, who as you recall hedged considerably when he testified, was leaving CHAPLIN'S employ. To date he has not done so, and the reasons for his going are not known. However, the possibility was pointed out to CARR that it is known that CHANEY was never too happy with his employment in the CHAPLIN home and it is possible that after he leaves he may be receptive to interview by this office. At that time it may possibly develop that CHAPLIN influenced him to testify as he did during the trial in the Mann Act case. Mr. CARR said he would be vitally interested in developing any information reflecting that CHAPLIN or any of his attorneys or anyone else had tried to influence CHANEY in his testimony, and that if any grounds for Federal prosecution developed, he would initiate same immediately.

I will follow closely the possibilities in this instance.

Very truly yours,


R. B. HOOD
SAC

AMSD

 LCH
31-5301



Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice
 Los Angeles 13, California
 May 15, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, et al;
 VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
 Dear Sir: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Reference is made to Bureau letter of the 12th instant inquiring as to whether stops placed at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Spokane, Washington, should be continued. Further reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 4, 1944, at Los Angeles, wherein it was stated that as soon as it was no longer necessary to maintain said stops, they would be removed.

DEFERRED RECORDING

The San Diego, El Paso and Seattle Offices which are receiving copies of this letter, should take the necessary steps to immediately remove the stops placed within their divisions against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN's leaving this country. This action is requested inasmuch as today U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR on written instructions from the Department in Washington, dismissed the remaining indictments against CHAPLIN, et al.

This will confirm my teletype to you of this date advising of the above fact. In addition, it is pointed out that as soon as interview with EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, is had by this office, same expected to take place within the next two weeks, a closing report will be submitted in this case.

Very truly yours,

RBA

R. B. HOOD
 SAC

cc San Diego
 El Paso
 Seattle

ALCH
 11-5301



74 JUN 21 1944

95 RECORDED & INDEXED

31-67476-255
 23 MAY 1944

RE-INDEXED
 DATE 8/10/57
 36

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File No. 31-5301

Originated At LOS ANGELES

Report Made At

LOS ANGELES

Date When Made

5/1/44

Period for

which made

2/25-5/1/44

Report Made By

B7C

RA

HB

RD

LCH

Character of Case

VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

CHARGED
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT EUGENE ARLEN, was.
Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler, Raoul R. Kiegler,
Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler; WILLIAM W.
WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE;
JESSIE WILFRED RENO, wa.: "Billie" Reno; THOMAS
WELLS DURENT, wa.: Tim Durant;
MARY LOUISE GRIFFIN, wa.: Joan Barry, Joan Barry,
Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett,
Joanna Barry, Jo Anna Barry, Bettie Becker, Joan
Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine McLaren, Mary
L. Spencer - VICTIM.

Synopsis of Facts: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif. on 2/10/44 returned
3 indictments charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation U.S.
Code, Title 18, Sections 51, 52 and 58, conspiracy, in vio-
lation of civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. Subjects arraigned
2/21/44, and 5/9/44 is date set for arguments on demurrers and
motions to quash which were filed 3/9/44. However, on 4/4/44,
Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR sustained plea in bar filed by
Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him, exception
allowed the Government. No appeal taken to date. These in-
dictments based on activities of Subjects subsequent to arrest
of BERRY 1/1/43 by Beverly Hills Police in the person of Sub-
ject CLAUDE R. MARPLE; the appearance of ROBERT ARLEN, admit-
tedly acting for CHAPLIN, before Capt. W. W. WHITE of that
Police Department to request Judge GRIFFIN to send BERRY out
of State of Calif. On 1/2/43 BERRY sentenced by GRIFFIN to
90 days in jail, suspended on condition she leave Beverly
Hills, Calif. and pay hotel bills. GRIFFIN had been advised

Approved and
Forwarded:Special Agent
In Charge

Do Not Write in These Spaces

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- 1 - Omaha (Info.)
- 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles (Encl.)
- 1 - Los Angeles

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LA 31-5301

by ARIEN that CHAPLIN would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Capt. WHITE escorted BERRY to train 1/5/43. After BERRY'S return to Calif. in April, 1943, and visit to CHAPLIN'S home 5/7/43 allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him, Subject TIM DURANT called Beverly Hills Police to have her re-arrested. Following day GRIFFIN sentenced BERRY to 30 days in jail. 5/11/43 evidence reflects that DURANT, working in CHAPLIN'S interests, had MIRIAM WALLIS obtain services of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, who got BERRY out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of state. Results of interview with all Subjects and principal witnesses, excepting CHAPLIN who has never been interviewed, set out. All deny conspiracy. However, ARIEN and WHITE both admit conversation wherein idea was to "float" BERRY out of the state in Jan., 1943. Question of further prosecution of Subjects under above-mentioned indictments has been referred to the Department by U.S. Attorney CHARLES M. GARR. [REDACTED] Disposition sheet reflecting acquittal of CHAPLIN on Mann Act charges 4/4/44 submitted herewith.

b7E

- 2 - b7c

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Los Angeles, February 25 and April 13, 1944.

17

original
Part 1
Pages 1 - 142

- 2 -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
JOAN BERRY, VICTIM	4 - 65
[REDACTED]	52 - 55
[REDACTED]	55
[REDACTED]	56
[REDACTED]	56 - 58
[REDACTED]	58 - 60
[REDACTED]	60
[REDACTED]	61 - 62
[REDACTED]	63
[REDACTED]	63 - 64
INTERVIEW WITH BERRY BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	65
ROBERT ARON, SUBJECT	66 - 109
INTERVIEW WITH ARON BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	69 - 79
INTERVIEW WITH ARON BY BUREAU AGENTS	79 - 106
SYLVESTER SCHLEIFER	106
LILLIAN MARVEY	107 - 109
CAPTAIN W. R. WHITE, SUBJECT, Beverly Hills Police Officer	110 - 131
INTERVIEW WITH WHITE BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	110 - 117
INTERVIEW WITH WHITE BY BUREAU AGENTS	117 - 131
JUDGE CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, SUBJECT, City Court, Beverly Hills	132 - 147
CAROL ANN, Secretary to J. J. IRWIN	147
CLAUDE R. MARPLE, SUBJECT, Beverly Hills Police Officer	148 - 165
INTERVIEW WITH MARPLE BY BUREAU AGENTS	148 - 159
INTERVIEW WITH MARPLE BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	159 - 165
JESSIE WIMMYRE RENO, SUBJECT, Beverly Hills Police Matron	166 - 175
INTERVIEW WITH RENO BY BUREAU AGENTS	166 - 170
INTERVIEW WITH RENO BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	170 - 175
THOMAS WELLS DURANT, SUBJECT, Sportsman friend of CHAPLIN	176 - 210
INTERVIEW WITH DURANT BY BUREAU AGENTS - Background Information	176 - 180
INTERVIEW WITH DURANT BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	181 - 189

LA 31-5301

THOMAS WELLS DURANT, SUBJECT (Continued)	Page
INTERVIEW WITH DURANT BY BUREAU AGENTS	185 - 208
CECIL COAN	208 - 209
INVESTIGATION AT BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA	211 - 257
B. J. FIRMING, City Clerk, Beverly Hills, Calif.	211 - 212
DALE Y. KIRBY, Clerk of Court, Beverly Hills, Calif.	212 - 214
CYRUS C. GARRISON, Lieutenant, Beverly Hills Police Dept. ..	215
[REDACTED] former prisoner, Beverly Hills Police Department	215 - 216
[REDACTED]	216 - 217
LOCAL BOARD 200	217
[REDACTED]	218
[REDACTED]	218 - 220
[REDACTED]	220 - 222
C. H. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, Beverly Hills Police Dept.	223 - 228
A. J. GUNHART, Detective, Beverly Hills Police Dept.	228 - 237
JACK YOUNG, Young's Market, Resident of Beverly Hills	237 - 238
CARL HART'EYER, former Identification Officer, Beverly Hills Police Department	238 - 240
JOSEPH KVAD, Identification Bureau, Beverly Hills Police Department	240
ERNEST R. GOWSETT, Radio operator, Beverly Hills Police Department	240 - 241
PAUL SMITH, Beverly Hills Police Department	241
K. MacRACHER, Beverly Hills Police Department	242
M. L. McINTYRE, Clerk, Beverly Hills Police Department	242 - 243
WILLIAM R. THORNE, " " " "	244
[REDACTED]	245 - 253
BEVERLY HILLS CITY COURT RECORDS	253 - 257
INTERVIEWS WITH PRINCIPAL WITNESSES BY BUREAU AGENTS	258 - 358
EDWARD C. CHANEY, Chaplin's butler	258 - 270
FLORABEL MUIR, newspaper reporter	271 - 284
MEDDA HOPPER, Columnist and Actress	284 - 288
CECIL DELEVAL HOLLAND, Justice of the Peace, Beverly Hills, California	288 - 296
MAX E. WATT (Deceased) former watchman, Chaplin home	296 - 301
THOMAS E. INCE, JR., former manager, Chateau Elysee Apts.	301 - 305
MIRNA WALLIS, Actor's agent, friend of Chaplin and Durant ..	306 - 314
J. PAUL GETTY, Oklahoma City millionaire	315 - 321
ANDREW DAHL, former second man, Chaplin residence	322 - 325
SAMUEL MARX, Producer, MGM Studios	326 - 332
MARK WALKER, Los Angeles Shoe Store Owner	332 - 345
Mrs. GERTRUDE E. BERRY, Victim's mother	345 - 350

INTERVIEWS WITH PRINCIPAL WITNESSES BY BUREAU AGENTS (Continued)

	Page
MARIA DELGADO, former acquaintance of HENRY	350
RAUL BRESCH, former acquaintance of JOAN BERRY	351
LIONEL VASCO, COMINT.	351
Cecil COAN, former secretary of Tim Durant, United Artists	352 - 358a
ISCELLANEOUS	359 - 419b
JOHN L. NEPHEA, former hostess, Beverly Hills Hotel	359 - 360
MICHAEL R. POPOVICH, 2nd man, Chaplin home, November, December, 1942	361
W. G. HAMMOR, Lieutenant, U. S. Army	361
Mrs. ELIZABETH MAHNI, apartment house manager, 9709 Olympic Boulevard	361 - 362
Mrs. MARY HILL, former manager, Robbins Drive	362 - 363
VADA C. ROSSWELL, matron, Los Angeles County Jail	364 - 365
LUDWIG W. WEINSTEAD, Credit Manager, Ambassador Hotel	366 - 371
C. C. SMITH, Credit Manager, Biltmore Hotel	372 - 373
Lieutenant R. R. COPPAGE, Los Angeles Police Department	373 - 374
OLGA ELTON, Beauty Shop Manager, Biltmore Hotel	374 - 375
MILTON LINK, former masseuse, Biltmore Beauty Shop	375 - 376
HARVEY HOLMAN, Chauffeur to Charles Chaplin	377 - 380
CHESTER B. GILDWELL, Manager, Carleton Hotel	381
JOHN SCHLOTTERBECK, Manager Hollywood-Plaza Hotel	382 - 383
WARREN ROCK, Clerk, Hollywood-Plaza Hotel	384
W. S. COOPER, Asst. Manager, Hollywood-Plaza Hotel	384
MORRIS DYRE, WICKARD, Clerk, " " " "	384
Private First Class EARL ELLISON, former clerk, Hollywood-Plaza Hotel	385
[REDACTED]	386
[REDACTED]	386
[REDACTED]	386 - 389
[REDACTED]	389
Miss APRIL FRY, Rooming House Operator	390 - 391
ELSON R. GIMPSON, Los Angeles Stores & Lactive Assn.	391 - 393
FRED W. LUCAS, Los Angeles County Probation Office	393 - 394
HUGH CRAIG, Jr., Personal Finance Co.	395 - 396
WILLIAM NEWTON, Bank of America, Branch Manager	397 - 398
JAMES FLANNY, Bank of America, Teller	398 - 399
HENRY MILTON, Bank of America, Branch Manager	399 - 401
R. B. SERRANO, Bank of America, Assistant Cashier	402
W. H. HATHENS, Citizens National Bank	402
✓ HERMAN DO. TORTUGHY and R. B. WILSON, Beverly Hills Hotel	403 - 405
✓ NELSON CLINIC	405 - 406
[REDACTED]	406 - 408
[REDACTED]	408 - 410

LA 31-5301

MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

	Page
ISCRILLANOUS (Continued)	
AXEL W. LIND, Beverly House Hotel Manager	b11 - b13
HERBERT M. GROSS, Beverly House Hotel Clerk	b14 - b16
Mr. G. P. BARTON, " " " "	b16
[REDACTED]	b17 - b19
ACTIVITIES OF GRAPLIN'S INVESTIGATORS	b19a
ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALLS MADE TO MEMBERS OF CHAPLIN JURY IN THE HAIN ACT CASE	b19b
PROSECUTIVE ACTION - CIVIL LIBERTIES CASE	b20 - b27

11

STOP NOTICES	.....	420
DESCRIPTIONS	.....	429 - 431
ENCLOSURES	.....	432

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to reflect the additional aliases for JOAN BERRY, Victim, of Mrs. MARK WARNER, CATHERINE McLAREN and MARY L. SPENCER. Investigation has reflected that in 1938 when she was living in Los Angeles she was registered at several hotels as Mrs. MARK WARNER; also that in April of 1943 when she was in New York City she registered at the Pierre Hotel as CATHERINE McLAREN. In May, 1943, she registered at the New Carlton Hotel under the name MARY L. SPENCER. The character White Slave Traffic Act is being dropped inasmuch as Subject CHAPLIN was acquitted on April 4, 1944, of the charge of violating said Act. b7c

This is a joint report of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer, and all interviews were conducted by these two agents unless otherwise indicated. It is to be noted that this report deals exclusively with the Violation of Civil Liberties and Conspiracy portions of instant investigation, the White Slave investigation having been previously reported in reference reports dated February 25 and April 13, 1944.

I

JOAN BERRY, VICTIMBackground Information

JOAN BERRY is a girl of twenty-three years. She was born on May 24, 1920 in Detroit, Michigan, where her family had moved from New York. She was born MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE but took the name of her mother's second husband, JOHN E. BERRY. Her mother's maiden name was GENTRUE McLAREN, who married JAMES A. GRIBBLE the victim's true father, on August 19, 1919 in New York City. GRIBBLE was employed as a bus driver and a salesman. In December, 1926, in the City of New York, GRIBBLE committed suicide by shooting himself. He was a former World War I veteran and according to Miss BERRY was affected by shell shock.

In 1927 Mrs. BERRY married JOHN E. BERRY, who is presently in Folsom Penitentiary for passing bad checks. Mr. BERRY was formerly employed as a salesman for several tailoring houses in New York City. The BERRY family, while in New York, resided at 521 West 148th Street and this is the address at which they were residing when JAMES A. GRIBBLE committed suicide. They also resided at 630 West 158th Street, which address is the home of Mrs. BERRY's sister, a single woman, CATHERINE McLAREN.

JOAN BERRY has one sister, AGNES, age twenty, who was born September 6, 1923. Mr. GRIBBLE was also her father and AGNES presently lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where she works in an aircraft plant. According to BERRY's mother, JOAN attended the following schools: St. Catherine's Academy, New York City; St. Rose of Lima, New York City, and New Town High School, Long Island, New York, where she graduated when she was eighteen years old.

JOAN came to California a few months after graduating from high school. She apparently was trying to get in the movies but her mother said that JOAN gave her no explanation for wanting to come to this state. About September of 1938 JOAN was in Los Angeles and apparently was low on funds, at which time it is reported that she met one MARK WARNER, a Los Angeles shoe salesman, and

started seeing him quite frequently and is believed to have engaged in sexual intercourse with him. On December 17, 1938 BERRY was arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department for stealing a dress from a downtown department store. She was put on probation and one of the terms of the probation was that she return to her home in New York, which she did. After returning to New York, she worked for a while with Chubb and Sons, New York City, an insurance company, as a typist. She was employed there during most of 1939, when she returned to Los Angeles again.

During the latter part of 1939 and the spring of 1940 BERRY is reported to have resided with MARY WARNER again and lived at various hotels and apartments around Los Angeles as his wife. It was about this time that she met J. PAUL GETTY, a millionaire oil man. BERRY's mother recalls that in about October, 1940 JOAN returned to New York, where she stayed a few weeks and then went to Mexico around Christmas time in 1940.

BERRY made several trips back and forth from Mexico to Los Angeles, and in May of 1941 she returned to Los Angeles with a letter of introduction to TIM DUBART from A. C. BLUMENFELD, a friend of GETTY's. DUBART introduced her to CHAPLIN and shortly thereafter on June 23, 1941, BERRY signed a contract with the Chaplin Studios at \$75.00 a week. This is the beginning of BERRY's association with CHAPLIN, which is set out in detail in BERRY's statement, which follows in this report, and which resulted in instant investigation.

During this period BERRY underwent two abortions, which she claims were both arranged for by CHAPLIN and TIM DUBART, the first in September, 1941 and the next on January 8, 1942. On January 1, 1943 BERRY was arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department on a vagrancy charge. She was sentenced in the Beverly Hills Court, receiving a ninety day suspended sentence on the condition that she stay out of Beverly Hills.

CHAPLIN, through ROBERT ARDEN, purchased for her a ticket to New York and she was escorted to the train by Captain W. T. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and his wife. BERRY, however, got off the train at Omaha, Nebraska and proceeded to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she stayed at the Mayo Hotel. She was arrested on January 23, 1943, on the charge of defrauding an innkeeper, but was released on the 29th of January, 1943 when her bills were paid by PAUL GETTY's attorney. She borrowed about \$1,500 from GETTY's attorney and returned to Los Angeles in April of 1943. By this time BERRY realized she was pregnant and believed that CHAPLIN was the father. She went up to CHAPLIN's house to see him and was arrested on May 7, 1943 by the Beverly Hills Police Department for violation of her probation.

On May 8, 1943 her probation was revoked by Judge GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills Police Judge, and she was given thirty days in the county jail. While incarcerated in the County Jail the newspaper stories about her activities were published. She was released from jail after MINNA WALLIS had secured the services of Judge ROLLAND, who had advised Judge GRIFFIN of her pregnant

LA 31-5301

condition. After her release from jail she spent several weeks in a sanitarium and a rest home, and on or about June 1, 1943 she filed suit against CHAPLIN for the support of her then-unborn child. On October 2, 1943 a baby girl was born to JOAN BERRY, which was named CAROL ANNE.

Following the birth of the baby BERRY had a relapse and it was not possible to interview her until approximately three weeks thereafter. The first interview was arranged for through her attorney JOHN J. IREIN and thereafter interviews were had with her from time to time. Note is made of the fact that the initial and all other interviews with BERRY were at the request of Agents of the Bureau and never did either BERRY or her attorney request this investigation or express a desire for the Government to take action against CHAPLIN.

Shortly after the filing of her civil suit in June, 1943, BERRY and her mother moved to their present address at 10382 Mississippi Avenue. As previously stated Agents interviewed JOAN BERRY on numerous occasions. It is to be noted that she is a girl who becomes very emotional upon occasion. However, when things are going well for her and she is feeling well she can be very rational and appears very stable. Although it appears that at one time she was somewhat addicted to sleeping tablets, since the filing of her civil suit there has been no evidence that she has taken any of these tablets, although it is known that she drinks wine and liquor occasionally and is not temperate about the same.

It should be noted also that her mother, Mrs. GERTRUDE BERRY, a woman of about fifty-five years, is also addicted to drinking. Mrs. BERRY, however, seems to confine her drinking to wine and it is also known that on several occasions she has become intoxicated and has passed out in her home. JOAN, in particular, becomes emotionally upset and quarrelsome when she has been drinking.

It has come to the attention of Agents that the day after JOAN testified before the Grand Jury, which date was Thursday, January 20, 1944, she appeared in one of the local markets about 9:30 in the morning in an intoxicated condition. To the store employees whom she knew and to any others who stopped to listen, and there were several, BERRY told of how she had been celebrating the night before because she had spent the previous day before a Grand Jury.

It should also be noted that BERRY likes publicity, and as an example Agents' attention has been directed to an item which appeared in the gossip column of SID SYMERY for January 24, 1944, which item appeared in the "Hollywood Citizens News." This article stated that BERRY had recently been in a department store and when asked to identify herself in order to cash a

check, BERRY said "Oh you know me, I'm the girl in the Chaplin case." It is also known that BERRY and her mother have quarrelled considerably, especially when either or both of them have been drinking. It appears that Mrs. BERRY spends most of her time in the house taking care of the baby, while JOAN runs around considerably and attends to the shopping. Both have admitted that occasionally they get on each others nerves and JOAN at one time stated that she wanted to get away and go on a long trip. Apparently she had Mexico in mind for this trip, and even went so far as to contact the Chamber of Commerce to inquire about the possibilities of getting gasoline once she got to Mexico, she also contacted several of the local airlines about possible reservations to Mexico.

Several months ago she purchased a 1942 Oldsmobile sedan. As for Mrs. BERRY, she also has indicated a desire to get away from JOAN and the baby for a while. They have talked considerably about Mrs. BERRY taking a trip to New York to visit her sister, but as yet this trip has not materialized, probably because of Mrs. BERRY's affection for the baby and her unwillingness to leave JOAN and the baby by themselves.

On March 2, 1944, Mrs. BERRY and JOAN got into an argument, which culminated in JOAN's ordering her mother out of the house. Mrs. BERRY left without any clothes, other than what she was wearing and stayed away until the night of March 4th. JOAN was exceedingly remorseful and worried over her mother's departure and told Agents that she felt that it was all her, JOAN's, fault.

JOAN, in trying to explain this particular quarrel with her mother, stated that both she and her mother had been drinking somewhat and that when she, JOAN, drinks, she always thinks of the time she spent in the Garden Grove Sanitarium after her release from the County Jail and the Santa Monica Hospital. She described this place as something of a mental institution and has always blamed her mother for allowing her to be sent there.

On the night that her mother left, while talking telephonically to the writer, the thought had occurred to her and she asked the writer if it had occurred to Agents that she and others in her family were crazy, referring specifically to her father committing suicide. After her mother returned the writer talked to Mrs. BERRY, at which time she told him where she had been and what she had done, namely that she felt she had to teach JOAN a lesson. On this occasion she said that always when JOAN was drinking she berated her mother for sending her to Garden Grove, and during this conversation Mrs. BERRY said that JOAN was no more crazy than any of the parties interested in this case.

It is again pointed out, however, that although JOAN does show frequent signs of emotional instability, she can, upon occasion, be a very normal and sensible appearing girl. Frequently, during long interviews, she has borne up very well and has given every appearance of being a good witness.

As a matter of fact after the bloodtests were made and it was determined that CHAPLIN could not possibly be the father of the child, JOSE took the news very well, and although she steadfastly reiterated that CHAPLIN was the father of her child, she did not break down and took the results very sensibly. With the exception of the argument with her mother, which resulted in her mother's leaving the house for a few days, JOSE has conducted herself very well for the past few weeks and has been cooperative with Agents in every respect.

As previously set out in reference report dated February 25, 1944, an agreement was signed last June by JOSE J. IRWIN in behalf of Mrs. BERRY and the baby with CHAPLIN's attorneys that the baby and CHAPLIN would submit to blood tests after the baby attained the age of four months. On February 15, 1944 these blood tests were made and it was determined that CHAPLIN could not be the father of the child.

On February 17, 1944 JOSE IRWIN withdrew as BERRY's attorney. However when the attorneys for CHAPLIN went into court Superior Judge WILLIAM J. BAIRD refused to sign the dismissal notice and set a date for a hearing on the motion. This hearing was held on March 1, 1944 before Superior Judge STANLEY MOSK, at which time JOSEPH SCOTT appeared as attorney for BERRY and CHARLES E. MILLIKIN appeared for CHAPLIN.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge MOSK took the case under advisement before rendering a decision. On March 8, 1944 Judge MOSK denied the motion of CHAPLIN's attorney to dismiss the paternity suit. Thereafter CHAPLIN's attorneys appealed this matter to the Circuit Court of Appeals of this State, which was ruled against CHAPLIN, and at the present time there is an appeal being considered by the Supreme Court of the State of California. A ruling on this appeal is expected on or before May 15, 1944.

JOE BERRY
 2222 Mississippi Avenue
 Los Angeles, California
 Confidential Telephone: CHS 2-1650

Since the initiation of this investigation BERRY has been interviewed on numerous occasions by Agents. However on January 7th, 10th and 11, 1944 Agents took a detailed statement from JOHN BERRY, which statement was dictated to Steno. [redacted] and [redacted] of the Los Angeles Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The notes of these stenographers are being retained in the file on this case. This statement is being set out below:

"I came to Hollywood in May of 1941. I had previously been in Mexico City, where a friend of mine, Mr. PAUL GITY, was aware of the fact that I was coming to Hollywood. He made arrangements with a friend of ours, J. C. BLUMENFELD, to make some contacts for me in Hollywood. I know that Mr. BLUMENFELD wrote to TIM DURANT and BERTLEY STAF, telling them that I was coming.

When I got to Hollywood, I did not know the address or telephone number of TIM DURANT, however, a short time after I got here TIM DURANT called me on the phone and said, "I have a letter from BLUMENFELD and he asked me to take you out for a drink." After I got to Hollywood I was in correspondence with BLUMENFELD and GITY, so I presume that BLUMENFELD told TIM DURANT where I was living and how I could be contacted. It is my recollection that I went to the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel in May of 1941, stayed for a few days and then got a room in a private home on Lanswood Avenue in Hollywood.

TIM called me on the phone and wanted to come over and see me, and I told him, "No" I was busy. In between the time of this call and my eventually seeing TIM DURANT I went back to Mexico City. When I returned I stayed in an apartment house on Bohart Street near the Ambassador Hotel.

I now recall, on thinking it over further, that when I was still staying in this house on Lanswood owned by Mr. J. COCKRELL, that TIM did call for once and I refused to see him, but then he contacted me again before I went to Mexico City and we went out and had a drink. I particularly remember this because he came bounding up the lawn about 11:00 o'clock at night and bellowed "JOE, JOE BERRY." I said "Who is it?" He said "TIM DURANT. Come on down. We'll go and have a drink." So I ran downstairs, being very annoyed that he had come to the house, and finally agreed to go and have a drink with Mr. DURANT. I think the meeting lasted for about forty minutes and we went around to a cocktail bar on Highland. TIM made advances, but I said I was pretty tied up with "FUL". I remember on the steps he tried to kiss me. He said "What's the matter?" I said "You just don't appeal to me. Every girl you meet do you like" He said "We can be friends." I said "Of course." He said "When you get back in town will you contact me?" I said "Of course I will." CHAPLIN's name did not enter the conversation on my first meeting with TIM DURANT."

"Then I returned to Mexico City and stayed approximately a couple of weeks, and then came back to Hollywood and took the apartment on Hobart, previously mentioned. From there I called TIM HURST, he having given me his telephone number, and we had several conversations on the telephone, and at one point he asked me if I wanted to meet SPENCER TRACY or CHARLES CHAPLIN. I having indicated that I was not interested in him. I told him I would like to meet SPENCER TRACY, and he said that there was a party being arranged on "CAROL FLYNN's" yacht. Present would be JOE MANKIEWICZ and his wife, BILL GRANT, a casting director at M-G-M, and SPENCER TRACY. He pointed out that I would be well accompanied. I took a taxi down to the harbor, was escorted to the yacht by someone who was waiting for me, and after dinner everybody disappeared except TRACY. He said the boat was going to Catalina, and when I pressed as to where the others were, he said that I had no need to worry, that they would be following in another boat. Not desiring to go with Mr. TRACY to Catalina, I told him that I was going back to Los Angeles. He offered to pay my taxi fare. I told him "No" I had my own money, and so left and paid my fare back to Los Angeles.

The next day TIM HURST called me and told me that TRACY was intrigued, especially when I had insisted on paying my own fare not only down to the harbor, but back to the city. I told TIM that I was going to New York in a few days and he asked me if I wouldn't like to meet CHARLES CHAPLIN before I left. I told him I would. He called me the next day and said that we were going to have dinner, and did I know a girl that would accompany us. I do not recall the name of this girl.

The car came for me at my apartment. TIM came up to the door to get me, and when we went down to the car, Mr. CHAPLIN was standing outside and I was introduced to him. We went to Perino's on Wilshire Boulevard to dinner, and after dinner TIM, apparently having realized that he wasn't going to get anywhere with the girl he was with, excused himself, saying he had to go home, and he and the girl left in CHAPLIN's car, the chauffeur taking them home. CHAPLIN and I remained. I recall that we stayed in the restaurant talking so long that they had to ask us to leave because they were closing.

When we left, we rode in CHAPLIN's car up and down from Los Angeles to the beach several times, talking. The chauffeur was driving. Part of our conversation, I recall, concerned PAUL GETTY, and I probably told him that I knew him. I particularly remember in this connection that Communism was discussed, CHAPLIN pointing out that I was involved with a man who had a lot of money. I also remember that I told CHAPLIN I was going back to New York. I remember that the rest of the conversation centered on the motion picture industry. I said that I thought it was a cruel town, that I had come to Hollywood full of hope and ambition only to discover that unless you knew someone of importance in the movie industry, who would give you a break, it was almost impossible to get into pictures. It's the old story of saying that they needed people with experience, but where were you supposed to get experience. CHAPLIN said, "I could tell that you have a great deal of talent just by speaking with you."

He commented upon how fresh and alive I was. He said that he would like to have me under contract. When he said this I could scarcely believe my ears, and thought that the next morning he would forget about it. But that evening when he left, he gave me his telephone number and asked me to contact him. I remember I still have the envelope on which he wrote his telephone number.

The next morning he called me and told me that Mr. DURANT had arranged a party at DURANT's house, and would I again try to get someone for DURANT. I introduced him to a girl by the name of MARCIA RAYLOV. CHARLES came by for me in his car and took me to TIM DURANT's house. As I recall we picked MARCIA up on the way. We went over to TIM's house and had dinner. There were just the four of us, - CHARLES and I and TIM and MARCIA. After dinner I recall that TIM and MARCIA excused themselves, saying they were going upstairs to explore the house, and CHARLES and I sat on the divan. CHARLES put his arm around me and tried to kiss me, but I said that I wasn't that kind of a girl and that I had to be in love with a man before I would let him do such things. As a matter of fact, I said, "I'm quite interested in someone else." But CHARLES, in spite of this, still evidenced an interest in me, and as a matter of fact made a date with me to go out with him again in the next few days.

In passing I may mention here that CHARLIN told me at some subsequent time that when he had been unsuccessful in his advances that night at TIM'S house, he went to DURANT, out of my presence, and asked him if he thought that I was all right. TIM, as CHARLES said, said he didn't know.

Also during this time one night we went to the 123 Club and I recall that we saw PAT MORRISON. I remember that I exclaimed to CHARLIN, "Oh, look, there's PAT MORRISON," and immediately excused myself, actually because he was embarrassing me with his propositions. CHARLIN afterwards told me that he thought I was leaving him because I wanted to see and be with PAT MORRISON. I remember CHARLIN later told me that I was the most feminine woman that had ever hit Hollywood and how strange it was that he had doubts about me in the beginning.

Shortly after our date at the 123 Club, CHARLES asked me if I wanted to go to Santa Barbara with him for an auction. I said "Yes," and we drove up in his car - the Japanese chauffeur driving. We got to Santa Barbara in the late afternoon, and had dinner in Santa Barbara. We then returned to Los Angeles. However, on the way to Santa Barbara in the afternoon, CHARLIN was very insistent and impatient and spent most of the entire trip pushing and hauling me. I resisted him at all times and I recall that on one occasion I suggested that we get out and take a walk so he could become himself again. We reached an agreement on this trip up to Santa Barbara that we would put out any romantic intentions as far as our relations were concerned, and keep it on a strictly friendly and business basis; that I would go ahead and sign a contract with the Studio and study for my part in the picture which he expected to make. At that time he was going to make a picture, and the exact idea of the picture had not been decided.

Shortly after our return from this Santa Barbara trip, I signed a contract with Chaplin Studios in about June of 1941, and it was not until after the signing of this contract that I had sexual relations with CHAPLIN. This took place in CHAPLIN's house. I might add here that CHAPLIN's success in this regard was due to his verbal persuasiveness. I have been told, and from my personal experiences with him I know it to be true, that he is very proud of his success with women along these lines. This verbal persuasiveness of CHAPLIN'S was his violent insistence that he was madly in love with me. He began calling me his favorite names for his lady loves, "Bunchy."

About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN, which was for a period of six months with options, and provided that I was to get \$75 a week, and after a six months period I was to get \$100 a week. CHAPLIN insisted, as did also ARTHUR REYNOLDS, business manager of the Studio, that I was to tell no one that I was under contract to CHAPLIN. It was to be given no publicity by the studio and I was not to even volunteer it to any of my friends.

Because it was so far for CHAPLIN to come and see me, he suggested that I get another apartment. I was still living at the Ambassador Hotel. So I found an apartment on Shirley Place in Beverly Hills, and Mr. CHAPLIN came and approved my selection. I paid two months' rent in advance. As I recall, it was \$90 a month. I remember that CHAPLIN gave me the cash to pay this rent. I suggested that I pay one month's rent, but he said we might as well pay two and he gave me the money.

About a week after I signed the contract with CHAPLIN we took a yacht trip to Catalina. I had stayed all night in his house about two times before this trip. I can remember FRANK, the Japanese butler, bringing me breakfast. On this yacht trip to Catalina there were present besides CHAPLIN and myself, the captain, whose name I believe is ANDERSON, and GEORGE, CHAPLIN's Japanese cook. On this trip to Catalina I definitely recall that CHAPLIN told me that after he made his next picture, which he said would be his last, we would take a trip to the Orient. He said that he wanted to die in the Orient.

Speaking of sea trips, I recall that the first time I met CHAPLIN I asked him how many times he had been married and he said "Twice." I said "What about PAULETTE GODDARD?" He said, "Well, I mean three times." Later he admitted to me that he and GODDARD had never been married.

This trip lasted about a week. On this trip he started giving me lessons in voice training. I remember that every morning for two hours he would have me scream to the sea gulls to strengthen my voice. While on this trip I came to the realization that I was in love with CHAPLIN. He, of course, continued his protestations of love.

I spent several days in CHAPLIN's house and then went to New York. I drove my car. This car I had purchased with money given me by PAUL GRITTY. This

was somewhat of a bone of contention between CHAPLIN and myself, he insisting he was not going to pay any money on a car which somebody else had helped to get.

Before I went to New York I thought I might be going to have a child, but I remembered that the first time I was ever intimate with CHARLES he told me that he couldn't have children. As a matter of fact, this was one of the devices which he used to persuade me to be intimate with him. I told him I was pregnant, and he said that if I knew someone in New York through whom I could have an operation, he would give me the money to go to New York, and then he did give me \$2000 to make the trip to New York. In this connection, several months later CHAPLIN told me that he had really thought at one time that he was not capable of having children, but that he had gone to a doctor and that the doctor after examination had told him that he was very capable of having children and that he should be extremely careful. The point I am trying to make is this: that although he professed to be incapable of having children, he never doubted my faithfulness, so evidently he knew that my condition was the result of his association with me.

I made this trip to New York in my car. I drove my car from Los Angeles to Denver and my stepfather accompanied me from there to New York. In New York I made no attempt to have an operation. My mother, father and I drove to Denver, and at Denver my father remained and my mother and I drove on to Los Angeles alone.

I forgot to mention that while I was in New York I called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him that I would return in ten days. He said "all right," he would be expecting me then. In this conversation he told me that he loved me and missed me and wanted me back.

I got back to Los Angeles some days later than I had told CHAPLIN I would return, but immediately on getting into town I called him on the phone. He said, "Well, it's about time. I've been frantic. I was going to call the FBI if you didn't contact me within a few more days." My mother then was staying with me in a different apartment on Shirley Place at the same address as I had lived before.

Immediately on my return and after his phone call, CHAPLIN and I were together. He asked me if I was all right, referring to my pregnant condition, and I said, "Yes." He said "For God's sake, you've got to do something about it." I said "No" I wouldn't. He had a big argument because he wanted to tell TIM DURANT about it so that TIM could fix things up and make arrangements for an operation, and he did tell TIM DURANT, which upset me. I really wanted to go ahead and have the baby, and here were CHAPLIN and DURANT trying to high-pressure me into having an operation.

So I took a plane and went to San Francisco to get away from them. I'm not certain, but I believe I called CHAPLIN from San Francisco and he said he was going to have TIM get in touch with me. DURANT did call me there at the St. Francis Hotel where I was staying. TIM was frantic and he told me over the

None to be calm and not to be emotional because he had arrangements made in Los Angeles to have the whole thing taken care of. I came back on the plane and was met at the airport by TIM DURANT and a woman who owns a sanitarium located near the corner of Sunset and Alvarado. This woman, as I understand it, is a friend of MINNA WALLIS. In fact, this woman got a nurse for TIM DURANT when his mother was ill. As I recall, both TIM and this woman took me to this sanitarium. I was not taking sleeping tablets or any other drug at this time.

The next day this woman took me up to see a Dr. [redacted] whose offices as I recall were located [redacted] Hollywood, California. He examined me and told me I was pregnant and then he gave this woman the name of Dr. TWENTIE, whose offices are located on Graceland Boulevard.

She and I the next morning went out to see Dr. TWENTIE. While at Dr. TWENTIE'S office and while listening to him and this woman discuss the operation, I changed my mind and decided not to go through with it, so she took me back to the sanitarium. After I returned to the sanitarium, the woman called TIM DURANT and I subsequently learned that she told him that I was too erratic and that she would have nothing more to do with it, also that I had changed my mind. I remember just before I left having a conversation with the woman and who said, "Maybe, JOAN, it's the best thing that you do have the baby."

I then called CHAPLIN at his house and he said that he would send the chauffeur and his automobile down to get me. The chauffeur came and took me up to CHAPLIN'S house and it was then that CHARLES told me that if I wanted to have the baby, that he would make arrangements to get a house at Santa Barbara and have the baby. He said "He can get a nurse for the baby and you can go away after the baby is born - you can go back to New York." He assured me at this time that he would always provide for the baby. The same night after this conversation, TIM DURANT came over and told us he thought I was foolish to have the baby, but if I wanted to and if it was all right with CHARLES, then I should sign a paper. DURANT prepared a paper which was addressed to Mr. REEVES, saying that I wished my contract terminated since I was expecting my baby and that my associations with the Studio had been exceedingly pleasant. I signed this paper that night.

After I had signed this paper DURANT said "Let's all settle down and talk this thing over sensibly." He pointed out that having a baby would ruin my career as an actress, and similar talk. He pointed out also that CHARLES was emotional and that he should look at this thing sensibly. CHAPLIN finally agreed that perhaps DURANT was right and so I told them that the next day I would go down and go through with the operation. The next day TIM took me down to Dr. TWENTIE'S and TIM made an appointment to have the operation. On the way back from the doctor's to CHAPLIN'S, TIM'S remarks to the effect that I should be sensible about these things, etc., so aroused me that I remember I called him a beast and slapped his face.

The next day TIM called for me about 9:00 o'clock in the morning and took me down to Dr. TWEEHEE'S. Tim told me later that he stayed until after the operation to see if I was all right. I remained at Dr. TWEEHEE'S about five days and recall that TIM came down to see me while I was there. CHARLES called me several times and I called him several times.

I was supposed to have stayed at Dr. TWEEHEE'S office another day but wanted to leave. I called the CHAPLIN house and FRANK, the Japanese butler, told me that CHAPLIN was at Catalina. I then called TIM DURANT and he told me the same thing. So I left Dr. TWEEHEE'S and my father took me down to the harbor. I took the ferry and went over to Catalina. When I got to Catalina I looked around for CHAPLIN'S yacht and could not find it, so I called TIM DURANT from there. I was probably hysterical when I was talking to him and he said, "Oh, you poor kid, come on back. CHAPLIN is here and you can see him in the morning." I went back to the mainland and called my mother and my father came down and got me. The next morning he took me over to TIM'S. The next day or so I saw CHAPLIN. He explained to me that the reason he had not seen me the day I left the doctor's office was because he knew that I needed to rest. DURANT later told me that CHAPLIN had been giving a party at the time I called him from the doctor's and that was the reason he did not want to see me. I don't know if this is true, because DURANT did tell me lies from time to time about CHAPLIN'S activities, to try to break us up. He would tell me that CHARLES was out with some girls and I would later find out that it was not true. In the course of trying to break up my association with CHARLES, DURANT also gave me a book which had been written by KONO, former butler of CHAPLIN'S, which detailed his association with other women.

During the fall months of 1941, CHARLES was busy working on his picture "The Gold Rush", remaking The Gold Rush so that it would be fit for release as a sound picture. It was also about this time that my mother and I moved to 9921 Robbins Drive. My associations with CHAPLIN were running smoothly during this period. We were both very much enamored of each other. I was interested in his revising his picture and accompanied him to the studio several times. During this period CHARLES was instructing me and I can remember that at the studio he would have me go over lines of Anthony and Cleopatra in front of the orchestra. During this time nearly every night we would have dinner at Romanoff's, or at his house. I remember one night we were with JOAN BURNETT and WALTER GANGER at their house and on that occasion CHARLES told both of them that he was very much in love with me, but that he was afraid I would be the one that would break up the relationship. CHARLES also told me that he had told ORSON WELLES that he was in love with me.

In December of 1941 at Christmas time, all the employees at the Chaplin Studios received a bonus. My bonus amounted to \$1,000. Also during December I was at the studio one day and suggested to Mr. REEVES that I might as well renew my contract at that time and he gave it to me and I signed it.

During that period there had been some discussion between Mr. CHAPLIN and myself about renewal of the contract. I had expressed myself as being dissatisfied because he hadn't gone into making a picture for me and he on one occasion told me that he was not going to renew my contract. The reason was because the only way that he could keep me in hand was to have a rein on the money that I was getting. Afterwards, when he heard that I had signed the contract when I was in KEESLER's office, he thought it was a big joke that I had put over on him.

One more reflection, I now remember that the Christmas of 1941 I did some scenes from the play 'Shadow and Substance' at his house in front of the members of his family. CHARLES told me how he happened to pick that play for me. He said he was at a dinner party one night and he was talking to some man when some people beside him were discussing some play, and one of them spoke up and said the woman in the play was a modern Joan of Arc. CHARLES said he immediately turned from the person with whom he was talking and said "That's for my JOAN". It developed that this was the play 'Shadow and Substance' and he immediately started negotiating to get the play, which he did purchase after my reading the script. I understand the price of the play was \$20,000 that CHARLES paid.

Continuing with reference to his hearing of this play, I remember that one day some time in the fall of 1941 CHARLES called me on the telephone and told me to come right over, that he had something for me to read. He gave me this book and it was a play called 'Shadow and Substance'. I spent most of the entire evening reading it. He asked if I liked it and I told him I did and he said that he would buy it. During this time I was staying at the CHAPLIN house off and on. I recall one night that I had gone upstairs and had gone to sleep and CHARLES was downstairs reading. He rushed upstairs and woke me up and said "The most awful thing has happened." I asked him "Do you mean you could not get the play." He said "No, CAROLE LOMBARD has been killed."

The day before Christmas we went shopping and he offered me a \$100 watch which I refused. I remember that the man in the store was astonished that I did not accept it.

As far as our intimate relations were concerned, following the first abortion, TIM DURANT took me to a doctor, who I believe had offices in Hollywood. CHARLES had previously told me that TIM was going to take me to a doctor and I should go and do whatever they advised "so that you won't get pregnant again." This doctor fitted me with a diaphragm. However, CHARLES did not want me to use it and so I didn't whenever we had intercourse. He made no mention of being sure that nothing like that happened again and showed no concern. I myself took ordinary precautions, but same was not effective, because by the end of December I believed I was again pregnant. I called this to CHARLES' attention and he laughed and thought it was a big joke. He said "We have got to get ahead of TIM again", and I said "Does TIM have to know." One day I walked

in and TIM was there and he took me by the arm in a friendly manner and said "Well, JOAN, this time it won't be quite as bad", and TIM took me down to Dr. TWEEHIE'S. It is my recollection that the first time I had been to Dr. TWEEHIE, TIM gave the doctor the money. I recall seeing TIM give TWEEHIE'S nurse an envelope. I remember on this first occasion in TWEEHIE'S office I told TIM to be sure and get a receipt for the money. He said in effect, that in affairs like this we don't get receipts.

Just prior to this second operation, I now recall that I had been discussing with my mother the advisability of her getting a divorce. We had money for this, inasmuch as I had that \$1,000 bonus from the Chaplin Studios. My mother went up and talked the matter over with CHAPLIN at his house and he suggested that it would be a good idea for her to go to Reno and get a divorce. CHARLES and I had a conversation on this matter and we agreed that it would be a good idea if she was out of town at the time I was having this second abortion. I accompanied my mother to Reno, stayed two days and then came back. The Chaplin Studios arranged for the transportation. However, I reimbursed the studio for our tickets with my personal check. It was shortly after my return that I was taken back to Dr. TWEEHIE by TIM DURANT. On the occasion of this abortion I was in TWEEHIE'S office a very short time. I remember that I did not want to stay and I called the CHAPLIN home and talked to him and he said that he would send the chauffeur after me, and that I should bring a nurse home with me. I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night about 11, being taken there by his chauffeur in his car. He told me before leaving that I should give the girls in the doctor's office \$20.00 each. He gave me the money to give to them. When I got to CHAPLIN'S house that night he met me at the door and seemed quite glad to see me. He embraced me at the door and said "Oh my poor baby." He suggested that I immediately go upstairs and go to bed, which I did. I went to bed in the room that has been variously known as PAULETTE'S room and my room. CHARLES and the nurse from the doctor's office stayed downstairs and were talking. I was curious as to what they were saying and went downstairs and heard him tell her "It's my fault, I know it's my fault, but then I suppose it is a 50-50 proposition, but this much I know, I will never let her go through it again." "The strange part is that all I have to do is look at her and she gets pregnant." I then went back upstairs again.

I stayed at CHAPLIN'S house from four to five days. It was necessary that Dr. TWEEHIE come out to see me the next day or so because of my condition. CHARLES was very solicitous during this period. He would come in and have breakfast with me and read to me by the hour, etc.

I had gone to the doctor for sleeping tablets and told CHARLES I was sick and I would not go through one of those things again, and he called TIM who came over and said he was sick and tired of my antics and slapped me and CHARLES held my hands and would not let me strike him. This incident wherein I had called TIM a parasite occurred seven or eight days after I left Dr.

THURSDAY. I had gotten up and gone to the doctor and got some sleeping tablets and had them in my room, but did not take them. I had obtained these tablets from MINNA WALLIS' doctor. I told this doctor that I was under contract to CHAPLIN and was a friend of MINNA WALLIS' and that he was driving me crazy and that if I did not get some sleep I would go insane. I had called MINNA during the day time and told her I was not getting any sleep and would have to have a doctor and asked her if she knew who I should go to. She suggested that I go to her doctor. I don't know his name or where his office was.

This time that TIM hit me at CHAPLIN'S is only one of many times. This particular incident that I had reference to, which I said took place seven or eight days after I left Dr. THURMAN'S office the second time. He called MINNA who was at a party and told her to come and get me and take me home. She took me to my apartment on Robbins Drive and the landlady saw me come in and saw my bruised face and I think her boy-friend called the CHAPLIN house and talked to someone there. He apparently told whoever he talked with, possibly EDWARD, that if they did not look out what they were doing and treat me better someone would cause them some trouble. While I did not hear this directly from my landlady, Mrs. WALL, I have concluded that she must have had the above call made because EDWARD on one occasion asked me if I told anyone about the fight I had had with DURANT and I told him I had not and he told me there about some person calling about that time and had made that statement. I have concluded that Mrs. WALL's boy-friend had made the call to the CHAPLIN house.

When MINNA WALLIS brought me home she saw some sleeping pills in my room and emptied the contents out of the capsules and put the capsules back together and stuck them in my drawer. She admitted that she did this. On the way home from CHAPLIN'S house this time with MINNA WALLIS she made some comment about my bruised face, but said she did not want to know anything about it. I told her that of course she did not want to know anything bad about DURANT. She had always closed her eyes to such things about him, thinking he was perfect. She said that whatever caused it, I had brought it on myself.

In January of 1942, screen tests were made at the Chaplin Studios, at CHAPLIN'S request, of me. These tests consisted of so called silent tests taken from certain scenes in the first part of the play. Three or four weeks were taken in preparation for and taking of these tests.

From the latter part of January to May were spent almost entirely in studying for the part. I, in the meantime, was going out with his friends and I did not go out with him during this time. I was seeing SAM MARR and occasionally PAUL GATTY, when he was in town.

In May of 1942, I broke my contract with the Chaplin Studios. However, it was an amicable arrangement with CHAPLIN to permit me to make a screen test at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Although the contract was broken at this time I

was still supposed to remain in effect for six months and I was to receive payments, and did receive payments from the studio until September, 1942.

About the latter part of February through April, and the early part of May, I was attending the Max Reinhardt Studio. My tuition was paid by the Chaplin Studio. Miss HUNTER of the Publicity Department of Chaplin Studios, accompanied me and paid the tuition. She did not tell then I was under contract to CHARLIE but a girl who was a secretary there recognized me as the young lady she had seen CHARLIE with in one of the night spots. CHARLIE and I were not unfriendly at this time. He was going his way and I was going mine. We were still talking about the play and were seeing each other maybe several times a week.

CHARLIE, understanding the way I felt, was helping me with the screen test that I was to be given at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He was very kind during this period and I in turn was listening to his speech that he was to give over a national hook-up, by the pool on a particular day and on that same day I was supposed to have a final reading with LILLIAN BURNS at the Metro Studio. I became very interested in the speech CHARLIE was making and he asked me to accompany him to the broadcasting studio. For that reason, I did not get to Metro to make the final test. Instead, I went to T.S.C. with CHARLIE, where ROBERT ARDEN appeared on the scene.

In May of 1942 CHARLIE was having trouble with his household servants and the studio was trying to get things straightened out and they were all coming to me to see what I could do and I was going to CHARLIE to try to have him take an interest in his affairs at home, all with no success. These things bothered me and I wanted to get away for awhile, so I went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to see BETTY.

I had been wanting to go to New York and as told CHARLIE and he told me if I did he would stop the checks coming from the studio, he insisting that I remain here. He said if I left for New York he would consider it a breach of contract. So, at the end of one of these fights one day when we were not talking, I went to Oklahoma. I stayed there only a short time, about a week, and then came back to Los Angeles. I remember BETTY putting me on the plane in Tulsa for my return here.

One night around November, 1941, I went with CHARLIE to dinner at JACK and ANN WARNER'S and there were quite a few stars there, among them being MARY PETERSON, who was gorgeously garbed, and I told CHARLIE that I would have to have a fur coat if we were going out socially and formally. Shortly after this I discussed with him the suggestion of buying a fur coat at the May Company. I went down with my mother and picked it out and charged it, after a conversation which I had with CHARLIE relative to the kind of coat to purchase. The coat I finally bought was a silver fox coat costing \$1100. I remember he said after I purchased it that he would rather that I had gotten a mink, like Mrs. VIDON'S.

Getting back to my return from Tulsa, I started seeing CHARLES again at we made up for a short while, but we would periodically have fights over my desire to go to New York, as CHARLES did not want me to go. As a matter of fact, my mother on one occasion went over to see CHAPLIN, to see if she could persuade him to let me go to New York, because he said if I went he would consider it a breach of contract and would not pay me any more money. CHARLES, however, told my mother that the only way that I could be handled was to discipline me and that I did not know the meaning of discipline, and he again refused to let me go to New York.

We were seeing each other after this and one day, out of a clear blue sky, he said, "JOHN, you can go to New York." He asked me if my mother would like to go to New York and I asked her and she said she would. About a month before this my mother had gone to Reno and while she was there I had wanted to send her some money but did not have enough and CHARLES would not give me any to send her and I went to the Personal Loan Company, Hollywood, California, and borrowed \$300.00, part of which I sent to my mother. CHARLES was aware that I had made this loan, so at the time my mother and I were preparing to go to New York the Chaplin Studios gave me \$500 with the understanding that \$300 was to go to repay this loan and the balance was to be used as my spending money while in New York. The tickets and all arrangements for the transportation were made and paid for by the Chaplin Studios. CHARLES had also told me that he was going to New York a few days after I was scheduled to leave. The purpose of CHARLES' trip was for him to speak at Carnegie Hall on the "Second Front."

On October 2, 1942, my mother and I left Los Angeles for New York on the train and upon our arrival in New York we went to my mother's house for a few days. My mother stayed there and I went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which place CHARLES had told me to go. I called CHARLES long distance from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to his home in Los Angeles. I spoke to EDWARD the butler and he told me that CHARLES was out with JIM FALGOUT or some other girl. I was angry and after the long distance call I got in touch with DAVID ECHT, PAUL GUTTY's lawyer, thinking that if I would go out with him it would make CHAPLIN jealous. We went to a night club and on the way home he said that it was a dirty shame the way CHAPLIN treated me and suggested that I move to the Pierre Hotel. I checked into the Pierre Hotel and a few days later CHAPLIN, EDWARD and EDWARD the butler, arrived in New York and registered at the Waldorf Hotel. When CHARLES arrived in New York I called him at the hotel and spoke to EDWARD, the butler. I told EDWARD I wanted to get some tickets for CHAPLIN's speech at Carnegie Hall. EDWARD said that he would see that I got them. Later I received two tickets in the mail, and although I first intended to take my mother, I later decided to go with DAVID ECHT, and as a matter of fact, went with him to the speech. During the program DAVID and I got up and went to the bar to have a few drinks and forgot to return in time for the majority of CHARLES' speech. We did, however, come back in time to hear about the last five minutes of it. I remember this because the next day when I talked to CHARLES on

the telephone he told me DURANT had seen me get up and leave the program and CHAPLIN'S reprimanded me for this. Later on after the speech, DAVID and I joined some friends at the Stork Club. Towards the end of the evening someone mentioned that CHAPLIN and DURANT were at another table. At first I thought he was kidding, then later I saw that CHARLES was there and I stopped by his table and he introduced me to the people in the group. He said he hoped to see me later on in the evening and that he was under the impression that I was supposed to join him after the speech backstage. I found out later from CHAPLIN that he had sent a waiter over to my table to ask me to meet him at the El Comasco later on, but I do not recall getting the message.

The next day I called CHAPLIN on the telephone and we talked for a short while, but did not see each other for several days. Several days later TIM got in touch with me and told me CHAPLIN wanted me to have dinner with him, that he was going back to the west coast very shortly. I had had a previous date with HARRY COOPER. HARRY picked me up about 7:30, thinking that we were going to the show together. (HARRY COOPER sold me my clothes). Instead, I told him that I had a date with CHAPLIN, so we just had a drink together. After having the drink he took me to the El Club where I was to meet CHAPLIN. When I arrived I joined CHAPLIN and TIM, who were already there. While at the El Club I remember that we saw PHILIP BARRIE, the playwright. After staying at the El Club a few hours, we went to another night club. We stayed there a few hours and then the three of us took a taxi back to the Waldorf-Astoria. We went up on the elevator together and went to CHARLES' suite. TIM stayed only a few minutes and went to his room, leaving CHARLES and I in the living room. This was shortly after midnight. While we were in the living room CHARLES and I discussed the going ahead with the picture "Shadow and Substance." CHARLES said he still wanted me to play the lead in the picture and wanted me to go back to the west coast. I explained to him that I did not have any money and he said he would give me \$100.00 and I said that it was not enough. He said it would get me back to the coast and that was all he was interested in. There was also some talk that night concerning CHAPLIN'S interest in the Russian Government and what they were doing. He told me how he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissar, and I remember addressing him as "Commissar." He said he had been giving some thought to going back to Russia and kidded me by saying that he was actually going to leave for Russia. However, on this point, it was definite that within a few days we were both going to return to the west coast. Subsequently to this conversation CHAPLIN and I had sexual intercourse in the Waldorf-Astoria in his bedroom. Later that morning CHAPLIN took me back to the Pierre Hotel in a taxi. Some time later that morning or in the early afternoon, I returned to the Waldorf and went up to CHAPLIN'S suite. Before going up I called EDWARD on the telephone and he said CHARLES wanted to see me. When I went to CHAPLIN'S suite EDWARD opened the door. CHARLES gave me an envelope which contained \$300. This was the money that we had talked about earlier that day, with which I was to go back to the west coast. EDWARD left the room and CHAPLIN and I talked for a few minutes. I kidded CHAPLIN in this conversation, addressing him by saying "Well, Commissar, when are you leaving for Russia." He

said "I am going back to California very soon and then will go to Russia after the picture is made." However, from his attitude in even mentioning his interest in Russia over me and the picture, I was hurt and left within a few minutes, knowing that after we returned to California we would go through the same arguments.

I checked out of the Pierre within a few days and went back to be with my mother and her sister on the anniversary of the death of my grandmother, which was around the 28th or 29th of October and then took a train for the west coast and checked into the Beverly Hills Hotel upon arriving.

After returning to the west coast I stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel approximately two weeks. I had met JOINT ALDERMAN in Palm Springs. As I recall, it was after I signed my contract at the Chaplin Studios that mother and I went to Palm Springs. He stayed with a friend of mine, ANNIE DAVIS, who had an apartment next to me when I was living on Hobart. While at the Palm Springs Tennis Club, I also met one BEAUREGARD through Miss DAVIS. He was a tennis professional working at one of the clubs there. I also met LES BOWMAN, an actor. I recall that he was quite tight and wanted me to ditch BEAUREGARD but I didn't. When I got to the Beverly Hills Hotel after coming back from New York in October, 1942, I saw JOINT ALDERMAN, who was then employed as a hostess at the Beverly Hills Hotel. I became quite friendly with JOINT at this time. She introduced me to various people around the hotel, among them JIMMY McHUGH, a song writer, HANS RITSCHE, LOUISE RAINIER, and others. ALDERMAN knew of my attachment for CHAPLIN and I suppose that during the course of our conversation I told her quite a bit about it.

Several days after returning to the Beverly Hills Hotel from New York, I recall I had a date one night with SAM MARK, who is a producer at M.T.M. His uncle married my aunt. However, the relationship between my aunt and MARK is not at all friendly. I had looked him up in 1939 or 1940 and over the course of years intervening up until this time had been out with him on frequent occasions. It was he who had arranged the screen test at Metro previously mentioned. On this particular night I was to have gone out with MARK and HANS RITSCHE, whom I had met a day or so before, came along and wanted me to go with him, but I refused. As a result we had a group of us who were together. This party included MARK, RITSCHE, ALDERMAN and GEORGE PATLA. Later MARK took me to Lucy's for dinner.

About the third day after returning from New York I called CHARLES and told him I was in town and he berated me for not immediately calling him after I got here. Then CHARLES and I talked this time we made a date for the next night or so for dinner. He asked me not to do any drinking that afternoon before our dinner engagement. I had an appointment with RITSCHE for cocktails and we sat in the bar drinking from 4:00 to 6:00 that afternoon. HARVEY, CHAPLIN'S chauffeur, came into the lounge and saw me there and he apparently told CHARLES because when I got out to the car he asked me, "Have you managed

to ditch your boy friend." We started an argument which resulted in a public scene. I had previously told REUSCH that we were going to ROMANOFF's for dinner and I thought CHARLES might be interested in his play. I suggested that REUSCH come into ROMANOFF's and stop by the table and I would introduce them. We went on to ROMANOFF'S, CHARLES and myself, for dinner.

In the car we had a terrific fight. CHARLES told me he was an old man and he could not go through this any more, that he wanted peace and quiet. (When I gave him peace and quiet, he got bored). I remember walking into ROMANOFF'S, that CHARLES had hold of my arm and the next day it was black and blue from the pressure he had exerted. He resented my speaking to people as we went by their tables.

In the middle of dinner I observed REUSCH at the bar having a drink. I motioned to him to come to the table, but did not ask him to sit down because I knew CHARLES was annoyed. I introduced him to CHARLES and he left. Afterward's CHARLES said, "Do you have to flaunt your lover before me?" He moved from there to a table where BANG could not see us. He forbade me seeing REUSCH or anyone else.

That night at ROMANOFF'S CHARLES and I got into an argument, he telling me he was through with me and that he couldn't see me any more, because we apparently could not get along. I remember I walked out and told him I was going back to the hotel alone. He, however, said he would take me and he did. I remember that this night I was crying and told him I loved him. This was the first time I had ever told him that. It apparently made no difference to him as he said he was through. When I got to the hotel about 2:00 that morning I took quite a dose of sleeping tablets. This is the occasion when I fell over and hit the telephone, which resulted in a doctor being called and their treating me. I was unconscious and remember that afterwards someone told me I had said that I wanted to die because CHARLES was through with me. "TO. JOINE told me afterwards that she was there through the time I was being given medical attention. The next day they had a nurse for me. I got away and went to CHAPLIN'S, but I did not see him. H. AD brought me back to the hotel. CALDWELL, the Manager, told me this day that he had called CHAPLIN and CHARLES had told him that I was no longer under contract to the studio and that he, CHAPLIN, would in no way be responsible for bills at the hotel. I learned later that the studio had sent \$200 for the bill and the bill had already been paid by PAUL GETTY and it was returned to them. The hotel meanwhile packed up my clothes and I had to leave there.

I then went and stayed with ELAINE BARRIS for a few days. I had not ELAINE BARRIS one night when I was at the Mocambo with GETTY. I was quite ill in the ladies room when ELAINE BARRIS, whom I had never met before, offered her assistance. She put her name and address on a slip of paper in my purse and the next day I not recalling just who she was, gave her a ring. Thereafter I was

in rather frequent contact with her. As best I recall, it was some time in the spring of 1942 that I met FLAINE BARRIE. During these two days at BARRIE'S I called CHARLES' house frequently and so did she. EDWARD said CHARLES would not talk to me. I also called SAM VARI but he was mad at me too about something. At this time I had about \$57.00 left and decided to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and took a bus for Tulsa. I understand that the records of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa reflect that I checked in there November 17, 1942.

I saw PAUL GETTY at Tulsa and went out with him several times for dinner and told him what the situation was as far as CHARLES and I was concerned. I only stayed in Tulsa a few days and understand the records of the Mayo Hotel show that I checked out November 23, 1942. I recall that PAUL GETTY put me on the train for Kansas City and I returned directly to the west coast. I registered at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles for one day. As I recall this was Thanksgiving Day. On this day I called CHARLES' house immediately from the Biltmore Hotel and they told me that he was not there, that he was in New York. I then called HANS REUSCH and talked to him for a short while, because I was lonesome. The next day I moved to the Ambassador Hotel and from there I called FLAINE BARRIE and asked her to see if she could find out whether CHARLES actually was in New York. She called the Chaplin Studios and they told her that CHARLES actually was in New York. I then called the CHAPLIN house and found that CHARLES was coming back to Los Angeles in a few weeks.

For the next few weeks I saw HANS REUSCH quite frequently and also went out with him and VASCO DOMINI.

About December 10, 1942, I went to the Player's Restaurant with HANS REUSCH. At this time I saw CHARLES sitting at a table with KING VIDOR, Mrs. VIDOR, and a blonde girl who was with CHAPLIN. I stopped at CHARLES' table and spoke to him and he seemed very happy to see me, but then when he saw REUSCH he was somewhat taken aback. He was also apparently embarrassed because he had been seen with this blonde. Later he told that this was a girl he had met through KING VIDOR and that he had only seen her that one time. I remember we had an argument, he telling me that I was always with some man and I pointed out that he was always with some girl - always a beautiful one. I don't believe I saw him that night after we left the Players.

Some time after this meeting with CHARLES at the Players on the 10th, and some time before the 23rd of December, 1942, I was again at the Players Restaurant having dinner with REUSCH. We were dancing and I saw CHARLES sitting with a man whom I believe is CARL WEISMAN. I remember CHARLES used to play cards quite a bit with this fellow. As I went by CHARLES' table I spoke to him and it was then that he made a remark to the effect that he wanted to see me later that night. ERICK SERRAN was with us that night and I recall that VASCO DOMINI was also at the Players that night with a girl but was not in our party. I believe that I took REUSCH and SERRAN home and then drove up to CHARLES'. I told them that I was going up to his house.

The light was on and I knocked at the back door and CHARLES came running out. He sat on a wicker divan on the sun porch and in the course of conversation he asked me if he was a better man in his love making than others that I have ever associated with and I told him that he was not. Then accused me of having an affair with HANS REUSCH. I tried to give the impression that I had to make him jealous. CHARLES then became violently angry began to slap me and I fell down and was crying, lying on the ground and I was lying there on my side he kicked me in the stomach two or three times. During all this time I was crying and from his actions and mannerisms, I believe the man was crazy at that time. He was insane. He was cursing me with all the words that he knew. I estimate that this scene lasted fifteen minutes. I am not sure how I got home that night, but to the best of my recollection I drove my own car.

At a date which I believe was about December 19, 1942, I again saw CHARLES. During this time I was exceedingly upset and bought a gun down on Main Street, corner of Fifth and Main, approximately. I bought this gun on a Saturday night before the next time that I was with CHARLIN. During this period I was trying to see him and called him daily on the telephone but he would not talk with me. I lost this first gun at the Beverly House or when I was with FRANK STAYAN, just where I don't know. I then bought another gun at the Hollywood Gun Shop, just a day or so before I went up to CHARLIN's on this date which I believe to be about December 19th.

The reason I bought these guns was because I was going to kill myself. I finally resolved to see CHARLES, thinking that when I got up there I would kill myself right in front of him. I believe I must have taken a taxi up there that night and when I arrived the lights were out in the house down stairs, which meant that he had not come home. I got out of the taxi down on Summit Drive and walked up the grade to the house and went around in back. While there I heard a car drive up and TIM DUNAWY bid CHARLES good night. CHARLES went into the house and I thought he would probably be in the living room or sun porch. If the lights were not on. I went to the front door and rang the bell several times and no one answered. As a matter of fact no one upstairs or in the servant's quarters can hear the front door bell. I went around in back and knocked on the door and when nobody came I broke the glass and went in. I went upstairs, finding no one down stairs. CHARLES told me afterwards that he had found me down there but did not care. When I got upstairs he was on the telephone talking to someone in affectionate terms. He later told me it was an old friend, but I believe it was some girl. I listened for five minutes or so to him from the dressing room and became jealous and took the gun out of my pocket and pointed it at him as I came into the room. He saw me and said goodbye to the person he was talking to and hung up. He said "What are you going to do, are you going to kill me?" Then he said "Oh, I know, you are going to kill yourself." He said "Don't be foolish" and said "sit there", pointing to the bottom of the bed. He asked me why I was going to kill myself and I told him that I had been

in love with him and we weren't getting any place. He said "Don't be foolish, I haven't gone out with any other girls, but I have to have other interests." I said "like that on the phone?", and he said "don't be silly, that is an old old friend," and I said "how old, seventeen?" He then told me that it was Mrs. ROSE WAGNER. He then said "that's cute", and I said "what's cute?" He said "your pointing a gun at me". Then we sat on the bed together and CHARLES took hold of my hand in which I was holding the gun and told me not to be foolish. He told me I should stay all night and I gave him various reasons why I could not but he finally convinced me that I should, remarking that I "shouldn't kill myself until morning." I remember that when I did consent to stay I told him I was not going to have an affair with him and I went ahead and took all the magazines off the other twin bed, which is in his room. In this connection, he takes a lot of magazines and they are all arranged on his adjoining twin bed. One of the reasons I had given him for not staying was that I had no pajamas. He told me that I knew where they were and I went and got undressed and put on a pair of his pajamas. Then I heard EDWARD call CHARLES and he left the room and talked to EDWARD who was downstairs. However CHARLES' two boys, CHARLES, JR. and SIBBY, were out in the hall. I did not see either of them, but heard them talking. From what EDWARD has since told me of the conversation that night between he and CHARLES, EDWARD apparently asked him if everything was all right and CHARLES told him he could handle the situation. As I understand it from either CHARLES' remarks to me when he came back into the room, or from EDWARD in our later conversation, the boys also asked him at the same time and he told them to go on back to bed. CHARLES then came back into the room and looked both doors into the hall and another door which led to the bathroom, which connects PAULETTE'S bedroom with CHARLES'. He then had an affair, during which time the gun was on the night stand between the two beds where I could reach it with my right hand. CHARLES made some remark to the effect that having an affair with a gun nearby was a "new twist".

Afterwards we both tried to go to sleep and I found his snoring irritating and I called him and told him I was going into the next room. I took the gun with me, though he said leave it with me, and I said no. It was probably around 4:00 a.m. that I went into PAULETTE'S room, but I did not get to sleep until around 6:00. CHARLES came in a couple of times and tried to get the gun from me, but I did not give it to him.

The next morning CHARLES came into my room and wanted to have another affair. I told him no. EDWARD later told me that he had heard CHARLES say that. It was probably 11:00 that morning that I got up. EDWARD came up that morning and tried to talk me into giving him the gun and said that CHARLES had sent him up there for that purpose. Later CHARLES came up and I gave him the gun, along with the bill of sale. I had torn it up, but I gave him the pieces. He said he did not believe that I had purchased the gun myself, saying he thought someone had given it to me. Before I left CHARLES and I discussed the fact that I did not have any money and he at that time told me that he would give me \$50 to cover the hotel bill. This he did. I also at this time told him that I had

tried to get into the Studio Club and could not. He had been insisting that I live there, study hard and go ahead with my plans for appearing in pictures. I told him I was going to do this and did again try to get into the Studio Club. When I left there that day it was with the understanding that I was to receive \$25.00 a week, that I was to go to the Studio Club and live and that I was to collect my money from him personally, or from EDWARD if he was not there. He said he was busy with another matter, but that he was testing me out and would again begin to teach me personally very soon. He had let me to believe that he was unable to get the film for the picture "Shadow and Substance", but that he was going to work on something else and that he wanted me under contract to him. The reason he did not want me to go to the studio to get the money was because he said he did not want the people at the studio to know that he was again putting me under contract, because they would think that he was making a fool of himself. EDWARD took me to the Beverly House Hotel. I told EDWARD that I did not have any luggage and he got a bag of CHAPLIN'S for me.

As I have said, when I left that day with EDWARD, CHARLES had given me the money he had in his pocket for payment of my hotel bill, the sum amounting to around \$56.00 or so. The understanding was that I was to return the next day and get my first \$25.00 on the weekly contract of \$25.00 a week that he had put me under. The day that I left CHARLES' I went and checked into the Plaza Hotel. The next day I went up to CHARLES' in my own car and EDWARD came out and gave me the \$25.00. As I recall, it was in an envelope. I did not even go into the house. I wanted to show CHARLES my independence. Two days before a week was up, from the time I had received the first \$25.00, I again went up to CHARLES'. I only had \$2.00 in my pocket and the bill at the hotel was due and I needed the next payment on my contract. I spoke to EDWARD and told him I was up after the money and as he afterwards told me, he went to CHARLES and told him that I was there for the money. At first CHARLES said that I should be given the money and then he said no, the payment was not due for two days yet, after counting on his fingers. He instructed EDWARD not to give it to me.

This time when I went for the money that I have just mentioned, when CHARLES did not give it to me was Christmas Day. I wanted to wish CHARLES a Merry Christmas, but I knew he wouldn't see me.

I am vague as to the earlier events of December 30, 1942. It seems to me that I had dinner with CHARLES that night. I do know that he was expecting me. The date had been prearranged. I now recall that we had been talking on the telephone previously and CHARLES was to see me about 11. It seems to me that I took a taxi to CHARLES' house. I knocked on the back door and he was waiting for me. I remember distinctly that he was dressed in brown slacks and a tweed coat. We sat in front of the fireplace in the living room talking. We had an affair that night and then got into our usual arguments. He was still impressing on me that I had to live within my means, that I should go to the Studio Club, although I told him that I could not get in there. I remember I was told by him that he had been entertaining WALTER FRANK, the Communist, during the holidays. He went out and got in CHAPLIN'S Ford and he

was going to drive me home. I remember we were driving down the street and we stopped near the Beverly Hills Police Station and I told him I had no place to sleep and he said "Why don't you go in there", indicating the police station. I got out and went into the station and talked to a man at the desk, who I now know was YARPLEY. I told him that I had had a fight with my boy-friend and that I had no place to sleep. He said to come in there. He then asked who my boy-friend was and I said CHAPLIN. I talked with this man not more than five minutes.

Mrs. RENO came in and asked if I did not have any place to stay, or my girl-friends, and I said no. I finally said to take me to REUSCH'S. I called REUSCH and told him I was coming over to talk to him. They drove me over in a car and Mrs. RENO came to the door with me. I stayed at REUSCH'S that night. I am not sure but it is possible that REUSCH took me back to CHAPLIN'S that morning, but I saw that the lights were out and went back to REUSCH'S apartment. Later that day I went to the show and then came home and started to go to bed that night and tried to sleep but could not. I called for a taxi and remember that the driver said something about my being upset. I had him stop below CHAPLIN'S by the SILVER house as I did not want him to know where I was going. I left the coat with the driver because I had no money to pay the fare.

The driver left and I went up to the CHAPLIN house. I remember ringing the bell and the watchman came to the front door and said, "Oh, then you did come, come here I want to talk to you." He took me into the kitchen. He said "Don't you know Mr. CHAPLIN is through with you, why don't you get it through your thick skull. He has left word that if you come around here to call the police." I was sitting on a chair in the kitchen when the back door bell rang. The taxi driver was standing there and he said he could not keep the coat as it was too expensive and the company would not allow it. He asked the watchman if it was CHAPLIN'S house and asked for the money and the watchman said he would not give it to him but would have the studio send it to him. The taxi driver gave him his name and his number. He gave me the coat and I put it over my shoulders. As soon as the taxi driver went, the watchman talked to me. I told him never mind, that I would go. He said for me to wait, that he must make a telephone call. I heard him talking to someone, saying "Yes, she is here, what do you want me to do - - - all right, I will call the police." I told him that I was going to the girls' room. I ran the water in the bathroom and jumped out the window.

I have been asked if there was any conversation on the watchman's part as to the effect that he might shoot me. Much of that sounds familiar to me at this time, but I can't exactly place it. I did not go out into the kitchen after a gun. As far as I know, there is no gun in the kitchen.

I did not ask the watchman where CHAPLIN was that night and he said never mind, but that he knew where to get in touch with him. This was before he made his telephone call.

I jumped out the window and ran down the driveway and was almost to Burnit Drive and ran into ANDREW, and said that I had been there and was afraid of the watchman, that he was tight. I think ANDREW said something about a gun and asked if he tried to hit me. I never said the watchman tried to touch me at all. ANDREW saw that I had no coat with me and I told him it was back in the house and that I was afraid to go back for it. He offered me \$5.00 and I said that I didn't need it. He said to take it, and that "We are all for you at the house." He asked me to promise him that I wouldn't come back that night. I remember walking back to HANS'. I went to the landlady and asked her to let me in and she did after a bit. I told her that I was engaged or in love with JOE and she let me in and I asked her to come in and have a drink with me. I knew the liquor was in the kitchen. After the landlady left I recall using the telephone. I spoke to EDWARD and I remember he said "You were here", and that I shouldn't come back. EDWARD afterwards told me he remembered my saying I was going to kill myself. I don't remember saying that. I thought I talked to BLAINE BARNIE but she has since said that I talked to her mother. I remembered that I called the Beverly Hills Police Station and told them that I was going to kill myself. I remember that I called the Examiner in Los Angeles and gave them some such statement that I was going to kill myself. The reason that I did this was because I wanted to hurt CHARLES the way he had hurt me. I went into the bathroom and tried to drink some brown fluid, but did not do any more than get it on my lips. I then dressed in REUSCH'S pajamas and bathrobe and slippers and went out and laid down in rear in front and then I heard the ambulance come. I remember a police officer came up and flashed a light on me in the car and then left and in a few minutes the ambulance came and the men in it took me back to the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital. I remember talking to the interne and asked him where some sleeping tablets were, that I wanted to kill myself. I remember he was waiting for a telephone call and he let me go to sleep in a little room. I went to sleep. I remember that there was a doctor also in the hospital and we had some conversation about my aspiring to be an actress. I remember telling them that I had known CHARLES CHAPLIN; that he had kicked me out and that the interne told me they were waiting for a call from CHAPLIN'S house. I remember he said that I could go any time I wanted to, but I had told him I had no place to go. I also remember that this same police officer whom I had talked to the previous night came over to the hospital, namely HAPPLE, but being in the emotional state that I was, I don't recall anything he said or any other details of the conversation in the hospital. I don't remember their locking me in the police station. I do remember that when they took me upstairs that there was another woman in the jail cell block who was crying. She was no, however, when I got up that morning, about seven o'clock.

On thinking more about this particular morning, I now remember that when at the hospital, Sergeant FARLEY was talking to me and said, "there is nothing the matter with you." "Get out of here, we don't want you around." He said "if you don't have any place to go, why don't you go back to REUSCH'S where we took you last night." I told him that REUSCH was not such a good friend of mine and that I did not want to impose on him. I know that he was insistent

about staying there. The doctor said I was a ham and I said I had been under contract to CHAPLIN for a year and that I tried to tell him how long I had been here and that it was a rotten town if you were not strong. After I woke up, at the jail, I remember Mrs. RENO saying while we were going up in the elevator, "you don't want to stay here, why don't you go." She said she had a couple of daughters and she did not like to think of them being in the same spot.

The next morning I said I wanted to get out and she said I would have to talk to Captain WHITE. I gave her Mr. GITY'S attorney's name, Mr. DOCKWILLER, and asked her to call him for me and she said that she would like to do it and she thought I had a raw deal with CHAPLIN, but that she could not do it until I had talked to Captain WHITE. A little later she came in and said to get up, that Chief ANDERSON wanted to talk to me. She told me my coat had come and that it was a beautiful coat and asked if CHAPLIN had given it to me and she then said I could not wear it downstairs and made me go down in my pajamas. She said she would like to buy my coat when I got out, but that she would have to ask Chief ANDERSON about it. She later said she could not buy it from me. She offered me two or three hundred dollars for the coat and said she would give me a paper signifying the sale. This conversation took place even before I had gone down to see Chief ANDERSON. On the way down to see Chief ANDERSON and Captain WHITE on the morning of January 1, 1943, I saw ROBERT ARDEN who was standing around. He said, "hello JOE", and I said hello. I was accompanied by Mrs. RENO. We went into one of the offices, which could be Captain WHITE'S. Mrs. RENO was with me. Captain WHITE asked Mrs. RENO to wait outside after she had introduced me to them. She left and they asked me to sit down. While I was in this office, Chief ANDERSON appeared to be doing all the questioning and appeared to be the one who was in charge. He was sitting down at the desk and Captain WHITE stood by his side during the questioning. As I now recall, during the middle of my conversation, Chief ANDERSON left the room. I asked what I was charged with and they told me vagrancy. I tried to explain my situation, telling them about my association with CHAPLIN and they said ROBERT ARDEN had been there and that he had told them that I had been annoying CHAPLIN and that they said, "you are a girl with quite a reputation", and I said, "I won't say that", and they asked if I had been to Mexico with PAUL GITY and I said yes. They asked if I knew a producer named PAX and I said yes. I did not any time tell them that I was sleeping with a bunch of men. They asked why I didn't try to stand on my own feet when I got out. I tried to tell about the contract but they just looked at me. I then asked what was going to happen and if I would get out of jail or if I was going to have to go to court, and as I recall it ANDERSON got up and left and said he had an appointment but that Captain WHITE would explain it to me. He talked to me and said I was guilty of vagrancy and I said I did not think I was, that I was still under contract to CHAPLIN, that I was still getting money from him and was supposed to get some more. They pointed out that I did not have any money with me. I told them that was true but that I was still to get some. All the way through they did not let me explain anything, saying that they already knew it, with one exception, when I would try to explain anything about CHAPLIN they would not listen, saying they knew all about my connection with CHAPLIN. However, they would let me talk on about anyone else I knew. Chief ANDERSON had in front of him a list

of hotel bills I owed. He said when he was looking at them, "well, that's quite a drop" and asked me how much PAUL GETTY was worth and I said I didn't know, and then he asked if GETTY didn't own the Hotel Pierre in New York and I said that he did. At no time did either WHITE or ANDERSON tell me that I was going to have to go into court.

I did not have sense enough to ask them whether I could get out of jail and they did at no time explain to me that I could make bond, nor did they say that I was going to have to go to court. They said "you have a car haven't you", and I said yes, and they said that is the car that GETTY put the money on and then did not pay the rest on, and I said, "yes, that is the car". Then I was taken back upstairs.

Mrs. RENO went to her daughter's for New Year's dinner and then came back. All day long I kept asking RENO what shall I plead in court and she said, "well, if I were you I would plead guilty, because I am sure you would get a suspended sentence. The next morning she said "for goodness sake, whatever you do, don't cry, policemen hate tears". She also told me this when I went to see ANDERSON and WHITE on the morning of the 1st.

When I went into court on January 2, 1943, I was dressed in the pajamas, with the legs rolled up and I had my fur coat on, and RENO had given me a pair of her shoes to wear. In court this first time, no one else was in court, except the judge, a man standing beside the bench, Mrs. RENO and myself, and another man, who appeared to be a court attendant.

As I recall, before the Judge came in, Mrs. RENO and I were sitting on the bench in front of the courtroom. When the judge came in he called my name and said, "you are JIM BERRY". And I said yes. He said "you are charged with vagrancy, of going from place to place without means of support and asked if I understood what was meant and I said yes. I was asked how I plead, guilty or not guilty and I said "well, your honor". He said, "has anyone explained to this girl that she must plead either guilty or not guilty. I turned to RENO and she shook her head, nodding, and I said, well I guess I am guilty. He said, well, I guess you are guilty. You owe bills at various places. He said "well, it seems that since you have come back to Beverly Hills (I understood that he had my record in front of him and knew that I had been back east and then returned to Beverly Hills), you haven't paid a bill." I said that I was not arrearage. He said, "well, it seems to me that you have not paid any bills." I tried to explain being under contract to CHARLES. I said, "I am not a vagrant because I can make my own living", and explained that if I got out that day I could go to Metro and get a screen test and sign a contract. Then he said afterwards, "I am not excluding you from California, because it is not within my jurisdiction", and that besides I had said I could support myself. But he said that he considered me a public nuisance and then sentenced me to ninety days in the city jail, suspended and said that he would make it a part of my probation that since a friend of CHAPLIN'S was willing to see that the bills were paid, that the bills were to be paid, and that I was to stay out of Beverly Hills for two years. I was then taken back upstairs in the police station.

RENO said, "for goodness sake, JOAN, if they ever get you again, you will really serve ninety days", and told me not to come back to Beverly Hills. They called downstairs to ARDEN and I learned that he had just left and should be back very soon. He came to pick me up and found that I did not have any clothes and was going to the Plaza Hotel to get the grip that was there. I waited in Mrs. RENO'S room and he came back with the grip. I was getting dressed and Mrs. RENO admired the purse I was carrying again, saying it was the most beautiful one she had ever seen, and I gave it to her. ARDEN took me down stairs and we got in the car. When he put me in the car we started out to find a place to stay. I did not tell him that I had a room on Sycamore because I didn't want him to know about it. ARDEN said that he had a great deal of admiration for me but that now he thought I was nothing more than a fool and that the charge on which I had been booked was the worst charge that any girl could have against her. He told me that he knew I was through in Hollywood and that I might as well face it and that CHARLES had given him permission to give me \$100.00 and pay for my luggage and train fare back. I asked him to get my clothes then and he said he would not get them until I left town. When I was at his studio he was talking about ARLINE JUDGE. He said "why don't you go back to PAUL GITY", and I said I would continue on to New York. He said "lots of women in this town have made careers out of going from one rich man to another." He said that CHARLES was through and that I should realize it. He said "if you had been smart you could have had a career and you would still be going with him". He said that it was a good idea if I left town since no one would give me a break because of the charge on which I had been arrested. He said I was through here. I told him I felt I could get a job and he said he would give me \$25.00 to live on and that I should call him up if I decided otherwise.

We drove around Hollywood, stopping at approximately fifteen or twenty places before we finally found a room. This room was not actually a room but was only a bed to sleep on in the living room, and was located in a rooming house on Franklin Avenue. In this place where I finally stayed, I introduced ARDEN to the landlady as my friend, Mr. ARDEN.

The next day I called a taxi and went back to my room on Sycamore. I spoke to HANS REUSCH on the telephone from a toll station, on probably the fourth of January, and told him to give the suit I had left in his apartment to JOINE ALDERMAN. I did not know that it was so badly ruined and I understood that afterward it was thrown away. I called ARDEN and said I wanted my clothes, that I could not go any place or live without them and he said I could not have them until I left town. He told me to come to the studio. I think it was in the afternoon just before 3:00, and he said he would make all the arrangements for me to go. He left word at the gate for me to go to his studio. We discussed the things that would have to be done before I could leave for New York and that is the occasion when he cited the instance of ARLINE JUDGE and suggested that I go back to PAUL GITY.

On this occasion, January 3, 1943, when I was talking with ARDEN in his offices at the studio, he among other things asked me if I still had my car. I told him I was a payment behind, but that I still had the car and that I had it at the parking lot adjacent to the Plaza Hotel. He said he would make arrangements with the Bank of America - he knew the President very well. He left me in his car in the parking lot and went into the bank, and came out and said everything was all right, that they had extended the loan until my next payment would come in. I turned over the keys to my car to ARDEN, and it was understood that he would make out the transfer of title from myself to ARDEN after I got to Tulsa. It was clearly understood that I was going back to Tulsa, I phone. ARDEN explained that he wanted me to do this so that he could buy my car by paying to the bank the remaining amount of the loan. There was nothing said about his reimbursing me for my interest in the car. I was in such a frame of mind at this time that the fact that I may have been giving ARDEN the car for little or nothing meant nothing to me.

After I got to Tulsa, Oklahoma, I did call the manager of the Bank of America at the particular branch where my loan was (Hollywood and Highland) and asked him what happened to the car. He said it had gone back to its original owner, the Temper Auto Sales.

I also remember that on this date ARDEN told me that if he was unable to take me to the train he would arrange to have a friend of his do so. He pointed out that it might be that he would be involved with his broadcast. In going over these dates and what took place, I now believe that it was January 4, 1943, when I first contacted ARDEN and told him I was ready to go back east.

I mentioned to Mr. ARDEN that I didn't have any money and he said that he was sure that CHARLES, who was really my friend and who did care about my welfare, would see that a certain amount of money was put in the bank, that I would receive a certain amount of money weekly. The sum weekly was to be \$25. I don't remember if it was \$100 or \$500 that they were supposed to put in the bank. I do know this much, that ARDEN said he would assume the complete responsibility for this because he was acting as CHARLES' agent. This money was to be put in the Bank of America, Hollywood and Highland Branch. I truly never doubted ARDEN's word.

ARDEN explained to me that this money would not be deposited to my account unless I returned the suitcase of CHARLES which I had. I told him that I would return this suitcase. It was understood that I would do so after I got to New York. However, ARDEN told me that he would go ahead and deposit the money and they wouldn't wait until the suitcase had been returned.

On this day, before I left, ARDEN got around to telling me it would probably be Captain WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department who would take me down to the train. He pointed out that so that I wouldn't be embarrassed, he was going to ask Captain WHITE to take his wife along. While he was discussing this he also told me "Be sure, JACK, not to get off at Pasadena and come back to Beverly Hills and try to contact CHARLES, because you'll only end up in jail again and have to serve your ninety days' sentence." I told him I would.

The following day around noon I called ARLEN to inquire if the arrangements had been made for my leaving. He told me a couple of things had come up so he couldn't go down to the train with me, but that Captain WHITE would do it. He said that WHITE and his wife would call for me in a taxicab about 7:00 o'clock that night. I asked him about my luggage and he said Captain WHITE would take that, and as soon as I boarded the train I would receive it, together with an envelope containing \$100.

Just before I was to be picked up by Captain WHITE I remember that I called ARLEN at the studio, there having been so much controversy about the suitcase that I was to return. ARLEN told me to go back home and get some cardboard boxes and pack up my clothes, and also that I could give the suitcase of CHAPLIN'S that I had to WHITE. I remember telling ARLEN that I was already packed and that WHITE was due any minute. When I went back to the house (I had called from a phone booth nearby) I found WHITE waiting.

On the way down to the station WHITE impressed upon me that it was a purely social favor that he was doing for Mr. ARLEN. WHITE mentioned several times the fact that he was doing this as a favor, in a jocular mood.

When we got to the station we were early. I remember we went into the bar and we all had a drink. Mr. and Mrs. WHITE accompanied me to the train, going clear through the station, down the tunnel and up to the tracks, and then Captain WHITE came on the train with me and escorted me to my space. After we got on the train WHITE said, "Now, remember, JOAN, don't get off the train at Pasadena, because we'll only have to go through this trouble again of putting you back on the train." I remember standing in the aisle, waving goodbye to them as the train pulled out.

After the train pulled out I had some trouble finding my seat, and a colored porter assisted me, and I recall that he said to me, "You're the young lady that's not supposed to get off until Chicago." I don't recall what I said to him, if anything. It is my recollection that the porter who made this statement to me was a different one than assisted me off the train at Omaha, Nebraska.

I had made up my mind to get off the train at Omaha and remembered that I was in bed and the porter woke me. As I recall, it was late at night when I got there. I stayed in Omaha about five days. While there I made a couple of phone calls, one to CHAPLIN and one to RENOUE. I talked to EDWARD and asked if CHARLES would talk to me. He said, "No".

I had decided by this time to go down to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and from Omaha went to Tulsa. As I recall, I didn't see GETTY this time, but I did see ROSENSTERN, GETTY'S attorney in Tulsa. I remember that DAVID HECHE, his New York attorney, was also there on his way to Dallas, Texas, and we had a drink together. He told me that GETTY was in town with his wife, TEDDY LYNCH, and they were very happy. I also told HECHE when he asked me what I was doing there that I was trying to figure out some things.

From Tulsa, Oklahoma, I called CHAPLIN'S house and talked to EDWARD. I may have told him that I was planning to get married, but this was just a story to arouse CHAPLIN'S jealousy. I also wrote CHAPLIN some letters from there. To the best of my knowledge in those letters to CHAPLIN I said that I loved him, but that I was going to get married because I had to have security. I also may have said something about having to go through some affair with a man in order to get some money. However, I want to say here that I did not have any affair with anybody in Tulsa. The reason I wrote these things in this letter were several: I was mentally disturbed and, too, I knew that statements like this of mine always made CHAPLIN realize how small he was. I know CHAPLIN has got these letters, because later, in May of 1943, when I was talking to him, by the swimming pool at his home, he told me that he had them and that he would, if necessary, produce them.

While in Tulsa in January I was arrested. Going on the assumption that ALLEN had deposited this sum of money which he mentioned, and because I thought I too had some money to my credit in the bank, I wrote some checks in payment for shoes. While I was in the store the officers came and arrested me. I was in jail four or five days. The officers thought I was somebody else and they used to take me downstairs to show me the witnesses. I told them who I was, but they didn't believe me. I found out that the checks I had written were returned marked "Refer to Parker," not "No Account." While in jail I got in touch with ROSENSTEIN, GETTY'S attorney, and arrangements were made to have me released, I having established my identity.

While I didn't see GETTY at this time, there is no question in my mind but what the management of the Mayo Hotel knew that I was a friend of GETTY'S because GETTY used to see me there. Also it is entirely possible that I mentioned GETTY'S name when I was at the police station.

At this time when I was in Tulsa and had been arrested, I knew I was pregnant. I having fixed that date from the middle of the month.

While I was in Tulsa for some reason which I do not now remember, I went to Kansas City and stayed at the Huebelsbach Hotel. While there I was treated by two doctors. I remember one particularly, a man named KOVITZ who was associated with the hotel. I remember telling him I was unhappy. I had a cold at the time. I remember asking both of these doctors I talked to - I don't remember the name of the other doctor - for sleeping tablets. I then went back to Tulsa and have referred to the incidents which occurred thereafter.

When I left Tulsa the last part of January, 1943, I went back to New York, arriving around the fore part of February, 1943, and stayed with my mother throughout the month, and returned to Tulsa the fore part of March. I stayed in Tulsa for a few days and went back to New York where I stayed at the Park Central Hotel. While there I saw HANS REUSCH and DONALD FLANN. Then I went back to Tulsa around the 1st of April and stayed there several days.

I went from Tulsa up to Kansas City in the fore part of April, and while I was going to Kansas City I met Lieutenant SAMUEL MARSH. I saw him in Kansas City and then he asked me to come out for the officers' dance to Fort Riley. I did and I met the commanding general of the fort, and I had a pleasant time. Then I went back to Tulsa and I was planning to stop off again at Kansas City for the next week and for the other dance, but decided in Kansas City, after I got back again from Tulsa, to continue on to the Coast because I thought it best.

When I got to Los Angeles I had approximately \$1,000. I checked into the Chateau Elysee. As soon as I got back in town I called CHAPLIN. I got hold of EDWARD, the butler - CHAPLIN wouldn't talk to me. I told EDWARD that I was married and was very happy and my husband was coming out very soon and that I wanted CHAPLIN to see that the restrictions keeping me out of Beverly Hills were removed. The reason I told EDWARD this was because I wanted to see CHAPLIN. I wanted to tell him that I was pregnant. EDWARD told me to go ahead and call ARDEN - that he knew more about it, and also mentioned that CHARLES wouldn't do anything about it. I called ROBERT ARDEN and told him I was married and that I wanted the restriction taken off, and he said he didn't care if I was married, if I didn't get out of town they would make it very hot for me. I have a recollection of either ARDEN or myself hanging up on one or the other in one of our conversations. We may have had more than this one I have just mentioned, but I don't remember what it was about.

Then I called JOYCE ALDERMAN at the Beverly Hills Hotel to show off that I was now living at the Chateau Elysee. I remember one day I saw KATHLEEN HUNTER, CHAPLIN'S publicity agent employed by the Studio, on a bus. I told her that I was married and that my husband was coming out.

BONINI got in touch with me at the Chateau Elysee, he having been told by ALGERIA that I was in town. I had dates with BONINI, SAM VARI, BILL CASTLE in company with MARIA DE CACIA, whom I met through SAM VARI. During this time I was very unhappy, realizing my condition and yet fearing to go up to CHAPLIN'S. I finally broke down and told MARIA of my pregnancy, and she told me that I should go up and tell CHAPLIN. During this period I remember that one day I went over and told SAM VARI the truth about my condition, and he didn't believe me.

On a date which I know to be May 6, 1945, I figured that I couldn't go any longer without seeing CHAPLIN and telling him about my condition. I told MARIA that I was going up to see CHARLES and that in case I didn't return that I probably would have been apprehended and that she could get in touch with me at the jail. She said, "All right," but she told me to wait and she would go with me so I would have a certain amount of protection, but I said I was going anyway.

I did go up and went in the back way. This was in the latter part of the afternoon. The back door was open and I walked right in, went through the living room and couldn't find anyone on the first floor, so I went upstairs. I

went immediately into CHARLES' room, noting at the time that the door to PAULETTE'S room was closed. Upon walking into the bathroom I heard voices in PAULETTE'S room and walked out into the hall, opened the door and observed Mr. CHAPLIN and the present Mrs. CHAPLIN. OONA O'NEILL was in bed and CHAPLIN was sitting at the bottom of the bed, talking to her. When I opened the door, he looked at me and said, "JOAN, wait a minute," and he came out with me. I didn't wait for him to follow me, I just walked downstairs. I said, "If you want to talk to me, please talk to me downstairs." He followed me downstairs. We stayed downstairs in the big room. He said, "JOAN, what are you doing back here? What's the matter?" I said, "I'm not talking - I'm not going to say a thing until she is out of the house," and I pointed up to the bedroom. He said that she was not going to leave and that if I had anything to say I should speak right there. This was the first time I had ever seen or had any definite information about CHAPLIN being associated with OONA O'NEILL. The only previous information in this regard that I had was having once read in a gossip column where she was wearing a ring that he had given her.

I became hysterical and remember saying that I loved him, and he said I never did love him. I said I wasn't going to talk in the house, that I was going down to the pool and that if he wished, I would wait there for him. I went down by the pool. I waited for fully twenty or twenty-five minutes, but he didn't come, so I decided to end it all. I felt sorry for myself and the way I was being treated. I took the ashtray and I broke it on the floor, took a piece of glass and started cutting at my wrists, and drew blood. At this point I tried to get a phone call through to my mother in New York, and I couldn't. Then I sent a telegram instead, and from what I said in this wire she could logically draw the conclusion that I was going to kill myself.

Around about this time I also placed a call to the Beverly Hills Police Department. I talked to an officer and asked him what his name was. He told me his name was Sergeant O'BRIEN. Why I can't explain, but I am under the impression that the name O'BRIEN was familiar to me. Back around September, 1942, when I was wanting to go to New York and CHAPLIN wouldn't let me go, he told me on occasion that if I didn't quite bother him, coming up to the house and breaking windows that he would have me arrested by the police. In some way the name O'BRIEN arose at that time, but I can't exactly place it.

I told O'BRIEN over the phone that I was JOAN BERRY, that I had broken my probation and that I was at CHARLES CHAPLIN'S house. I remember saying to him, "You know the address," and to come and get me. He said he would.

CHAPLIN did get down to the tennis house, where I was during this time, but he didn't get to talk because AMERSON, the second man, came down and CHAPLIN left. He wouldn't talk to me in front of anybody else. I saw CHAPLIN wouldn't talk, so I then went up to the front of the house and his two sons were there. I don't recall that any conversation took place between us, and as I remember EDWARD and the chauffeur took me home. I don't remember anything more about what happened that night.

The next morning I talked with MARIA about my situation and we decided that I should go and talk with HEIDA HOPPER. I had read her column in the papers some time ago in which she spoke about girls who were under contract to CHARLES CHAPLIN. I particularly remember this because her column on that matter appeared on my birthday. I went alone to HEIDA HOPPER'S office. I told her my story, that I had been under contract to CHAPLIN, etc., and the condition that I was in. She had me get in touch with MARIA DE GARCIA to go with me over to her doctor's office. I then went over to the Dr. WILLIAM E. BRANCE CLINIC, where I was examined by Dr. BRANCE himself. After his examination he told me that I was pregnant.

MARIA said, "I'd go and see him instead of putting it off any longer." I made two trips to HEIDA. In the middle of the second trip to HEIDA I called EDWARD and he told me I had better get out of town, that CHARLES had spoken to someone and that they were at the Chateau Mlysee looking for me. I said I wanted to speak to CHARLES, but EDWARD said he wouldn't speak to me, so I called the Studio. I called KATHLEEN HUNTER, and she was a little upset and said I should stop bothering CHARLES. I went back to HEIDA'S office and HEIDA called DE GARCIA, and then we went and had dinner. After I left MARIA I went up to the house. I told EDWARD I was coming and he told me not to come, and I said I didn't care, I was coming anyway. I went up and rang the doorbell and EDWARD came to the door and said that CHARLES was having dinner with TIM and didn't wish to be disturbed and I said I was going to wait until he did come. CHARLES came and TIM was behind him. CHARLES was very angry. He said, "Get the devil out of here." TIM said that if I didn't leave he was going to call the police, and CHARLES said he would call the police too. A phone call was made - EDWARD later claimed that it was TIM who did the actual phoning, and I waited there and CHARLES said, "I mean it this time. I have called the police. If you don't get off, you'll be put in jail." As I recall, CHARLES called me some names, but I don't recall exactly what they were.

A few minutes later Sergeant GIBBART of the Beverly Hills Police Department arrived. I said, "That's very funny - I called you yesterday but you couldn't come, but today when CHAPLIN calls you, you come immediately." I said once, "You're doing something wrong." He said, "If you have anything to say, don't tell it to me, tell it to someone else."

I forgot to mention that CHARLES CHAPLIN said to GIBBART as we were going down the steps, "When you get finished with her, come back here."

On the way down to the station I recall telling GIBBART how much I loved CHAPLIN and he said that if I had anything to say, to tell it to the proper authorities.

GIBBART took me into the booking desk of the Police Department and booked me. I recall that Sergeant MARPLE was there at the time when I was brought in. They took me into a room. I was quite confident at the time that everything would be all right. They put me in the room and I was sitting there for about ten or fifteen minutes. While in the waiting room I recall that I broke my compact, but I did not at any time try to cut my wrists with the glass or with the edge of the compact.

GURBART had left and Mrs. RENO, the matron, came down and took me upstairs. I refused to put on jail clothes and said I wanted to stay in my own clothes. Mrs. RENO tried to force me to put on the clothes, and I resisted. While struggling with Mrs. RENO, I recall that Sergeant MARPLE came into the room and tried to assist her. While MARPLE was in the room, my blouse was off. As I recall, my slacks were still on. MARPLE and RENO were trying to get me to put on the jail clothing. I was sitting on the floor and MARPLE was holding my arms. I did not try to strike either of them, however I was resisting their efforts to put the clothing on me. They never succeeded in putting on the jail blouse and they finally took me out of this room through the hallway into the cell block. I remember that Mrs. RENO said to me, "All right, then, don't put it on, but I know that in the night you're going to get cold and wish you had it." When they finally put me in the cell, they didn't give me the jail blouse and I remained without it until in the morning, when Mrs. RENO finally brought it in.

I remember that while MARPLE and RENO were trying to take my clothes off and put the jail clothes on, I told them that I was pregnant and I recall that MARPLE said, "You don't look pregnant to me." I remember calling MARPLE a dirty filthy swine for staying in the same room with me while I wasn't dressed, but he just laughed.

The next morning they took me into the court room before Judge GRIFFIN. I recall that there was another man there who was to appear before the Judge for some reason, and I recall that Judge GRIFFIN took his case first. I recall that Mrs. RENO was in the court room with me and I was finally taken up before Judge GRIFFIN. He told me that I was in violation of my probation for being in Beverly Hills. I recall that he mentioned something about my being up on CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S lawn and annoying him, but I cannot recall the exact words. He then said, "I'm going to sentence you to sixty days in the County Jail, but I'm going to suspend sixty of them with the condition that when you get out you stay out of Beverly Hills." I asked to see him in his chambers, but he said if I had anything to say, I would have to say it in open court. I said, "But, your Honor --" and he said, "If you have any claim at all, make it at the proper time." It struck me at the time as if he was trying to tell me to get an attorney to represent me if I had any claim against CHAPLIN. The thing that I wanted to talk to the Judge about in his chambers was to tell him that I was pregnant.

I was then taken out of court and Mrs. RENO accompanied me down to the County Jail. Some police officer drove the car. On the way down to the jail I asked Mrs. RENO if she didn't care what happened to me, and she said if she let her emotions be involved with one person, she would have to think of everybody else too. I said, "What am I going to do?" She said, "If what you say is true, the minute you get down there, you tell Mrs. SULLIVAN immediately you want to go to the hospital."

Saturday, before I left the Beverly Hills Jail they permitted me to make one telephone call. I called HEDDA HOPPER'S office and the girl who answered the phone told me to keep my chin up, that they would be down to get me out. When I had previously seen HEDDA HOPPER on May 7, 1943, I told her that the police were out looking for me. She said she didn't believe it. I made one phone call after I got to the County Jail, and that was to MARIA DE CARVA. She told me she would come down and visit me.

On Sunday, which would be May 9, 1943, I had talked to the matron on duty, who was not Mrs. SULLIVAN, and told her that I was pregnant. She had me put in the hospital and I spent the day there. She told me she would get in touch with the doctor when he was on duty the next day. I was examined by a doctor. I don't recall on just what day I was given the examination by the doctor.

The only event that I remember that happened on Monday, May 10, was that the photographers tried to take my picture and I refused to let them do so. YEDA SULLIVAN, the matron, wanted to tell them who I was, and apparently she did, because they were trying to take my picture.

On Tuesday, May 11, MINNA WALLIS came to the County Jail in the morning. She said, "JOHN, my friend, I'm so sorry." She volunteered the information that HEDDA had sent her down. She asked if I had talked to newspaper men and I said, "No, I haven't." I said, "MINNA, I came up there and he was sitting with GOMA," and she said, "Don't be a dope, he isn't living there with her, he's just a friend, and he explained it all to me - he said that she had just come up from the pool and that she was cold." Then she said, "This isn't CHARLES' child because if it is, we can't get you out of jail." So I looked at her and I said, "No, MINNA, it isn't CHARLES' child." MINNA said that she would get an attorney and she said, "Do you want to spend the next thirty days in a sanitarium?" I said, "Yes," that would be fine. She said, "All right, I'll get an attorney and we will arrange it so that you can spend the rest of your sentence in a sanitarium. Now, remember, JOHN, please don't talk to any newspaper people." I said, "All right, I won't." She said, "Do you promise?" I said, "Yes, I promise." She left, saying that she was in a big hurry, but she would be back later that day.

FLORABELLE MOIR came down, and I said, "Who are you?" and she said, "I'm a newspaper woman. I'm a friend of HEDDA'S. Did MINNA just leave?" I said, "Yes, and I'm not supposed to talk to anybody on the advice of my attorney." She said, "I know all about it - I know the whole story and HEDDA did call me. Please talk to me." I said, "I don't believe you." So she said, "Call HEDDA." I talked to HEDDA on the phone and she said, "Don't talk to anyone else. Was MINNA there?" I said, "She told me that you sent her." She said "that's a big lie - don't talk to anyone except FLORABELLE - she's a friend of mine." I said, "All right, HEDDA." I talked to FLORABELLE and briefly told her my story, and they took some pictures. Later in the day after FLORABELLE

GIR had gone and other reports who were there with her, MINNA WALLIS came back with Judge CECIL E. HOLLAND. When she came in, MINNA was screaming, saying, "I thought I told you not to talk to the newspapers." I said, "I didn't talk, all I did was let them have pictures."

She then said, "JOAN, this is Judge HOLLAND, who is going to represent you." Judge HOLLAND didn't ask me anything about the case, or talk to me at any length, he just said, "We're going to fix it so that you can spend the next thirty days in a sanitarium." I said, "That's fine." He said, "Now if anybody asks you for any more pictures, or any story, don't give them any story, don't say anything. Tell them that your attorney advised you not to make any statement." At no time did HOLLAND ever ask me if I wanted him to represent me, at least, until several days later. It was just understood that he was acting as my attorney. HOLLAND never asked me whether or not CHAPLIN was the father of my child, nor was the fact that I was pregnant mentioned by me to HOLLAND, or by MINNA WALLIS in HOLLAND'S presence.

The next day, May 12, Judge HOLLAND came down and got me out of jail. He had no pose with him for some news photographers, and I remember one of them kiddingly asked the Judge if he was trying to pull a good deed just before the elections that were coming up.

HOLLAND took me out to the car where I met his partner, MOONMARENE. Then HOLLAND asked me if I had any money. I said, "No." He said, "Well, you've got to have a place to sleep tonight." They went up to his office and got his secretary and they took me to a hotel in Westwood. He gave her the money and she went in and paid for it. He told me not to call MARIA DE CAMILA and not to call TRODA.

In connection with money, I don't have any recollection of MINNA WALLIS or Judge HOLLAND having asked me when they visited me in the County Jail whether I had any money.

On this day that HOLLAND took me out of jail he asked me no questions about CHAPLIN, nor did he offer his services to me as an attorney. The following day, which would be May 13, Judge HOLLAND came over to this hotel and got me. He drove around for a little while and then he stopped and said, "I will represent you. I will be your attorney, and we'll see that the man who was responsible, even if it is CHARLIE CHAPLIN - we'll see that we take the proper steps against him." He said, "You know I'm supposed to get a fee from MINNA." I said, "How much?" and he said, "\$500, but I'll forfeit that fee to represent you. Do you want me to represent you?" and I said, "Yes, I do." It was at this time he asked me who was responsible for my condition and I told him CHAPLIN. He said, "All right, we'll take the proper steps, but in the mean time you need rest and I'm going to see that you go to a hospital," and he took me to the Santa Monica Hospital. He said, "You must never tell anyone that I'm

...ing for your hospital bill because if you do, it will look as if I'm trying to make a case out of it." He explained that no attorney can put up money for a client only to have her later file suit against someone. Up to this time, and in fact even thereafter, HOLLAND never asked me to give him the complete story of my association with CHAPLIN.

I was taken to the Santa Monica Hospital by Judge HOLLAND, he telling the hospital authorities that he would be responsible for my bills. Doctors examined me in the hospital, and to my knowledge they were sent there by WOODWORTH, HOLLAND's partner. I do not remember their names. However, while I was still there I believe that Dr. [redacted] who was a man about fifty years of age, did examine me. I said, "How far am I?" and they wouldn't tell me - they wouldn't say exactly because they hadn't given me any examination. All the time I was there no one gave me a thorough examination.

Finally HOLLAND said he didn't want me to talk to STORIA, but that it would be all right if I talked to MARIA, and MARIA did come down and met Judge HOLLAND, and he kept saying, "Do you think you can trust MARIA? Are you sure you can trust her?" and I said, "Yes, I'm pretty sure of that." I must have called STORIA and told him I was there at the hospital, and he said he'd come down and see me, and he did come down on one occasion that I remember. Then I finally did call STORIA and I told her where I was. I called HOLLAND up and said, "I'm not going to live - I've called NERGA HOPPER up." He said, "Look the doors, we'll fix it so no one can get in." He said, "Hide, get out of there, but don't let her come in and talk to you," but she did come in anyway. She said, "Are they giving you anything?" I said, "They're giving me shots in the arm to make me sleep and vitamin pills." These shots in the arm and the tablets that they were giving me were supposed to make me sleep, but they made me sick. During the time I was in the hospital I was extremely nervous, however I used to walk during the day and attend movies. I told them I wanted to go, and they said I should stay another four or five days anyway.

From the hospital I called my mother in New York a couple of times. She said she was going to come out here. After about ten days, Judge HOLLAND came to the hospital and said that he was going to take me down to a hotel. That he thought I'd be happier there. He took me to a hotel in downtown Los Angeles. I was instructed by HOLLAND not to talk to anyone or to do anything, and for a few days went out to eat alone. One night I ran into HARRY GARDNER at the Biltmore and, knowing that he was a friend of CHAPLIN'S, I told HOLLAND and after that they took me out to dinner. Then I called home and found mother was already on her way.

I think the day after I left the hospital they made an appointment with Dr. [redacted] for about 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock and WOODWORTH came down to the hotel and drove me back to Santa Monica, and the doctor examined me and he said, "Well, young lady, I don't know if you're going to have a baby. It looks to me like it's a tumor." I said, "I know it isn't a tumor - don't tell me that."

He said, "Well, I'm afraid we're going to have to have X-rays." Either that or the next we had the X-ray, and they looked at the X-ray and they still said it was a tumor. I remember WOODMANSEY after they looked at the X-ray saying, "Now, listen, that better be a little CHAPLIN in there instead of a or."

I went out one Sunday to HOLLAND'S house and they were talking of a settlement. HOLLAND said, "Well, if you get \$100,000, our fee of \$17,000 will pay off the mortgage on my house."

When I found out mother was on her way, I called HOLLAND and I told him that mother was on her way, and he said things looked very well and that when mother came he would like a picture of me holding the check and of mother standing there with me. I said, "What for?" and he said, "We'll have a little caption underneath saying, 'Goodbye, Beverly Hills, you've been very nice to me.' Something like that. I was at Judge HOLLAND'S office and he talked to mother first, and then he said, "Someone wants to speak to you on the phone," and it was mother - she was down at the station. They drove down and picked her up and took her to a hotel.

Then HOLLAND, either that night or the next night, came and said he had a contract for me he wanted me to sign. WOODMANSEY said it was a good deal. I read it over and said I wouldn't sign it. WOODMANSEY kept saying, "That is it you don't like? Because whatever it is, we'll cut that clause out." HOLLAND kept saying, "If you don't like it, we'll bring it back." The first one, I think, was signed by CHAPLIN. I sent it back, and they brought me another one. I still didn't like it. They came back about 12:00 o'clock at night with the second one and I still wouldn't sign. Then the District Attorney's men came up and HOLLAND said they wanted to talk to me and I should tell them the whole story.

Before this agreement was brought to me for my consideration by HOLLAND, I want to inject that I was up to CHAPLIN'S on two occasions during the latter part of May. The first occasion was before my mother got here from New York. At that time I called CHAPLIN on the phone. He said, "I can't tell you to come up. You do what you want to do. I might be in all afternoon." The reason I called CHAPLIN and the reason I wanted to see him was because I thought I was still in love with him.

I took a taxicab and went up to the house. I came in the front way and he was in the sun room. When he saw me come in, he said, "Don't talk here - come out by the pool." No one else was down there. I remember saying, "How could you ever have let me stay there?" He said he was doing it so he could teach me a lesson. I said, "Teach me a lesson!" and he said, "Yes, you were getting very, very annoying. You were annoying me and after all, good G--, I've got to have peace." He didn't talk about the baby at first at all. Then I said, "Well, CHARLES, what are we going to do about it?" He said, "Well,

this is what I suggest. People have gotten over things like that. You're a fine actress. I suggest that you go back to New York and have the baby and then continue on the stage." He said, "JOAN, I'll always take care of that baby, you know that. I would take care of that baby even if it wasn't my own." Then I said, "Well, CHARLES, why can't you marry me?" He said, "I'm not marrying you - I'm not marrying anybody. Nobody's forcing me to get married to anybody." Then I thought perhaps there was somebody else. I said, "Are you in love with anyone else?" He said, "I'm in love with no one." I was crying and so I went up to the house and went up to PAULINE'S room and I saw OORA'S clothes there. I ran down by the pool and I said, "Whose clothes are up there?" He said, "Oh, for G---sake." I said, "Whose are they? OORA O'NEILL'S? Is she living here?" and he said, "No." I said, "She is living here." He said, "It's your unsubstantiated word against mine." He said, "After all, JOAN, the most important thing in the world is not you and it isn't me - but it's art. A lot of people have children without getting married. You don't have to get married just because you're going to have a baby." Then he said, "You've got to protect me, JOAN. I've got to have peace. I would rather go to jail for twenty years and have peace. JOAN, if you bring this into court, you know what it will be. The newspapers will be after you, your picture will be taken - oh, it will be grand for a couple of months. Then people will forget it." In this connection he said, "I'll spend my whole fortune if necessary." He said that even if it was proven that he was the father, that he would blacken my name so that won't be the issue involved at all. He said, "You'll try to hurt me, then I'm going to try to hurt you." I told him that he was the father of the child and he said, "JOAN, if you say so, I believe you completely." Then he said that if I did go into court that he was going to drag my name through the mud. He said he was going to mention PAUL and he was going to bring SAM MARY' name into it and WESCH'S. I would estimate that I was at CHARLIN'S talking with him about four hours. During that time EDWARD brought down lunch. I said to him during this time, "You think of yourself only." He said, "Don't talk to me like that, JOAN, because if I have any sympathy for you or feel sorry for anything that's happened, that's not the way to talk to me, because I'd just turn around the other way. I don't like it at all."

CHARLES left before I did, but before he left we had the understanding that I should come to breakfast the next day at the house. I remember this because after CHARLES left I was angry and I decided to call Judge HOLLAND at home. I called him - I told him that I wanted him to come right over to the office, that I was filing a complaint against CHARLES. EDWARD took me over to the office. HOLLAND said, "Do you know what you're doing? Why don't you think it over?" I said, "I don't need to think about it, I want to file a complaint."

On Decoration Day I again went up to CHARLIN'S house. My mother was in the hotel with me at the time. I went in the side door and EDWARD told me that CHARLES had already gone out. I said I wasn't going to leave until he returned, and he said, "Wait, I'll call his attorney. Will you speak to his attorney?" and I said, "Yes," I would. I spoke to the other attorney, JOHRTY.

DOHERTY said, "Why don't you let your attorney take care of it? Be a good girl and go home. Will you?" and I said, "Yes, I will," so I decided I would. Then I called home and they said that my mother had gone up to HEDDA HOPPER'S, so I knew the number and would I call her there, and I called her there and FLORA-BELLE was there and I called HEDDA and she said mother was expected.

Then EDWARD drove me down to her house and I went in and talked to HEDDA. Following this, my suit was filed against CHAPLIN and I'm not clear in my own mind as to whether the suit had actually been filed at the time of this conversation on Decoration Day. Subsequently Mr. IRWIN appeared as counsel for me and later took over the entire case.

Mother thought I had better stay at a sanitarium, and I went to the Garden Grove Sanitarium. From the New Carlton Hotel we stayed for a few days at FLORABELLE'S house. From there we went to Mrs. JOSEPH E. P. DUNN'S, and from there we went to the Payfair Hotel. While staying at Mrs. DUNN'S, we found a house on Mississippi Avenue. My mother moved from the Payfair Hotel to the House on Mississippi Avenue while I stayed six weeks at the Garden Grove Sanitarium, then I finally moved to Mississippi Avenue, where I am presently residing.

On further reflecting concerning the events preceding and around Decoration Day, I now remember that on Sunday night before Decoration Day I went up to CHAPLIN'S house, in the back way and up in his bedroom. I saw OSCAR and CHARLES coming in the house before I got there. I heard him go out the front door with her and he told me later he drove her home. He came back upstairs and saw me and we talked. I was a little hysterical. He said, "You can't talk now sensibly. You stay here, and I'll go to a hotel." Then he said, "No, I'll drive you home." He was coming downstairs, putting on his coat and was going to drive me home, and EDWARD came in and said he would drive me home. Then he came and took me to the hotel.

Monday I went over again and tried to talk to him and they told me he wasn't there. It was then I spoke to the attorney, Mr. DOHERTY, and went to HEDDA'S from there. It was Tuesday afternoon that I went to the pool and spoke with CHARLES and from there I went to Judge HOLLAND'S, asked him to prepare the suit and Wednesday and Thursday it was being written up, and Friday it was served."

On March 11, 1944, JOAN BERRY was interviewed in the office of U.S. Attorney CARR by Mr. CARR, Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. At that time the following additional facts were developed from her.

She recalled that six or seven months after she had started going with CHAPLIN in 1941, he made the statement to her that if she had anything to do with TIM BURNET he would never see her again. She explained that CHAPLIN was notice-

LA 31-5301

ably jealous of DURANT and said that CHAPLIN had told her that DURANT had told him, CHAPLIN, that "when you're tired of her, throw her my way."

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It having been learned that the defense was endeavoring to locate a Russian doctor in New York City, BERRY was asked to list the names of any doctors with whom she had come in contact when in New York and she first recalled Dr. [REDACTED] New York City. She stated that in January, 1943, she had taken a plane from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to New York City and got talking to a man en route, whose name was [REDACTED]. In the course of the conversation he told her that his brother was a doctor and in case she over-looked the services of one, suggested that she get in touch with him. On arriving in New York she contacted the above-named physician and advised that she saw him on several occasions. She stated that she wanted him to give her a prescription for sleeping tablets and he asked her if she was going to kill herself. She said no, only that she was going to pretend to do so. She remembered that they discussed Russian art, and she told him of her love for CHAPLIN and association with him. She was sure that she did not tell him she was pregnant, pointing out that she herself was not too sure of the fact then. She remembered that this doctor had sent several bills to her aunt's home in New York. The

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New York Office was requested to interview [redacted] Drs. [redacted] and the house physician at the Waldorf-Astoria, hereinafter mentioned.

The New York Office having advised that it was understood that BERRY had been attended while at the Waldorf-Astoria in October of 1942, by the house physician, BERRY was asked concerning this doctor. She did not recall his name, but did remember getting in touch with him and trying to get some sleeping tablets prescribed for her. She said he refused to give them, telling her that they did not agree with her, but she said he did give her a shot in the arm. BERRY said that during this time she was only sleeping two or three hours for over a period of several days inasmuch as she was emotionally upset. She said that when checking into the Waldorf in October of 1942 she had immediately called CHAPLIN back here in Los Angeles because it was at his suggestion that she had gone to the Waldorf in order to be there when he arrived. She said she talked with EDWARD on the phone and he told her that CHAPLIN was out with JIM PALMER. BERRY said that this upset her, which necessitated her getting hold of the doctor to try to get some sleeping pills. She did not recall that she discussed with this physician the idea of taking sleeping tablets to simulate suicide.

BERRY was also asked if she had any recollection of one MELVILLE FAGAN, Great Northern Hotel in New York City, and she said she did not know the man and had no idea of how he might have had some connection with her life. BERRY discussed his name with her mother and she too was unable to recall anything about him. New York has advised that the defense has issued a subpoena for FAGAN.

On Sunday, March 12, 1944, BERRY telephonically contacted Agent ARDRELL at his home and said that she had been going over in her mind some of the things that occurred in New York and thought that the following incident should be known to the Government. BERRY said that along about the last part of March and the first of April, 1943, when she was in New York she went down to the Pierre and registered under the name of her aunt, KATHERINE HOLMSEN. BERRY explained that because of family troubles that she had been having at home with her aunt and her mother, she decided to get away and she said she had some idea of going down to the Pierre and killing herself. In fact, BERRY told Agent that she did try to kill herself, taking fifteen sleeping tablets. She said the doorman at the Pierre apparently had recognized her when she registered in and they found out who she was. Just before she took those tablets, the clerk on duty had called her and told her that the hotel thought it advisable that she not stay there. BERRY said she figured that BETTY had had something to do with this dismissal of her from the hotel, so knowing she couldn't go home, she decided to end it all. She remembered that several doctors came, as well as the nurse; that her mother and her aunt came down to the hotel, and that shortly thereafter she left. BERRY said that the bill ran until she got an out here to

LA 31-5301

to California, and then she sent money to her mother and the bill was paid. She said she used the money that she received from ROSENSTEIN, some \$700. As she recalled, the bill was around \$57. BERRY said that apparently the hotel people thought that she was DAVID HECHE's girl and if they had known that she was BERRY's friend, they would not have told her to leave.

After the above conversation with BERRY, she suggested agent talk with her mother so that she could furnish information that she had concerning this incident. Mrs. BERRY started out by saying that her sister was the virtuous kind, and had never understood JOAN's life and troubles, so she had tried to keep the details from her. She continued that JOAN had gone to the Pierre and registered under her sister's name, probably because she knew that her sister had credit in New York, as well as a bank account. On a Friday Mrs. BERRY said JOAN called her on the phone from the hotel, telling her how much she loved her, etc., and not long afterwards she got a phone call from the manager of the Pierre, saying that JOAN had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and was out. Her sister, KATHERINE McLAUGHLIN, stopped off at the hotel that morning on her way to work, and Mrs. BERRY said that she herself went down. She explained that her sister works with Pan-American in New York City where she is a secretary to one of the officials. She has been with the company for eighteen years. It was apparent that Mrs. BERRY's main concern here was to protect her sister, and she hoped the fact that JOAN had used her sister's name in registering would never come out. She indicated that her sister did not even know that BERRY had used her name.

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BERRY when she left the hotel after this incident left two bags, and she remembered that she went down and paid the bill shortly before Easter, 1943. She recalled that when they gave her the bill they had forgotten to add \$10 for the house doctor. As she remembered, the entire bill amounted to \$90. She said the manager, Mr. PAGE, was very solicitous toward her and apologized for having caused so much trouble.

As Mrs. BERRY was finishing detailing the above incidents, JOAN'S voice could be heard in the distance, and about an hour later, namely about 10:00 P.M., BERRY called the writer, at which time she was crying, cursing herself and her mother, and said that she just could not go through with it, she was not going to testify, she was all through, and that the Government could put her in jail or do whatever they wanted to. During this conversation BERRY said that she hated her mother. It was finally ascertained from JOAN that her mother had apparently expressed herself as being concerned over the fact that her sister, KATHERINE McLAUREN, might appear in the newspapers as having something to do with this case and that she was afraid that she would lose her job. Agent had previously told Mrs. BERRY and JOAN that it did not appear that that registration was at all relevant to the Mann Act case. Mrs. BERRY herself also talked to Agent on the phone at this time and said that she had felt it necessary to assert herself and it looked as if she was going to have to leave home again. JOAN got on the phone and told how her mother wouldn't leave her alone, calling her all kinds of names, and if she would only leave her bedroom so she could be quiet, everything would be all right. However, she insisted that she was not going to testify; that she would think and say the same thing the following day. Agents furnished the facts of the above situation to U.S. Attorney CARR and it was felt that the only thing to do was to wait until the following morning for developments. Mrs. BERRY having told Agent that she would stay with JOAN if she could.

About 9:45 on March 13, 1944, Mrs. BERRY called the writer at the office and told of how a garage man had come for the keys to JOAN'S car about 3:30 that morning, and that shortly thereafter the police stopped by to see who had been there. BERRY had had engine trouble on Wilshire Boulevard late in the afternoon of March 12, 1944, and had to leave her car parked near the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. This incident was the occasion for her contacting the writer, at which time it was suggested she endeavor to get hold of a garage man to take her car in. Mrs. BERRY advised at the time of this call on March 13 that JOAN had left the house about twenty minutes before, saying that she was going to get her car. She also had told her mother that she was not going to testify; that she was going to get in touch with the writer. Mrs. BERRY said it appeared that JOAN was terrified, and quoted her as having made the statement that "Who am I to think that I can get the best of anybody in this case, with CHAPLIN'S money against me," etc. Also that she had said they would tear her apart when she got on the witness stand.

Agent ascertained that it was the garage located at 909 South Vermont where BERRY'S car had been taken, and Agent BUSHYHEAD and the writer proceeded there; after waiting several hours, JOAN BERRY came after her car. She evidenced surprise when she saw Agents waiting for her, but agents accompanied her from the garage and talked with her for a period of one-half or three quarters of an hour. During this conversation she continued her statements that she was not going to testify, she couldn't go through with it, because she was so unhappy at home. She said that she hated her mother and she had always argued, bickered, etc., with her and they just couldn't live together. She said she had planned to get a room in a hotel and be alone; that thereafter she wanted to get a job and support her child. It was pointed out it would be necessary to go down and discuss the matter with U.S. Attorney CARR, and although somewhat reluctant BERRY agreed to go and do so.

Mr. CARR pointed out to her that she was going to have to testify and that she should get ahold of herself, to which BERRY agreed. At Mr. CARR's request Agents talked the situation over with Mrs. BERRY later that day and the following day both victim and her mother advised the writer that things were once again straightened out between them.

Mention has previously been made that on occasions BERRY and her mother have become inebriated. In passing, it is to be noted that on the evening of March 17, 1944, JOAN BERRY called the writer at home to advise she had just had a fight with her mother, at which time she said Mrs. BERRY had taken a great number of rum drinks and then proceeded to hit her on the mouth, after which her mother left the house. BERRY was crying and indicated she didn't know whether her mother would return or not.

A few minutes later Mrs. BERRY also called the writer, said she was talking from a phone booth and continued that JOAN was inebriated, having drunk a quart of wine that day and that she just had to get out. It developed, however, that Mrs. BERRY returned home that night.

It is noted that this incident took place approximately five days after BERRY's previous declaration that she was not going to testify. Mrs. BERRY advised agents the following day, March 18th, that at no time had her daughter indicated that she was not going to testify in the Mann Act trial which was impending.

On March 29, 1944, during the course of the Mann Act trial, JOAN BERRY called the writer at home, stated she had been reading the testimony which had been given by BUESCH and she tried to add the following additional facts which she thought might be of assistance to the government. From her conversation it appeared that she had been drinking, however she was coherent throughout. When BUESCH testified he stated that he knew nothing about BERRY's being

arrested on the morning of January 1, 1943, which was subsequent to her being at his apartment. BERRY on this date stated that a few minutes before she left Los Angeles on January 5, 1943, she went out from her room and made a few telephone calls. This was just before Captain WHITE picked her up. She said she called RUSCH at his apartment and told him of her clothes that she had left there. She said RUSCH made the statement that she sure had gotten herself in a mess and also at that time told her that he knew on the 2nd or 3rd of January that she was in jail. BERRY said he never did tell her how he found out.

In this connection BERRY also mentioned that when she was back in Los Angeles in April of 1943, she saw BONINI on several occasions and he told her that he had learned of her being in jail in January from RUSCH. RUSCH also testified concerning having seen BERRY and CHAPLIN together at Romanoff's the forepart of December, 1942. He denied, however, that he had requested BERRY to introduce him to CHAPLIN.

With reference to this statement of RUSCH's, BERRY said that ELAINE BETHMONT had been giving a party at the Beverly Hills Hotel on the night she had a dinner engagement with CHAPLIN; that RUSCH was there and had been telling her how wonderful he thought CHAPLIN was and said that he wanted to meet him, so BERRY suggested that in view of the fact that she an engagement for dinner with CHAPLIN and they would probably be at Romanoff's, that he come over and she would introduce him to subject.

BERRY admitted to the writer that she was just using RUSCH to make CHAPLIN jealous by asking him to come over. RUSCH did go over to Romanoff and come over to their table, where BERRY introduced him to CHAPLIN. That was the occasion when BERRY said CHAPLIN told her "you have to have your lovers." An argument between them followed and on that occasion CHAPLIN told her that he was through.

RUSCH, on the stand, corroborated CHAPLIN'S story that it was on the night of December 30, 1942 that BERRY had been out with RUSCH earlier in the evening and then went up to CHAPLIN'S house, at which time her clothes were torn and she had blood on her. BERRY said that the occasion when she was in a disheveled condition and had been in BONINI'S apartment, took place the forepart of December. She said on that occasion, which was described in some detail as occurring on the 30th, that she had been out with RUSCH, then with BONINI, but she was not clear as exactly what took place at that time. She said she had been taking sleeping tablets and drinking. She did remember she was up at CHAPLIN'S house and that they had a scene outside the house on the lawn. She recalled CHAPLIN told her "I hate you, I hate you," stomped on her, pushed her face in the ground and tore her clothes. BERRY said that CHAPLIN screamed as

He was telling her these things, that she cried and then CHAPLIN picked her up, held her in his arms and told her how sorry he was, told her how he had had so much trouble in his life, that she was a symbol of all he had gone through, and then ended it with a declaration that he was crazy.

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BERRY also advised on this occasion that after she came back from Tulsa, Oklahoma in November of 1942, she went to ELAINE BERRY's, had her call the CHAPLIN residence and leave word that she was dying. However, it was determined that CHAPLIN was not even in town at that time. She thought that on one occasion she may have called and endeavored to get in touch with CHAPLIN in New York.

On CHAPLIN's return she said the first time she saw him was when she was at dinner at the Players. She said that CHAPLIN was there with King VIDOR, his wife BETTY VIDOR and was in the company of some blond. This is mentioned here again because CHAPLIN, on the stand, denied that he had ever seen her at the Players in the forepart of December, 1942.

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INTERVIEW WITH JOAN BERRY BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

On Saturday, May 29, 1943, a statement was taken from JOAN BERRY by Captain WYATT P. DAVIS of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, at the New Carlton Hotel, 509 South Figueroa Street. Others present at this time were Mrs. BERRY, Investigators ROBERT GROSSMAN and PHILLIP T. TOWER, also of the District Attorney's Office, and the statement was reported by JANE POSTWICK.

This statement sets out substantially the same information as that which JOAN BERRY furnished agents in the statement which has already been set out. She told of the two abortions which were performed on her and which were arranged by CHAPLIN and TIM DEWART. She also admitted that CHAPLIN transported her to New York City in October of 1942, and while there had sexual intercourse with him in his apartment at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

She told of purchasing a gun in December of 1942, and on or about December 19, 1942 she went up to CHAPLIN'S house with the gun, at which time she talked to CHAPLIN and subsequently stayed all night and engaged in sexual intercourse with him. She further stated that the next morning, after the gun episode, CHAPLIN agreed to pay her on \$25.00 a week salary.

She told of her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department on January 1, 1943 and her sentence by Judge GRIFFIN. She was put on the train by ROBERT ADAMS and later returned to Los Angeles, when she discovered that she was pregnant. When she went up to CHAPLIN'S house to tell him of her pregnancy, he had the police notified and she was arrested for violation of her probation. BERRY then related how she was sentenced to jail by Judge GRIFFIN and subsequently released from jail after Judge HOLLAND had been obtained by MINNIE WALLIS.

This statement to the District Attorney's office generally follows the information which was furnished to agents, but is in considerably less detail. Therefore, it is not being set out herein.

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Interview with ROBERT ARDEN by
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

At the time the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office was conducting an investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN and others connected with him, interview was

LA 31-5301

had with ROBERT ARLEN by investigators of that office. This interview took place at 1:55 P.M., June 6, 1943, at the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN, 1005 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California, at which time he was questioned by HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP TULER from the District Attorney's Office. Stenographic notes and a transcript of that conversation were made by LOREN ADAMS. This statement was made available along with others by JESS HUSSEN, Los Angeles County District Attorney, and photographic copies of same were made in the Bureau Office, one of which has been furnished the Bureau, another to United States Attorney CHUR, and a third is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case. The sixteen page statement taken from ARLEN at that time is being summarized.

ARLEN said that he had been acquainted with CHAPLIN for about two years; that he had known JOHN BERRY for a period of a little over a year; that he had just become acquainted with her around March or April, 1942. The circumstances of this acquaintance were his having met her at CHAPLIN'S home when she was there for one of the Sunday afternoon tennis parties. ARLEN continued that he became pretty well acquainted with her; that he frequently saw her at BERRY'S house and at his own house. He said she was then living at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills. He was asked if he had seen her quite frequently at the CHAPLIN home, and he said that he would not consider it frequently, but that she was there like all the rest of the people on Sunday afternoons; "Every once in a while she would be here and every once in a while she wouldn't be here."

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ARLEN said with reference to his becoming acquainted with Captain E. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, that he first met him on January 2, 1943. ARLEN was in error here because he afterwards told Agents and the investigation reflects that it was on the morning of January 1, 1943, that he first met him. When asked to describe the circumstances of his becoming acquainted with WHITE, he told of spending New Year's Eve with CHAPLIN at Chasen's Restaurant. He said that about 11:30 P.M. "We received a phone call informing us that Miss BERRY had been arrested." When asked who answered the telephone, ARLEN said that it was CHAPLIN who was asked to the phone, and then that he handed it to him, ARLEN. When asked with whom he talked, ARLEN said it was CHAPLIN'S butler, and when asked if that was EDWARD, he replied that it was. ARLEN continued that EDWARD told him, "The Beverly Hills had phoned here asking whether Miss BERRY was known here, that a girl by the name of JOHN BERRY had been arrested and stated she was under contract to Mr. CHAPLIN, and I took the telephone and asked EDWARD which police station. He told us Beverly Hills. Then I left Mr. CHAPLIN at Chasen's and I rushed over to the Beverly Hills Police Station to find out what the trouble was." ARLEN estimated that it was a few minutes before midnight that

LA 31-5301

He got over to the Beverly Hills Police Station, and said that he asked the officer on duty if they had JOAN BERRY there, and was told that they had no record of her, whereupon he returned to Chasen's. He described how this officer on duty had looked in the police blotter and said, "We have no JOAN BERRY."

ARLEN continued that the next day, which would be January 1, 1943, "I think that somebody phoned Mr. CHAPLIN here that the girl was now at the Beverly Hills Police Station. When asked what time the phone call had come to CHAPLIN, ARLEN said he didn't know, that he had heard about it in the afternoon; that Mr. CHAPLIN had told him to go down to the police station and see what could be done for the girl, what charges were preferred against her. He said he had received these instructions from Mr. CHAPLIN in the afternoon of New Year's Day, January 1, 1943, between 3:00 and 5:00 o'clock. ARLEN was asked if CHAPLIN had told him who had called from the police station, and he replied, "No, the thing is very simple. After I got down to the police station and they said 'There is no JOAN BERRY,' we forgot about the whole matter. The next day we found she was there. As I found out later on, the mistake apparently occurred because when she was arrested she pretended to have taken some poison and she was taken to the police station down there. Consequently she was not at the jail. The next day when the police surgeon found out that there was no such case of poisoning or suicide attempt, they transferred her to the jail apparently, so Mr. CHAPLIN asked me to go and see what could be done, what the charges were. The next day was January 2." Here again it appears that ARLEN is in error on his date, because it was January 1, 1943, that he went to the station. "I went to Captain WHITE and I told him that Mr. CHAPLIN didn't desire to have that girl get into any kind of trouble - he felt that a young kid shouldn't have a jail sentence against her."

ARLEN was asked at this point if he had known Captain WHITE before, and how he happened to see him this time. He said he had never seen him before, and that he talked to WHITE because he apparently was in charge of the case. When asked what the conversations with WHITE consisted of, he replied: "I told Captain WHITE that Mr. CHAPLIN did not desire to have a black mark against that girl and ruin her future life and career; whereupon Captain WHITE says, 'It is a difficult thing, she is under a vagrancy charge.' I asked where she was picked up. He said, 'She was picked up in men's clothing on Olympic Boulevard.' I said, 'Possibly you could do us the favor - after all nobody has any interest in harming the girl - I believe her place is with her mother, the best thing would be to send her back to her mother if she wants to go - I think I could work it out with Mr. CHAPLIN to get her a ticket.'"

ARLEN was then asked if Captain WHITE had said anything about some outstanding bills of BERRY'S. To this ARLEN replied, "No, he did not. I had to come back about two hours or so later. In the meantime I drove up here from the police station and told Mr. CHAPLIN what the status was, what the charges were, and he

"said, 'That's very nice. If she wants to go back home, get her a ticket, give her some money.' I said, 'What do you call "some money"?' He said, 'I will give her \$25.00 to tide her over.' I went to the police station and apparently in the meantime she had been taken to the police court, and had been sentenced, and Captain WHITE informed me that the girl was free to go and what would I do with her, she had been sentenced to stay out of Beverly Hills. I said, 'I will see if I can get her a place somewhere,' and he said, 'I'll see what she wants to do.' The girl couldn't leave jail because she didn't have any clothing on - I mean she had a man's pajamas and I said 'I am not going to take you like that to Los Angeles, do you think I am crazy?' I said, 'Where is your stuff?' She said, 'I have part at the Ambassador Hotel and part at the Plaza and part at the cleaners.' I said, 'That throws a different aspect on the situation, I have got to ask Mr. CHAPLIN if he would want to pay for all that,' so I came up here.

ARDEN was asked if he brought BERRY with him, and replied: "No, I didn't. I came up here to Mr. CHAPLIN and told him about it and he said, 'What can we do, go and see what you would pay for the whole thing,' so I went to the Plaza Hotel and there was a bill of about \$132.00 and something there, which I paid, and in return I received one suitcase and a little coat, which the bellboy brought up and took it to my car, and went back to the jail. I handed the stuff to the matron who helped Miss BERRY get dressed, and in the meantime I waited for her and I took her out of jail, driving out of Beverly Hills to Los Angeles. I asked her what she intended to do and she said, 'BOB, I still think I have a chance in Hollywood and I would like to try it.' So I said, 'JOAN, neither I nor CHARLIE want to stand in the way of your career, I suppose what I have just done for you proves that we want to help you in every way possible, and I am going to get you a room somewhere, I will give you some money so you can stay there a week and see what you can do.' Then I took her to a room. We drove around for an hour or so from hotel to hotel, couldn't get a room anywhere. Finally we found a room on Franklin, on the corner of - what street is that? - it is one block east of Cherokee, - I forget the name of the street, and I left her and we agreed that she was to phone me if she changed her mind and wanted to go to New York. Two or three days passed and I didn't hear anything from her. One day I phoned the rooming house to find out how she was getting along and I was told that Miss BERRY had checked out; the following day I received a telephone call from her.

ARDEN was asked if this call was received at his home, and he continued, "No, at the office, stating that she couldn't stand it, and where she was in this rooming house, and she had gone out and found herself another room on Sycamore, North Sycamore off Sunset, I think, and she wanted to go to New York, she had found out she couldn't do any good here - if my offer still holds good, so I said, 'My offer still holds good, it is a question whether Mr. CHAPLIN still wants to do it, but I believe we can persuade him to maintain his promise.' Then I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and he okayed the expenditure so I told JOAN that if she would get

LA 31-5301

"I was ready for the next day I would have a ticket for her and I would redeem her clothes from the Ambassador Hotel and I gave her again some little money to buy some various of her clothing and wearing apparel from laundries where she had been forced to leave them. The next day I called a Yellow Cab driver - I can give you his name, and I can give you his address."

ARLEN was asked for the name and address of this cab driver, and he stated: "WILLIAM GRUES, and he lives in Normandie Village on Sunset Strip." When asked if GRUES was a Yellow Cab driver, ARLEN replied in the affirmative. He was questioned as to whether GRUES was still employed by the Yellow Cab Company, and stated, "I believe so. He used to be a very big producer in Europe. I had known him over there and I felt it was an opportunity for him picking an extra few dollars, so I gave him the necessary money and sent him over to the Ambassador Hotel to pay \$200 and some odd dollars - I forget the exact amount, retrieve all her luggage, and then go up to the Hollywood Boulevard and pick up the ticket I had reserved for Miss BERRY, and then phone me in the afternoon for further instructions. In the meantime I contacted Captain WHITE by telephone, told him I wanted to see him - he came out to Beverly Hills and in the afternoon - I think it was around 1:30 or so - and I told him what had happened, that Miss BERRY was now ready to leave; that in view of past experiences I didn't trust her, and that having been entrusted by Mr. CHAPLIN with the task of seeing that she actually gets home with nothing to interfere, I asked him if he would be good enough to accompany Miss BERRY to the train, since at 6:00 o'clock in the afternoon it would be pretty near impossible for me to go, and because at that time I write my radio script for my 7:15 broadcast. Captain WHITE told me he would go if his wife could go along, and I said there was no objection to that, that Miss BERRY wasn't a prisoner or anything, that I would consider it a personal favor. Since the trip was to be made in his off time I told him that we would take care of the transportation, and I had the same cab driver call for Captain WHITE at his house, take him to Miss BERRY'S address, and accompany Miss BERRY to the station. When I went to Captain WHITE that afternoon to give him the ticket I had stopped by Mr. CHAPLIN'S and told him that Miss BERRY was willing to leave and that I was giving the ticket and \$25.00 to Captain WHITE. Mr. CHAPLIN said, 'Oh, give me \$100.00, \$25.00 will not do much for her,' so I put \$100.00 in an envelope, sealed it and handed it to Captain WHITE, with the request to give it to her when she was on the train. The next thing I heard was from the cab driver who phoned me and told me that Miss BERRY had left and he had taken Captain and Mrs. WHITE back home. For four or five weeks thereafter no one heard anything from Miss BERRY. The whole incident seemed to be forgotten. She had promised me that she would return a special locked suitcase taken from Mr. CHAPLIN as soon as she reached New York. Of course, she never kept her promise for a very obvious reason, as I found out later.

In response to the question as to what this reason was, ARLEN stated, "The reason was that Miss BERRY didn't go to New York. One day I was informed that the Chaplin Studios had received a check written by Miss BERRY in Kansas City and another one issued in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that payment of those two

"checks had been refused by the studio." When asked if the checks were drawn on the studio, ARDEN said, "I don't know whether the checks were drawn on the studio, but the checks were drawn apparently on a Hollywood bank and CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S studio given as reference or as place of employment." In response to a question as to the amount of these checks, ARDEN replied, "I believe one was about \$90.00 and the other a little less. I believe you can get that information from the manager of the CHARLIE CHAPLIN Studio, who can give you the exact dates and the name of the bank. Then again we didn't hear anything until a few weeks ago when Dr. CHAPLIN'S butler informed me 'She is back again.'" ARDEN was asked if he understood by that remark that he was talking about Miss BERRY, and he stated, "Yes, I wanted to put it exactly the way it happened. I said, 'Who?' He said, 'Our friend, Miss BERRY.'"

ARDEN then told of further conversation with EDWARD, the butler, concerning BERRY'S being back in Los Angeles, EDWARD telling him that she had called him and said she wanted to talk to CHAPLIN and that he, EDWARD, had told her to get in touch with ARDEN because CHAPLIN did not want to talk to her. He guessed that this conversation with EDWARD was about ten days before BERRY'S arrest for violation of probation. EDWARD also told him that one of the employees at the Chaplin Studios had met BERRY on a bus and she had told her of throwing a cocktail party that night, of her having married an Army officer in New York. ARDEN then continued, "About two days later I received a phone call from Miss BERRY at my office. She informed me that she had been married in New York to an Army captain and that he was coming out soon, and that I should try to influence Mr. CHAPLIN to have her sentence lifted. I answered that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor I had any kind of influence on court officials, nor did we ever attempt to exercise any kind of influence and that in view of the fact that Los Angeles has an area large enough to accommodate millions of people, she and her husband would certainly find enough places to spend their time in, that she simply would have to forget about Beverly Hills. She insisted that we could do it if we wanted to, and I said, 'The best thing for you to do is go to the court yourself and talk to them.' Then I hung up on her."

ARDEN was questioned as to whether BERRY told him in that conversation where she was staying. In this respect he stated, "Yes, she told me she was staying at the Chateau Elysee and gave me her phone number." ARDEN was asked if he at that time questioned her regarding the checks previously referred to, and he stated, "No, that wasn't any of my business. I just heard that. That isn't any of my business." In response to a question as to whether he had asked BERRY about the luggage she had promised to return, ARDEN replied, "No, I didn't want to engage in any kind of conversation or controversy with her."

ARDEN then continued, "The next day she phoned me again and I had the definite impression that she was 'high in spirits' and that she was talking for

"nobody else's benefit - by that I mean someone apparently was in her apartment listening to the conversation, which again revolved about lifting the ban in Beverly Hills." ARDEN stated the substance of this conversation was as follows: "She said again, 'If you want to talk to the Judge I am sure you could get the sentence lifted,' and I said, 'I don't know the Judge and I don't suppose that sort sentence can be altered just by going to a Judge and saying, 'Miss BERRY. And it very inconvenient to be under sentence' - you should have thought of that before you got yourself into the mess' - that ended the conversation right then and there. The next thing I heard was on a Saturday morning - I believe in one of the local papers, that JOAN BERRY had been arrested and sentenced to 30 days for violation of her probation. That's all I know about the case."

ARDEN insisted that the first inkling that he had of BERRY'S being arrested for violation of probation was through the newspapers; that neither CHAPLIN, DUPONT, BURGUND or anyone else had called him to tell him about it. On hearing of it that Saturday morning, ARDEN said he called CHAPLIN and EDWARD told him that the girl had been there the night before, caused a disturbance which EDWARD described as raising "holy hell." He said that is all EDWARD told him.

ARDEN said that he did not see CHAPLIN until the following day, Sunday, at the tennis matches. He believed that he had mentioned to CHAPLIN about BERRY being there, to which remark CHAPLIN replied, "It's too bad she couldn't stay put and had to get herself into a mess again." He insisted that that was all he had said about BERRY at that time; further, that CHAPLIN told him nothing about BERRY'S being pregnant. ARDEN said he didn't believe CHAPLIN knew it at that time because if he had, he would have told him. ARDEN was asked if CHAPLIN appeared concerned about Miss BERRY on that date, to which he replied that he did not.

ARDEN'S attention was directed to the fact that several days later publicity broke in the papers about BERRY'S being pregnant, her life story, etc. He recalled reading it, and when asked if he had any conversation with CHAPLIN about the publicity, replied that he did not until his name appeared in the papers. He said that several days later he discussed with CHAPLIN BERRY'S pregnant condition and related that CHAPLIN told him that that allegation had been made by Miss BERRY and that she had been released from jail and that reports from doctors were being expected. When asked if CHAPLIN told him whether he had anything to do with her being released from jail, ARDEN replied that CHAPLIN said no, but ARDEN said from the way CHAPLIN told him he had nothing to do with it, he was of the opinion that CHAPLIN actually had no part in the release of BERRY from the County Jail.

ARDEN'S attention then was directed to whether or not he had made a call several days after BERRY'S arrest on May 7, 1943, to the Chateau Elysee. He admitted that he had and had talked with Mr. INCE, the Manager; that he had told INCE that BERRY was in the County Jail on a charge of vagrancy; that he, INCE, should pack all of her belongings together and that he, ARDEN, would probably appear very shortly to pay off the hotel bill and get her baggage. When asked if

he had made this last statement ARDEN replied that he had not, saying that he had told INCE that if anything else did happen he, ARDEN, would get in touch with him. ARDEN was then asked how he happened to call Mr. INCE. He replied, "For a very simple reason that Miss BERRY is a very irresponsible young lady; from my personal observation and I simply wanted to avoid the creation of another large unpaid bill. When I spoke to Mr. INCE he told me she had paid for the first week and that her room rent was now due for two or three days of the second week, so I told him in view of the fact Miss BERRY was in jail to clean up the apartment 'because it is very doubtful you will get paid for it, and keep the things until Miss BERRY can come back.' ARDEN was then asked what compelled him to make this telephone call, to which he replied, "A very simple, let's say human consideration - I wanted to protect both Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY in the case, mainly that Mr. CHAPLIN if at any time would feel impelled to help Miss BERRY again, to keep that help down to a financial minimum - that Miss BERRY should find as little obstacles to retrieve her possessions as possible." In reply to a question as to whether Mr. CHAPLIN asked him to make the telephone call, ARDEN stated, "No, as a matter of fact, I never even told him about that."

The questioning of ARDEN then went back to Captain WHITE, and he was asked as follows: "Well, as a matter of fact at that time, Mr. ARDEN, didn't you ask Captain WHITE to get the girl floated out of the state of California, or for the Judge to impose some kind of a sentence which would make her stay out of the state?" ARDEN replied, "I don't recall the verbatim conversation with Captain WHITE. It is fairly possible that in the course of the conversation I may have said that instead of giving her a sentence for vagrancy if they would restrict her from Beverly Hills to avoid further clashes between her and Mr. CHAPLIN, that we would guarantee that she would get safely to New York to her mother." Question: "Was there any mention made about having her stay out of the state of California?" ARDEN'S reply: "I don't believe so, because it is my impression that the Beverly Hills court, the Beverly Hills police court, did not have jurisdiction over the state of California - I don't think I would have made that request." Question: "Did Captain WHITE tell you that?" Answer: "I believe it came up in the conversation somehow - it is so long ago." Question: "There was some conversation about having her kept out of the State of California?" Answer: "No, not at that time. I think the question about the State of California came up when she had made her reappearance in Los Angeles. I believe that after my telephone call I visited Captain WHITE after my telephone conversation with JOAN BERRY, which convinced me that she was out to cause trouble again. I went to Captain WHITE, gave him the information about the two checks and asked him if there wasn't any possibility of restricting her from making transcontinental trips for no good purpose, and to keep her out of California altogether; whereupon Captain WHITE told me that that would be up to the Los Angeles authorities, that Beverly Hills had no jurisdiction in the matter." ARDEN was then asked if this conversation took place just a few days before BERRY was arrested for violation of probation, to which he answered, "Yes."

LA 31-5301

The question was then put to ARDEN: "That was the time that you asked him about those checks that she had written?" He replied, "That's right." Question: "And he subsequently, after that conversation, informed you that there were no charges pending against her in Kansas City?" Answer: "That's right."

ARDEN was then asked if Captain WHITE had called him up on the phone after he had delivered BERRY to the train. ARDEN said that he had not. He also denied that he had ever offered Captain WHITE any money in connection with his handling of BERRY.

Mr. TOWER of the District Attorney's Office then asked him if he didn't think it was an imposition to ask an officer to go to the railroad station. ARDEN replied, "No, I didn't consider it an imposition - it was an open question that could have been refused as easy as it could have been granted; simply insinuated that I wanted to impress Miss BERRY with the fact that she really was in trouble, and that she had better mend her ways." Question: "Having a police officer accompany her to the police station would insinuate that impression?" Answer: "Yes, it was merely a question of making sure that no further trouble would occur. It isn't one of the most pleasant things to have constant worries about a girl that is breaking into the house of a friend and bothering him and causing monetary troubles and all that."

Mr. GROSSMAN of the District Attorney's Office then asked, "Did you offer Captain WHITE any money for taking her to the train?" Answer: "No, I merely offered to send a taxi for him and bring him back." Question: "As the gun you gave him to be considered as compensation for making that trip?" Answer: "No, in no means. The gun was not given to Captain WHITE as a private individual - the gun was handed to Captain WHITE as the head of the Detective Bureau." Question: "You intended to turn the gun over to the Police Department?" Answer: "Yes." Mr. TOWER then asked ARDEN if he told Captain WHITE at that time how he had acquired the gun, to which ARDEN replied in the affirmative. ARDEN was then questioned as to whether he told WHITE of the incident which took place at CHAPLIN'S home, and he replied, "Yes, I gave him the gun with the information, adding that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor I had any desire to present any charges for this incident, to keep the gun, we didn't want it around."

ARDEN was again questioned as to just when he first learned of BERRY'S arrest on New Year's Day, 1943, and he replied that he had been informed that she was in the Beverly Hills Police Station on January 1, 1943, by Mr. CHAPLIN. He was asked where CHAPLIN got his information, and ARDEN said he didn't know. It was then pointed out to ARDEN that he had stated that he thought he went to the Beverly Hills Station around 11:30 or 11:45 P.M., December 31, 1942, and that the police records reflected that they had not received any information about BERRY until 2:22 A.M., January 1, 1943. He was asked if he could explain how it was that she was arrested some four and one-half hours before the Police

LA 31-5301

Department actually received information about that. ARDEN said he could not explain it except by referring again to his statement that when he got to the Police Department he was told there was no record of such an arrest.

With reference to the arrest of BERRY on May 7, 1943, ARDEN was specifically asked if he had in any way participated in the arrangements of attempting to get BERRY released from jail and he replied that he had not. He was then asked if he knew anything about the making of any arrangements, and he replied as follows: "After learning of her arrest I spoke to Mr. CHAPLIN. In the course of the conversation he suggested that it might not be a bad idea to go and see the girl, which I volunteered to do - I believe on a Monday. Before I could go to the County Jail I learned in a telephone conversation with Miss HEDDA HOPPER that a lawyer --". ARDEN was asked to give the conversation that he had with Miss HOPPER and what she had said about CHAPLIN. He stated, "In the telephone conversation with HEDDA HOPPER, during which she said, 'There is a girl, pregnant, alone without friends, and CHARLIE CHAPLIN has been acting very bad. We should all help her because the Bible says so. Now, the girl is not alone any more, she has friends, she has a lawyer, Judge HOLLAND, and she is going to be released from jail.' After that I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and told him of what I had just learned, whereupon I got Mr. DUNSTON on the phone, who informed me that Miss MINNIE WILLIS had taken an interest in JOHN BERRY and that her (MINNIE WILLIS') lawyer, Judge HOLLAND, was taking care of her."

ARDEN was asked if in talking with Captain WHITE on January 1, 1943, he was acting as the representative of CHAPLIN. He said he was. He was asked if he had told WHITE that CHAPLIN had spent a great deal of money on the girl in the past and he agreed that that was true. He was then asked if he told WHITE "If the girl were floated out of town he would pay for the railroad fare back East and give her a little extra money besides." To this question ARDEN replied, "I didn't say exactly if the girl were floated out of town. I said Mr. CHAPLIN believed she should go back to her mother in New York and if the court could be lenient and suspend her sentence on condition she stay out of Beverly Hills, he would give her a ticket and see she complies with her sentence."

ARDEN was asked his state of mind after learning that BERRY was pregnant. He said he looked on it as a plot to shake CHAPLIN down for some money. He was asked if he felt BERRY was in love with CHAPLIN, to which he replied, "No, I feel that Miss BERRY is totally incapable of being in love with anyone. Miss BERRY is the type of a girl that hates to be tied down to any place. Even at the height of her relationship with Mr. CHAPLIN, when he offered her fame and stardom she found it much more interesting to quarrel with him over a trip to New York than to continue her studies as he had advised her to do. From her personal relations I gathered the impression that she is just a rich man's plaything who wants to live in the style to which she is not accustomed nor entitled."

LA 31-5301

ARDEN was asked how he felt when he first learned that BERRY was pregnant and whether she might name him as the father of the child. He said he had no such worries because the last time he had seen her was in May of 1942. It was then asked if he had ever admitted possible parentage of BERRY'S child to anyone publicly, and specifically if he had called HELEN HOPPER to tell her that he in fact was responsible for her condition and not Mr. CHAPLIN. To this question ARDEN replied, "Miss HELEN HOPPER started a rumor that I accepted \$10,000 from Mr. CHAPLIN to admit paternity. However, I had heard of delayed action bombs but never of delayed action fathers. From that I recall during my telephone conversation with Miss HOPPER I merely mentioned that the allegation that CHARLIE CHAPLIN was the father seemed rather without foundation since any one of a hundred men, including myself, at one time or another, had enjoyed the somewhat doubtful favors of Miss JOAN BERRY."

Interviews with ROBERT ARDEN by FBI Agents
and United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR

At the writer's request, ARDEN appeared in the Los Angeles Office on November 22, 1943, at which time he was interviewed at considerable length by Agents. He executed the following signed statement, which was typed up after he had left and which he returned to sign on November 30, 1943. This statement, which is being forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's office with this report, reads as follows:

Los Angeles, California
November 22, 1943

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"I, ROBERT E. ARDEN, true name RUDOLPH ELIGLER, presently residing at 1525 North Van Ness, Hollywood, 28, California, telephone Hillside 5111, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement, no promises or threats have been made to induce this statement, and I know that anything I say can be used in a court of law. I make this statement in order that my connections and knowledge with reference to CHARLES CHAPLIN and JOAN BERRY may be made clear.

"I first met JOAN BERRY at CHAPLIN'S home on one Sunday afternoon in approximately May of 1941. She was introduced to me as a friend of CHAPLIN'S and over the course of the next year and more she was associated with CHARLES CHAPLIN rather frequently. I know that Mr. CHAPLIN put her under contract to his studio, paid her a sum of money every week, bought a story for her which he was going to make into a picture, sent her to Max Reinhardt's school, and expended considerable moneys for her training and in the course of his

"association with her. I understand that he used to give her approximately \$250.00 a week in addition to the salary she was receiving from the studio. It seemed she was unable to get along financially on the salary being paid by the studio.

"In about May, 1942, I recall that CHAPLIN and BERRY were having rather frequent arguments. BERRY wanted to leave CHAPLIN and go to New York. She about that time insisted on breaking her contract with Chaplin Studios. I am not certain when JOAN BERRY left Los Angeles and went to New York during the summer or fall of 1942, but I do recall a violent argument that they, meaning CHAPLIN and BERRY, had at his house before she went to New York. On that occasion CHAPLIN told her that if she insisted on going to New York he would consider it a breach of her contract. He said that he did not want her to go to New York; that he felt that she had promise as an actress and wanted her to continue studying so that she could appear in his picture. However, he told her that if she got the money to go ahead and go, if she felt that way about the matter. I recall news items appearing in the column of Louella Parsons to the effect that BERRY had breached her contract with CHAPLIN and was going East. I do not know how or where she got the money to go to New York, but I am practically certain that CHAPLIN did not give it to her. I am sure of this because he was so definitely set against her going to New York.

"My notebook reflects that Mr. CHAPLIN left for New York on October 12, 1942, and it is my recollection that JOAN BERRY had left a couple of months before. When he got back from his second trip to New York, about December 10, 1942, he told me that he had seen JOAN BERRY in New York; that she had come to his hotel, said she was broke, and that he had given her \$200.00. I recall telling Mr. CHAPLIN that he had made a mistake because she would probably be back out here and they would have the same trouble that they had had before. Of my own knowledge I do not know that JOAN BERRY came back to Los Angeles until after CHAPLIN came back from this second trip. Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me whether he did or did not have intercourse with BERRY when they saw each other in New York.

"Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me anything about JOAN BERRY'S coming to his house during December of 1942. I have particular reference to the occasion when, according to the newspapers, she came up there with a gun. He said that he was in fear of the girl, not because of bodily harm that she would cause him, but because of the scandal which she might create and the attendant publicity. I personally did not see her during the month of December, 1942, although she did call me and wanted me to come over to the Beverly Hills Hotel and see her.

"With reference to New Year's Eve, 1942, Mr. CHAPLIN, LILLIAN HARVEY

"and myself had dinner at Chasen's restaurant. I picked up Mr. CHAPLIN in my car at approximately 7:00 P.M. and we went to Chasen's for dinner. Close to midnight a special show was going on, put on by Eddie Foy, Jr., Bert Iahr and another entertainer. At a time which I now believe to have been about 1:00 A.M. a telephone call came for Mr. CHAPLIN. He accepted the phone, said 'Wait a minute,' and handed me the phone. I do not recollect to whom I talked, but someone told me that JOAN BERRY was in the Beverly Hills Jail (I am of the opinion that it was someone from the CHAPLIN household, because no one else could have known where we were dining). I relayed this message to Mr. CHAPLIN and he asked me to go to the police station to see what was going on, what the charges were, etc. I immediately got into my car, drove to the Beverly Hills Police Department, talked to officer on duty at the desk and asked him if JOAN BERRY was in their jail. He checked his records, looked at the blotter and told me that she was not there. I would estimate that I was gone from Chasen's restaurant approximately one-half hour, which would have brought me back there before 2:00 o'clock. I recall that when being interviewed by representatives of the local District Attorney's Office I was told the arrest records at the Beverly Hills Police Department show that JOAN BERRY was brought in about 2:30 A.M., January 1, 1943. I am at a loss to explain the discrepancy between this time and the time that we received the call at Chasen's that she had been arrested. It seems to me now, listening to my statement, that at one time in an attempt to clear up this discrepancy, EDWARD, Mr. CHAPLIN'S butler, suggested that JOAN BERRY phoned on New Year's Eve, stating that she was about to commit suicide on Olympic Boulevard, and that perhaps someone from the house phoned the police and requested that they check on this and also phoned Chasen's to tell us about it.

"Later on that same morning, about 10:00 A.M., January 1, 1943, I received a telephone call from EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler. He at that time told me that JOAN BERRY was then in the Beverly Hills Jail. To me this implied that in accordance with the instructions of Mr. CHAPLIN earlier that same morning, I was to go to the Beverly Hills Jail and find out what the situation was, so I immediately went over there and was told by the officer on duty at the desk that she had been arrested as a vagrant. I was referred to Captain W. W. WHITE, who I have since learned is Chief of Detectives, Beverly Hills Police Department, for further information. This was the first time that I had ever talked with Mr. WHITE.

"I went across the hall into Mr. WHITE'S office and talked with him for approximately ten or fifteen minutes. He said in the course of his duties he was going to talk with BERRY. I asked him what the specific charges against her were. He told me that she had been picked up in a man's pajamas and house robe, wearing a man's slippers, somewhere on Olympic Boulevard and that he was going to question her. At that moment Miss BERRY, accompanied by the matron, came to his office and I left. While Mr. WHITE was talking

"With Miss BERRY I stayed out in another office. Miss BERRY saw me in Mr. WHITE'S office when she came in, however, we did not speak.

"Mr. WHITE talked with her for approximately one-half hour, and after Miss BERRY had been taken back upstairs by the matron, I again went into Mr. WHITE'S office and talked with him. At this time I explained to him the relationship that had existed between Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY, meaning that at one time Mr. CHAPLIN had intended to make her a leading lady in a picture he was about to produce and had bought for her, that he had been extremely kind and generous to her, and that she had very stupidly spoiled her chances by her unreasonable insistence on going to New York instead of continuing to study.

"At the time of this conversation with Mr. WHITE he told me that some time ago he had been looking for JOHN W. BERRY, who we both understood to be Miss BERRY'S father, in connection with some bad checks. I have since learned that he was her stepfather.

"I told Captain WHITE that Mr. CHAPLIN, in view of his past relationship with Miss BERRY, did not want any harm to come to the girl; especially he wanted, if at all possible, to avert the possibility that she would have to go through life with the black mark of a jail sentence against her, and that Mr. CHAPLIN was willing to supply the funds for Miss BERRY'S return to her mother in New York, and I also asked if, in view of these circumstances, it would be possible to obtain a suspended sentence for Miss BERRY. Captain WHITE then told me that he was going to communicate Mr. CHAPLIN'S offer to the judge. He also informed me that the girl had told him that her entire wardrobe had been held at the Ambassador and Plaza Hotels of Los Angeles for non-payment of bills she had run up at those places. I said that this put an entirely different complexion on the matter and that I had not been authorized by Mr. CHAPLIN to do any more than provide a ticket, and that I would have to go and ask him again.

"I went back up to CHAPLIN'S and I told him about the situation; that we would have to wait until the next day to find out what the court was going to decide. I also told him about this new development, meaning the unpaid bills, and he said, 'Well, we may just as well get the stuff for the girl and send her home properly.' Upon leaving, the butler handed me a fur jacket which Miss BERRY a few days previously had given to a taxi driver who had driven her to the CHAPLIN home, in lieu of payment. The taxi driver informed the butler of this, BOWLED paid him and took the fur jacket. He also gave me a small calibre gun, the one taken from Miss BERRY by CHARLES CHAPLIN, and I returned to the Beverly Hills Police Station, handing the gun to Captain WHITE and the fur jacket to the matron.

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"The following morning I went to the Beverly Hills Police Station and Captain WHITE told me that the girl had been given a sentence of ninety days, suspended on the condition that she stay out of Beverly Hills.

"A few minutes later JOAN BERRY, ready to leave jail, appeared in a man's pajamas, robe and slippers and wearing her fur jacket. I refused to take her out in this particular get-up, and asked her where the nearest place was where any clothes of hers could be found. She told me the Plaza Hotel, so I went to the Plaza Hotel on Vine Street in Hollywood, paid the bill amounting to between \$130.00 and \$140.00, whereupon I received one suitcase and one or two dresses on hangers. I took these to the Beverly Hills Police Station and handed them to the matron, who asked me to wait while Miss BERRY changed into womanly attire.

"I then drove Miss BERRY to Hollywood. On the way she pleaded with me to let her stay in Hollywood because she wanted to have a last go at the movies. I told her that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor myself had any desire to drive her out of Hollywood and that she was free to do whatever she chose. She promised that within three or four days she would make up her mind, depending upon her success in trying to obtain work in one of the studios.

"After unsuccessfully trying to find a room in several small hotels, we located a boarding house on Franklin Avenue and I gave Miss BERRY \$6.00 to pay for a week in advance and handed her \$20.00 in cash to tide her over for a few days and left her there.

"Then during the next two or three days I didn't hear from Miss BERRY. I phoned the boarding house, only to be told that "BERRY doesn't live here any more" and that no forwarding address was known. I just thought it was one of those things and forgot the whole thing. Two days later my telephone rang and, surprisingly enough, I heard Miss BERRY'S voice telling me that she "couldn't possibly have lived on a couch in a living room," that life there was unbearable and that she had to move elsewhere. She also informed me that she was ready to leave now since her attempts to find employment had been totally unsuccessful. I told her that I would have to consult Mr. CHAPLIN and asked her for her address, which she gave as somewhere in the 1100 block North Sytmore. I phoned Mr. CHAPLIN and he again authorized me to furnish her with transportation to New York and pay up all her debts.

"I went to see JOAN BERRY and told her of Mr. CHAPLIN'S decision, whereupon she gave me a whole list of things that she needed - dresses that she had left in cleaning establishments, etc. I gave her some \$25.00 to redeem all these things, and when she cryingly protested that she couldn't wrap them in a piece of brown paper with a string about it, I gave her \$5.00 more to purchase a suitcase. I then called a taxi driver friend of mine by the name

"of WILLIAM GYDES, residing in the Normandie Village, Sunset Boulevard, and asked him to pick up the railroad ticket which I had ordered by telephone on Hollywood Boulevard, and to retrieve Miss BERRY'S belongings from the Ambassador Hotel. After verifying by telephone the amount due, I handed Mr. GYDES the amounts in cash and asked him to take care of these things for me.

"I then went to see Captain WHITE in his office and told him that Miss BERRY had decided to leave town and go back to New York; that I had taken care of all her hotel bills and her ticket. I also told him that in view of my most recent experiences with Miss BERRY, I was rather afraid that she would take the train all right, but would disembark at Pasadena, sell her ticket, come back to Los Angeles, and start the whole thing all over again. I asked him if he would be good enough to accompany Miss BERRY to the train since I felt that his position of police officer would perhaps impress her sufficiently to eliminate any thought from her mind to indulge in more monkey-business. Captain WHITE told me that as an officer he could not do it, but that in his spare time he would be glad to oblige, provided he could take Mrs. WHITE along with him. I thanked him and made provisions for the taxi driver to pick up Captain WHITE and Mrs. WHITE and then go to Miss BERRY'S residence and accompany her to the train. I gave Captain WHITE a ticket and an envelope containing \$100.00 in his office on the afternoon that she was to leave, with the request to hand both to Miss BERRY at the station. Sometime that evening I learned from Captain WHITE that Miss BERRY had left, and I so informed Mr. CHAPLIN. I don't recall whether Mr. WHITE called me or I called him.

"During my meeting with Miss BERRY, in which I informed her that Mr. CHAPLIN had authorized me to get a ticket for her and pay her debts, I also told her that it might be a good idea to return a \$75.00 suitcase which she had taken from Mr. CHAPLIN, and that if she could do so, I would take that as proof of her intention to mend her ways and that in order to facilitate her search for employment in New York, I would promise her \$25.00 a week for four weeks, even if Mr. CHAPLIN would not authorize such payments. She promised me that 'You'll have the suitcase back within a week after I get there.' I never got the suitcase and subsequently no money was sent to her.

"The total amount which I disbursed for Mr. CHAPLIN was in the neighborhood of \$700.00, which he repaid me sometime later by check.

"In concluding this portion of my activities in behalf of Mr. CHAPLIN in connection with JOHN BERRY, he wished me to present the matter to Mr. WHITE of the Police Department in Beverly Hills, stating that any publicity would not be favorable to him and because of their personal relations heretofore, he did not want her to receive a jail sentence. He asked me to go to the judge in Beverly Hills and ask if he could be lenient if he, Mr. CHAPLIN

"would pay her expenses to New York. It was this message which I conveyed to Mr. WHITE because I personally never talked with the judge at the Beverly Hills Court. Mr. WHITE when I approached him and asked if she could be given a suspended sentence, told me that he would convey CHAPLIN'S offer to the judge. Mr. WHITE said only that he would talk to the judge, conveying Mr. CHAPLIN'S message and did not indicate whether she could or could not receive such a sentence.

"The next thing I heard about JOAN BERRY was several months later when in conversation with CHAPLIN one day he told me that BERRY had never gotten to New York, because the studio had just phoned that she had signed a check in Kansas City at which time she told them she was employed by the studio. A few days later a similar check came from Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"About eight weeks after BERRY left in January of this year, EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler, told me one day that she was back in Los Angeles and staying at the Chateau Elysee. A few days later she called me, telling me that she was married to a captain who lived in New York City and that he would be out soon. She wanted me and/or Mr. CHAPLIN to use our influence to get the suspended sentence which she had received in Beverly Hills lifted. I told her that neither Mr. CHAPLIN nor myself could do that.

"About a week later, CHAPLIN told me of BERRY having been up to his house, of the trouble that she had created and her being arrested. Shortly thereafter HEDDA HOPPER phoned CHAPLIN and as a result of the developments within the next few weeks the story broke in the newspapers and BERRY'S suit against Chaplin came out.

"I knew nothing about her being arrested on May 7, 1943, until after it happened, nor did I take any action in behalf of Mr. CHAPLIN in connection with her arrest, subsequent release from the County Jail and the obtaining of Mr. CECIL D. HOLLAND as her attorney.

"After Miss BERRY had phoned me and thus made known to me that she was back in town, I went to see Captain WHITE and told him about the two checks that she had issued in Kansas City, Missouri, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that she was back in town. I also voiced my fears that trouble was brewing because her return to Los Angeles against her promise seemed to have no other motive than to start trouble. During this conversation I voiced my amazement that a girl like JOAN BERRY, who had no visible means of support, nor any income, could take so many transcontinental trips in war times, and I said it might be a good idea for somebody to stop that. Captain WHITE told me that of course he, as a Beverly Hills Police Officer, could have no influence on any such action, because his jurisdiction was limited to Beverly Hills.

"I at no time, nor to my knowledge did Mr. CHAPLIN, nor anyone else, pay any money to Captain WHITE or any other officers of the Beverly Hills Police Department for the cooperation shown Mr. CHAPLIN. I consider their assistance in this matter reasonable because Beverly Hills is inhabited by people of considerable importance. Mr. WHITE'S cooperation was done as a favor for Mr. CHAPLIN, not for me. I was only acting for Mr. CHAPLIN in any conversations I had with the representatives of the Police Department in Beverly Hills. Many a man is glad to do a favor for Mr. CHAPLIN, as he is a movie star and the Police Department is always trying to protect them. The reason that Mr. WHITE acted in this manner for Mr. CHAPLIN was because of his prominence and he wanted to see that JOAN BERRY did not bother CHAPLIN again.

"I have been asked with reference to my conversation with Mr. INCE, Manager of the Chateau Elysee Apartments. When told that JOAN BERRY had been arrested again in May, 1943, I called Mr. INCE on the telephone and told him, 'If I were you, I'd wrap up her things and keep them until she can come after them.' I did this because I felt that it would be unnecessary for an apartment bill to be running when she was not using the apartment, and again my motive was to protect CHAPLIN because I felt that possibly he would eventually be confronted with the bill.

"Through the newspapers I had learned that I was 'about to be questioned next by the District Attorney' and in order to get my dates correct, during one of my visits with Captain WHITE I asked him about the gun I had given him. He told me that the gun was still in his possession.

"I have read this statement, consisting of twelve and one-fourth typewritten pages, and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. This statement has been dictated by Special Agent [redacted] and myself, all of it dictated in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and myself to [redacted] stenographer attached to the Los Angeles Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"S/ ROBERT E. LRIEN
November 30, 1943

"Witness:

/s/ [redacted] Sp. Sgt.

F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

/s/ [redacted]
Special Agent, FBI, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif."

During the interview with LRIEN, Special Agent [redacted] took stenographic notes of the conversation, and copies of same have previously been

LA 31-5301

furnished to the U.S. Attorney's Office, as well as a copy of his statement, both of which were available at the time of the Grand Jury presentation of this case. As will appear hereinafter, ARDEN was interviewed during the time the Grand Jury was in session and in fact volunteered to appear before the Grand Jury. Agent HULLEN'S notes are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

The statement which ARDEN executed was a summary of what then appeared to be pertinent to this case. However, the writer took rather extensive notes during interview with him and the contents thereof which are not set forth in the statement are being summarized here. Agent's notes of this interview are also being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

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b7D [REDACTED] ARDEN recalled that he had been out socially with MERILL SARLOW, and in fact had her address, 1904 Goldwater Canyon, telephone Chestview 1-3233. ARDEN described her as a decent sort of a girl. In that connection, during the past months SARLOW and BERRY have been in frequent contact with each other. She has told BERRY that ARDEN on one occasion called her just before commencement of the White Slave Traffic Act trial in this case. SARLOW will be interviewed thoroughly by Agents for her knowledge of BERRY and ARDEN.

In describing CHAPLIN'S munificence, ARDEN said that CHAPLIN still had EDNA PURVINGS, one of his former stars and intimates, under contract, paying her money to live on although she works in no pictures for him. He also recalled that GEORGE HALE had been up to dinner at CHAPLIN'S house about a year ago. She had gone to the Studio, told them she was broke, and CHAPLIN put her on the payroll.

ARDEN had a small diary which he carries in his pocket, and this he consulted on occasions to definitely set dates being discussed. On July 18, 1942, his notebook reflected that he had had dinner with BERRY. In August of 1942 he had been out with one "JUDY" and also GERALDINE SPECKLES. His notebook also reflected that in November and December, 1941, CHAPLIN was romancing "The Gold Rush," this time with a girl, and he said BERRY was always present. ARDEN insisted that CHAPLIN'S association with BERRY was over in August of 1942, and that she left about that time for New York City. His notebook also showed that CHAPLIN had gone to New York on October 12, 1942.

With reference to HANS RUESCH, ARDEN said that SIMONE SIMONE'S mother had told him that HANS RUESCH had told her of the terrific affair that he had with BERRY

LA 31-5302

in New York City in 1963. ARDEN said that Mrs. SIMONE told of HUESCH'S recitals that BERRY used to break into his apartment, etc. ARDEN furnished SIMONE SIMONE'S telephone number as Chestview 1-2111, which he said is the Wilshire Palms. He did not know whether her mother was presently on the West Coast, but while in the Bureau Office on that date, November 22, 1963, he called the Wilshire Palms and talked with SIMONE SIMONE, who advised her mother was here.

With reference to his knowledge of what took place in CHAPLIN'S home December 23, 1962, when BERRY was alleged to have come up there with a gun, ARDEN said that CHAPLIN told him that she was going to kill herself and later said that she was going to kill CHAPLIN. He said the butler came up to help and CHAPLIN told him to leave, after which CHAPLIN claimed he calmed BERRY. ARDEN said CHAPLIN told him he gave her no money that night.

ARDEN stated that throughout 1962 BERRY'S attitude toward CHAPLIN was one of his not meaning anything to her, of absolutely no gratitude for the things he had done for her, and finally that if she couldn't get money out of him in one way she would do it in another. In this connection ARDEN said he understood that BERRY had had trouble with GETTY'S attorneys here in Los Angeles when she first came out in 1941, at least GETTY'S attorneys had had some difficulty with trouble she had stirred up.

After BERRY'S release from the County Jail, May 8, 1943, ARDEN had the following explanation as to what took place. He said HEDDA HOPPER phoned CHAPLIN for a statement, and not being able to reach him, got hold of GENE PICKFORD, advising her that BERRY was in a pregnant condition as a result of her association with CHAPLIN and that they should do something about it by getting some money together to help the girl. ARTHUR KELLY, United Artists official, was also at Pickford's and after discussing the matter they called HOPPER back to offer some money, at which time ARDEN said HOPPER replied "It's too late." ARDEN believed that HOPPER had planned the whole thing to embarrass CHAPLIN.

He also said that he believed there was a conspiracy afoot by enemies of CHAPLIN to get him, and that the Government's investigation was inspired by someone in Washington who had instructed the local FBI office to do something about CHAPLIN. ARDEN explained that CHAPLIN had gone out on a limb when espousing the Second Front, and that also he was being persecuted by FLORENCE WILK and HEDDA HOPPER. ARDEN was advised by Agents that this investigation was simply the result of facts being presented to this office, which reflected the violation of a Federal law, and inasmuch as the FBI was charged with such investigations, the matter was following a usual course.

In connection with his recent trip to Washington to further his bill in Congress, ARDEN said that while in Washington he stayed at the Shoreham Hotel, and when in New York at the Sherry-Netherlands. He mentioned too that he knew HOOO

LA 31-5301

CARUSI, who was close to FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General.

During the course of interview with ARDEN when he was asked what sums he had expended in behalf of BERRY after her release from jail in January of 1943, for which expenditures he was reimbursed by CHAPLIN, ARDEN on one of Agent's note papers listed these amounts. This page reads as follows. It had been numbered No. 11 by the writer. In the upper left hand corner appeared the following items:

140.00	Plane
265.00	Ambassador
125.00	Railway
100.00	Cash
20.00	Taxi
51.00	Incidentals - cash to her
701.00	

These figures are in ARDEN'S handwriting. Opposite each expenditure appears the purpose for which the sums were indicated and these notations were written by Agent at the instruction of ARDEN in explaining the purpose of his expenditures. Alongside these figures appear the following:

16
10
10
15
51

These figures are in ARDEN'S handwriting and he explained that these comprised the incidental cash sums paid to her.

ARDEN explained that he happened to have this amount of money in his possession at that time because he had just sold a story to Columbia Pictures, and had received a check in the amount of \$500 from that studio on December 29, 1942.

Also on this page appear Agent's notes reflecting that in January of 1943 he had gone into the Bank of America, Hollywood Branch, at Sunset and Gower, and talked to officials of that bank concerning BERRY'S car contract. There also appears the telephone number Santa Monica 4-2216, which ARDEN explained is the home telephone number of J. PAUL GETTY in Santa Monica. ARDEN obtained this telephone number from a girl friend of his who he said also knew GETTY, one JEAN DONNELLY, telephone Crestview 1-9111. In previous investigations the writer has recalled the name of JEAN DONNELLY being mentioned as a rather distant relative of GETTY'S wife, THOUY LYNCH. ARDEN called her from Agent's office and obtained

LA 31-5301

GETTY'S telephone number. After interview with ARIEN which was concluded about 4:25 P.M. that day, GETTY was contacted and came to the Bureau office for interview.

The above-mentioned notepaper bearing ARIEN'S figures is being forwarded with this report to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Agent's notes taken during this interview with ARIEN are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

It is being set forth here that interview with ARIEN that day commenced at 10:00 A.M. and was concluded as previously stated. He was taken to lunch for a period of about an hour.

From a review of the transcription made by Agent [REDACTED] further details which may be pertinent in instant case are being set forth.

ARIEN stated that he had known CHAPLIN about three years and BERRY about two years, and a close friend of CHAPLIN'S for about two years. He said BERRY was associated with CHAPLIN when he first met him; that he had met her first as one of the people at CHAPLIN'S Sunday afternoon tennis matches. He denied that she was his hostess at that time, but said she was just one of the girls there. At the time he was making "The Gold Rush," ARIEN said he saw her at the studio and she accompanied CHAPLIN to one of his round-table broadcasts.

ARIEN continued that he remembered very definitely that he used to go out with CHAPLIN, and sometimes she would be with them and sometimes she would not. He said she tried to talk a great deal about a certain relationship with a very rich oil man who had been keeping her in the Hotel Pierre in New York City, whose name ARIEN said was PAUL GETTY. ARIEN said she would come to him and say that she had had another quarrel with CHAPLIN, and added that the most important thing in her life apparently was to get a trip out of CHAPLIN to New York City. ARIEN was asked if to his knowledge she had ever gone back to GETTY, and he replied "Not that I know of." ARIEN said that CHAPLIN asked him to secure the rights to the play "Shadow and Substance" that he asked Sir CEDRIC HARDWICK whether the play could be gotten, and later CHAPLIN bought the play, after which he began re-writing it to his own taste. ARIEN said that from the details furnished him by BERRY, GETTY had apparently taken her to Mexico a couple of times, but then she had gotten in his hair and he gave her the air and shipped her to Hollywood."

After BERRY had returned from New York in November, 1942, ARIEN said "a reign of terror began." He continued that BERRY used to go to CHAPLIN'S house and knowing the layout very well, she did not bother to go in the usual way. She would "bust a window" and go in and bother CHAPLIN. ARIEN said in this connection that CHAPLIN is an aging man and flattered by a young girl running after him. She is a good performer, but when you grab her and shake her she is calmed down and

LA 31-5301

"is a normal, tough, brazen hussy." Further that when she had money she was all right, but when she gave out she came back to CHAPLIN.

ARLEN said that BERRY used to call him up late at night or early the following morning; that one morning he found her on his doorstep. She told him she had had a fight with CHAPLIN. As a result of these activities on her part, ARLEN explained that "CHAPLIN was in a terrific state; He did not want to be bothered. He just wanted to be left alone and not to be bothered by her."

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ARLEN recalled very well the day of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. He said that CHAPLIN had been working all day at his studio on "The Gold Rush," and that they afterwards went over to the broadcasting studio and JOAN BERRY was with them.

With reference to ID: DURANT further mention will be made elsewhere, but in this initial interview ARLEN was asked of his regard for DURANT. He said it was confined to "Oh, hello, how are you, etc." and when questioned concerning his connections with BERRY, ARLEN said that as he heard the story, BERRY had been sent to him, DURANT, by A. C. ZIMANTRAL; that the girl had come out to live with DURANT, DURANT became intimate with her, introduced her to CHAPLIN, then CHAPLIN became intimate with her, and DURANT, knowing what was going to happen, stepped out of the picture.

ARLEN said that where women over twenty-six are concerned CHAPLIN has no interest, but let him get a girl about twenty or twenty-two and "things begin to work. It brings back the old CHARLIE CHAPLIN," etc. ARLEN said that if BERRY had played her cards right instead of being so stupid, she would have been Mrs. CHAPLIN the star of pictures; also that CHAPLIN was definitely in love with her, gave her money, paid her tuition at dramatic school, bought her dresses, a fur coat, and that if she had acted decent about it, he would have married her. He said that she had been so promiscuous in her relationships it must have come to CHAPLIN'S attention.

As to the period in December of 1942, ARLEN, as has been previously

LA 31-5301

stated, only learned about her being at CHAPLIN'S home with a gun from CHAPLIN himself. However, he did recall that during December of that year she was staying at the Beverly Hills Hotel and was pestering him to come over and see her, but ARIEN said he never did go over. He said that BERRY'S attitude was confined solely to getting money; that there was no decency or loyalty in her. ARIEN said to his knowledge that every once in a while BERRY had used to spend the night at CHAPLIN'S house. He recalled that he had gone to BERRY'S apartment and would inquire of Mrs. BERRY as to the whereabouts of JOAN. He said that her mother had apparently not only condoned, but encouraged BERRY'S spending as much time as possible with CHAPLIN. He said he would ask her where JOAN BERRY was at that particular time and her mother would reply that she had spent the night at CHAPLIN'S house.

With reference to New Year's Eve, 1962, ARIEN'S statement as taken down by Agent [redacted] is being set forth word for word, inasmuch as ARIEN in telling the story has varied it on each occasion. He advised that he was at Chasen's restaurant with LILLIAN HARVEY and CHAPLIN, and he said, "We were sitting in the inside dining room. Near midnight we went to the outside room for entertainment, Eddie Foy, Bert Lahr, etc. There came a phone call for Mr. CHAPLIN. Mr. CHAPLIN answered it. He said, 'Yes, yes, wait a minute.' He asked me to take the call. By the time I got to the phone there was nobody there and I think CHARLIE told me EDWARD just phoned and said JOAN BERRY had just been arrested. I am very certain he said EDWARD. It might have been the other butler, ANDREW. All I know is somebody phoned. It was so long ago I don't remember just who it was. CHARLIE said, 'You run over to the police station and see just who it was.' I left and went over. I went to the desk and asked if JOAN BERRY had been arrested and they looked through the blotter and replied, 'There is no JOAN BERRY been arrested.' I went back to Chasen's and told CHARLIE JOAN BERRY was not there. He stayed pretty late. I took CHARLIE home and then I went home. Next morning I got a call from EDWARD and he said 'She is down there now.'"

ARIEN continued that he went over to the Beverly Hills Jail about 10:00 o'clock that morning, New Year's Day, where he was told that JOAN BERRY had been booked as a vagrant and thereafter he was referred to Captain WHITE. He said he had first talked to the desk sergeant. On meeting WHITE, ARIEN said he was told that BERRY had been "booked up for vagrancy," and he was just going to talk to her. ARIEN said he saw her as she was going into WHITE'S office; that thereafter he waited outside WHITE'S office for about half an hour, and then WHITE told him that there was a charge of vagrancy against her; that she had been picked up on Olympic Boulevard dressed in men's pajamas and robe "apparently destitute; that she had given him a song and dance about being in love with CHAPLIN and a star in CHAPLIN'S studio. I said, 'Well, I am going to tell Mr. CHAPLIN about this and what do you think the outcome will be?' He said, 'Usually a jail sentence. I am certain CHAPLIN would not be interested in anything like

"that," I said, "Could we save the girl in any way?"

"I went and told CHARLIE. He said, in view of he was interested in the girl and she was under contract to his studio, publicity was not desired and furthermore in view of their present relationship he did not want her to go through life with a jail sentence against her. He told me to see the judge and get her released and he would provide the means for her to get to New York. As I left EDWARD gave me a fur jacket. He said a few days before JOHN BERRY had come up in a taxi to the house and had had no money to pay the taxi and she gave the fur jacket to the taxi driver and he apparently talked to EDWARD and EDWARD paid him for the fare.

"I took it down to the Beverly Hills Police Department and said, 'Here is a fur jacket she left at the house, and Mr. CHAPLIN has asked me to provide funds for JOHN BERRY to go to New York on. If you will be good enough to communicate that to the judge maybe he can get JOHN BERRY off with a suspended sentence so she will not have a black mark against her.' Then the Captain told me a rather amazing story that had come out in the meantime. He first told me that they had been watching JOHN BERRY'S house at Robbins Drive for quite a while, that her father had been wanted for check forgery. He also informed me that JOHN BERRY had said that all her things had been retained in hotels; that she had incurred large debts at the Ambassador; that the rest of her stuff was scattered about in laundries, cleaners, etc. CHAPLIN had authorized me to provide the means for her to get to New York and if any more expense was involved I would have to ask him. I went back to the house and he said 'Might as well get her things out.' I then called the Captain and told him if he could get her a suspended sentence CHAPLIN was willing to get her things out.

"The next day she was brought up before the Judge, and Captain told me to be down around 10:00 A.M. I came down around 10:00 A.M. and I was told the court had given her ninety days suspended if she would stay out of Beverly Hills and apparently I was to be the one to take her out of Beverly Hills. Thereupon they brought JOHN BERRY in dressed in men's pajamas, etc. I refused to take her out in that condition. I went to the Plaza and paid her bill, over \$100.00, and the boy brought a bag and I went back and gave them to the matron. The matron helped her dress.

"I took her in the car and drove her into Hollywood. On the way she began to argue that she did not want to leave; that she did not want to go to New York. I told her nobody cared what she did, she could jump in the lake here. She said she wanted one more try in the movies. I told her I would give her enough money to last her four or five days. I went to about four or five places and finally up on Franklin Avenue I found a rooming house. They were all filled up, but were willing to give JOHN BERRY a bed in the living room. I gave her \$6

"For the room for a week, then \$10 in cash and told her this should tide her over for a few days and for her to phone me and let me know how she made out. About two days later I called the house and they told me JOAN BERRY had left. Another two days after that she called me and told me she was ready to leave. She gave me an address, Sycamore, a block or two south of Sunset. I went down and she came on and cried and gave me a long and dance about how miserable she is, but I would have to talk to CHARLIE about the expenses. She said she has no money, etc. I gave her another \$10. She says she has no bag. I gave her another \$10 to pick up her dresses. She has no bag. I gave her another \$5.

"I go to the Boulevard to get a train reservation, and all I could get was a tourist reservation. I had phoned CHARLIE and he said 'Okay, fix her up to leave.'

"WILLIAM OYER, a taxi driver, a refugee whom I knew, I called and he came to my office and I gave him money to pick up the tickets and her things from the hotels. In the meantime I had gone on to Beverly Hills and seen Captain WHITE and asked him if he could help out. I said, 'JOAN BERRY is in again and if you would do me a personal favor and take her to the train.' He would on the condition he could take his wife along. The taxi was to pick him up and take them down to the train and he was to see that she left. This was done. In the meantime she had a very valuable piece of luggage she had gotten from the CHAPLIN home and asked her to return it to me. I told her CHARLIE would pay her \$25 per week for four weeks. She said CHARLIE would not pay it. I said I would if he did not. Then I paid myself with checks.

"The next thing I hear that JOAN BERRY had not gone to New York at all; that the bank had called and they had checks written by JOAN BERRY. Two days later he tells me a similar check had come from Tulsa. Tulsa, Oklahoma, means only one thing - PAUL GETTY. Apparently GETTY refused to talk to her from Kansas City. In Tulsa she got stuck again and cashed the check. EDWARD and I made a little bet for \$5 that she would be back in California in five weeks. Eight weeks passed and EDWARD walked up and pulled out \$5. I said, 'Forget it.' In another two or three weeks EDWARD phoned me and said, 'She's back.' I said, 'What's the buildup?' He said, 'She is married to an Army officer, is living at the Chateau Elysee.' Apparently she met one of the girls at the studio and JOAN BERRY invited her to come to a cocktail party.

"The following day JOAN BERRY called me and said she was married to a captain and he was coming out and would we use our influence and get her sentence suspended. I said, 'Nobody has any influence in American courts.' She got rather fresh on the phone and hung up."

In this connection ARLEN also stated that when BERRY asked them, meani

himself and CHAPLIN, to use their influence to get her a suspended sentence, he said that he told her that "We could beg for leniency and get her a suspended sentence, but he didn't feel that they could influence the court to get the previous sentence lifted."

ARLEN said the next that he heard of BERRY was about a week later when EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler, told him that BERRY had been up to the house, made a scene and been arrested. However, later he said that he knew about her arrest on the very night it happened and placed the event as taking place on Friday night. He said that CHAPLIN told him the following day, which would have been Saturday, May 8, that she was in jail. ARLEN said that he phoned the County Jail and was told that she had been released to the custody of her mother. At this time ARLEN said that that was the last thing he had to do with the JOAN BERRY case in a direct manner. However, as will be set forth hereafter, ARLEN did make some efforts on behalf of CHAPLIN.

At the time of this interview ARLEN said that the next thing that happened as far as BERRY was concerned was his receiving a phone call from HEDDA HOPPER, the news columnist, at which time she told him that CHAPLIN was a "dirty so and so" and should take care of BERRY. ARLEN said he told her that it was not CHAPLIN'S business to take care of pregnant girls, whereupon ARLEN said HOPPER asked him if he was the father of the child, and ARLEN said that he replied, "Maybe I am, or any of a million men in Hollywood."

In going back over with ARLEN his conversation with Captain WHITE, ARLEN said that he told WHITE that "If there is a possibility of getting the girl off with a suspended sentence so there would be no black mark against her, CHAPLIN would be willing to pay her train fare to New York City." ARLEN said that all WHITE told him in reply was that he was going to tell the judge.

ARLEN also said that he pointed out to WHITE that every other she used to come up to the CHAPLIN home, break the windows and before the putty even had a chance to dry, she would break them again; that maybe it would be a good idea to get her out of California. ARLEN said WHITE told him that they had no jurisdiction outside of Beverly Hills. However, he pointed out to WHITE that as a newspaper commentator he understood that the story has it that if anyone comes to Beverly Hills courts they are given a suspended sentence and told to stay out of Beverly Hills.

ARLEN continued that he told Captain WHITE, "I got the ticket for the girl. The way I know JOAN BERRY, you know what she is going to do. She'll get as far as Pasadena; sell the ticket. If there is a possibility you could take her to the train —." ARLEN said that WHITE told him in reply to this that officially he couldn't do it, but if he could take Mrs. WHITE along he would do so

personally. Later, on the day when BERRY left, ARDEN said he phoned Captain WHITE and was told that she had left and that he had given her the money. ARDEN said WHITE did not say whether he put her on the train or got on with her. ARDEN was questioned as to whether he had given WHITE any instructions to tell the porter on the train not to let the girl off until she got to Chicago. ARDEN said that he had not.

Agents asked ARDEN if he was aware that BERRY had attempted suicide on the night of December 11, 1942. He said that he did not know anything about this until sometime afterward when a nurse phoned him from the hospital, saying that there was a bill pending there for first aid treatment; that JOHN BERRY had apparently been in the hospital New Year's Eve. He said that he had received three or four phone calls from nurses telling him that there were bills pending against her.

ARDEN was asked how he explained somebody calling CHAPLIN at Chasen's resulting in his originally going over to the police station to look for her. ARDEN said he figured that she had been arrested, began to shout about being CHAPLIN'S protegee, and the police then phoned the house and told whoever answered the phone that she was in Beverly Hills Police custody on a vagrancy charge, and that thereafter the butler called them at Chasen's because he knew where they were.

ARDEN said that on the day of BERRY'S departure, January 5, 1943, he took her down to the corner of Hollywood and Vine and asked her about her car. He said BERRY told him that the finance company was looking for it as she was about four months in arrears on her payments. She said that for three days it had been parked in a parking lot on Vine Street adjacent to Lyman's restaurant.

With further reference to arrangements made by him to see that BERRY received some money after she left Los Angeles in January, 1943, ARDEN said that he promised her that he would send her \$25.00 for four weeks, but there was no understanding that he would deposit money for her. He said that he considered a ticket and \$20.00 for the trip across the country sufficient, but that CHAPLIN had said no, and had put \$100.00 in the envelope.

In discussing further what he told WHITE when asking him to take BERRY to the train, ARDEN admitted that it appeared to himself that it would be more impressive to have WHITE take her to the train than for ARDEN - "It would be more firm." ARDEN said he had WHITE take her to the train because it "insinuated that I wanted to impress her with the fact that she was in trouble and had better mend her ways." ARDEN said that if it had been a case in which he was himself personally interested, he would not have asked WHITE to take the girl to the train, but inasmuch as it was CHARLES CHAPLIN, a prominent resident of Beverly Hills, who was interested he felt calling on WHITE and asking him to do this favor was

LA 31-5301

justifiable. In explaining this action, ARLEN said that he could only say that he wanted to do CHAPLIN a favor and see that the girl was taken away and would not bother him again.

With further reference to his conversation with the manager at the Chateau Elysée, ARLEN said that when he was informed that JOAN BERRY had been in jail again, he phoned the manager and inquired as to her status there. He was told that she was a week or so overdue, whereupon ARLEN stated he told the manager to get her things ready so that the bill would not run up. He said he did this on his "own hook, because I know that maybe she would contact CHARLIE again and he would probably buy her another ticket and pay her bill." ARLEN also in discussing this incident said that he called the manager out of "human consideration" for CHAPLIN and BERRY and at a later time he said that his motive was to "protect CHAPLIN, knowing that the bill would fall back on him."

ARLEN was free to discuss what he believed caused instant investigation and on this occasion explained it as follows:

"Quite frankly, here is what I think. As you know, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, by virtue of being CHARLIE CHAPLIN has a number of enemies and Hollywood is blessed with being the seat of two of them - NEDDA HOPPER and FLORENCE HUIR. The case is strange and all I can do is piece it together. JOAN BERRY knew of the enmity between CHARLIE CHAPLIN and HOPPER. She went to HOPPER and HOPPER sent her to her doctor. Doctor says pregnant. HOPPER says, 'Look, you are under sentence to leave Beverly Hills. You go up to CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S house and get yourself arrested,' which she did. Next morning HOPPER calls CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S house and asks, 'Where is JOAN BERRY? Do you wish to make a statement?' She phoned HARRY PICKFORD and asked her to get a statement from CHARLIE CHAPLIN. Here is where I got my information. At the time ARTHUR KELLY, United Artists, was in PICKFORD'S house and HOPPER phoned and said 'We need a lot of money. We got to help this girl.' HARRY says, 'What is a lot of money?' She said, 'Three or four hundred dollars.' She asked PICKFORD to contact CHAPLIN. She tried, but could not get him. She said, 'Go contact ARLEN,' and could not get no. So then she said, 'We can't have any scandal - you give her the money and we get it back from CHAPLIN or ARLEN.' They called NEDDA and said, 'We have money.' NEDDA says, 'It is too late.' This is the story as told to me by ARTHUR.

"The interesting thing that happened - JOAN BERRY had been released. NEDDA felt a little thwarted there. MINNIE WALLIS was a friend of CHAPLIN. But some mysterious way JOAN BERRY'S mother is being brought out here. Nobody knows where she got the money. We can only suspect where it came from. The first thing she does is HOLLAND, by order of the court, is taken off the case and a fellow by the name of IRWIN. IRWIN is a pretty

L. 31-5301

"smart lawyer. Any lawyer who works on a case wants a retainer. You know that. Who paid ARLEN his retainer? Again we have no proof but can only suspect. There were weeks and weeks when she lived in hotels. She was destitute. Where did the money come from to pay all that? Somebody had an interest in keeping that case going. Where did the money come from? Then they filed the suit in the name of her daughter for the unborn child. Then CHAPLIN on someone's advice - I don't know who - offers to pay \$15,000 for the pre-natal care until the blood test can be taken. Up to that moment we don't know where the money came from. Somebody played the good angel.

"I was brought into the picture as a personal friend of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, not as a radio commentator, but as a refugee under order of deportation."

Interview with ROBERT ARLEN
by Agents, November 30, 1943

Agents telephonically contacted ARLEN on November 30, 1943, advising him that his statement had been completed and that if it was convenient it would be appreciated if he would come to the Bureau office to sign it. ARLEN readily consented to do so and at that time reread and signed his statement.

On that occasion he gave the following description of the officer on duty with whom he talked when he went into the Beverly Hills police station from Chasen's restaurant the night of December 31, 1942. He said he was about forty years old or younger, six feet tall, medium build, dark complexion, and in a uniform. He was not sure whether he was a lieutenant or a sergeant, if either.

As usual, ARLEN was talkative on this occasion and volunteered the information that the newspapers of CISSIE PATTERSON and McGERGICK, as well as HEARST were pushing the prosecution of CHAPLIN. He said that they probably got in touch with some man high in the government of this country and the investigation resulted.

He also volunteered that if hadn't been for TIM DURANT, the whole thing would have worked out nicely. He explained that statement by advising that if ALAN HERRY had been smart she would have been well taken care of. He pointed out that she had first gone to HEEDA HOPPER and then that HOPPER had called MARY PICK- WOOD and then they ganged up on CHAPLIN. This of course was after her arrest in 1943. Then ARLEN said Mr. TIM DURANT stepped into the picture and told CHAPLIN that he could fix everything up, and not to worry, so ARLEN said DURANT had MINNIE WILLIS get her attorney, CECIL D. HOLLAND, to get hold of HERRY and tell her that if she would be quiet a settlement would be made, but ARLEN said they all forgot about HEEDA HOPPER being interested in it, and publicity resulted. ARLEN said he believed that HOPPER probably told HERRY to go ahead and get arrested.

LA 31-5301

Interview with ROBERT LARDEN
Agents, December 30, 1963

On December 29, 1963, ROBERT LARDEN telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office and stated that he would like an opportunity to talk with Agents concerning the CHAPLIN case.

The following day he was interviewed at Radio Station KMTR in his offices. He stated that he was through with CHAPLIN, and then went into a discourse on how when he first came to the United States he was alone, and had ever since worked his way alone; that he developed quite a following on his broadcast, and that his very livelihood was endangered, and for one reason, that being because he had taken up CHAPLIN'S cause, acted in his behalf, and now found himself in trouble. He read to Agents an anonymous letter he had received that date which condemned him for his actions in connection with CHAPLIN.

He also cited the incident of ALICE ELLAND being signed by CHAPLIN through his intercession, and stated that even she would not speak with him. This was apparently because of the publicity he gave out concerning her signing. It is recalled that he called reporters into his office, announced that she had been signed by CHAPLIN, and CHAPLIN himself did not know anything about the story being given out. This is the reason that CHAPLIN, it is understood, had refused to even talk to LARDEN.

LARDEN also mentioned the fact that when he was sent to the County Jail on a speeding charge CHAPLIN did not even concern himself to the extent of calling him up or asking about his welfare, nor did he suggest that an attorney might help him when he appeared in court in Beverly Hills and offer the services of an attorney. In connection with the arrest mentioned by LARDEN, he was arrested by a California Highway Patrolman on November 23, 1963, driving in Beverly Hills at sixty miles an hour and going through two yellow caution lights. At the time he was arrested he told the officer that he was late for a broadcast after having visited the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN. He was brought before Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND of the Beverly Hills Justice Court, and given a suspended sentence of thirty days on the condition that LARDEN spend from 10:00 A.M. Saturday, December 18, until 4:00 P.M. December 19 in the Los Angeles County Jail. LARDEN served his thirty-two hours in jail and considerable publicity in local papers attended same.

He recalled that when FLORENCE MUIR was at his announcement party for ALICE ELLAND she told him that he was a "C--- d--- sucker" for his actions in behalf of CHAPLIN. LARDEN stated that in his conversation with Agents previously he did not tell any lies, although he admitted that he may not have told all that he knew.

He said that he had felt a change in CHAPLIN and had noticed that he

W. 31-5301

himself was being put in the middle more and more ever since TIM DURLANT had returned from the East. He then pointed out that there had always been a question in his mind as to where TIM DURLANT put his money. He said he believed CHAPLIN was keeping him.

With particular reference to this case, ARIEN stated that in May of 1943 after BERRY had been arrested, the first he knew anything about it was the following Monday, when CHAPLIN told him that she was in jail and instructed him to go down to see what he could do. ARIEN was asked what further instructions CHAPLIN gave and just what he meant by saying "what he could do." ARIEN replied that CHAPLIN authorized him to offer BERRY up to \$5,000 to get out of town. CHAPLIN did not tell ARIEN that BERRY was pregnant.

On a date which ARIEN fixed as approximately May 12, he did call the County Jail and was told that she had been released to her attorney, CECIL D. HOLLAND. Immediately thereafter ARIEN said he called CHAPLIN on the phone to tell him that he had found out, whereupon CHAPLIN said, "Wait a minute" and then put TIM DURLANT on the phone. DURLANT, ARIEN said, told him in effect, "I have taken care of everything. I arranged for her lawyer. You can forget about the matter." These remarks on the part of DURLANT to ARIEN led him to believe and to the conclusion that DURLANT had taken care of everything for CHAPLIN this time and ARIEN could keep out of it.

With reference to BERRY'S being in jail in January, 1943, ARIEN said there was no question but what CHAPLIN wanted to get her out of town and that he, ARIEN, was CHAPLIN'S stooge in this activity.

ARIEN maintained in answer to Agents' queries that he had not given WHITE any money for his activity in his behalf, and continued by saying that he didn't need to give him any money because he, ARIEN, was a radio personality well known in this area, and everyone had heard of him, and for that reason the very fact that he had requested WHITE to do such a thing, WHITE would be glad to accommodate him.

ARIEN said that the reason CHAPLIN married CONZ O'NEILL was so that she couldn't testify against him, and in this connection he told of his, ARIEN'S, conferring with JERRY GIESLER, local attorney, on three separate evenings. GIESLER was kind enough to give him his time, and they discussed what CHAPLIN should do. This was, of course, before CHAPLIN married O'NEILL and after the publicity had broken in the newspapers concerning BERRY.

In illustrating CHAPLIN'S ingratitude, ARIEN said that he had not even bothered to send GIESLER a Christmas card, nor had he sent ARIEN a Christmas greeting. It was ARIEN'S opinion that JERRY GIESLER would not be interested in the criminal case against CHAPLIN for a million dollars.

ARIEN also told Agents that about a week previous to instant interview he called LOYD WRIGHT on the telephone and told him to tell CHAPLIN the next time he saw him that he, ARIEN, did not appreciate CHAPLIN'S forsaking him in his time of trouble. It was also ARIEN'S opinion that in connection with the civil suit against CHAPLIN on BERRY'S behalf, CHAPLIN would eventually offer a couple of hundred thousand dollars and the thing would be over. He said CHAPLIN maintained he was going to fight it to the end, but he, ARIEN, did not believe he would. He said CHAPLIN was of the belief that the Government was out to confiscate his money and if he could, he would have left the United States immediately.

On Agents' return to the office, the writer telephonically contacted United States Attorney CHARLES K. CARR and briefly reviewed the results of interview with ARIEN. At his suggestion the writer recontacted ARIEN about 6:00 P.M. that date and advised him the United States Attorney would appreciate his being in his offices the following morning for a conference. ARIEN stated he would be only too glad to appear before Mr. CARR.

Agent picked him up at his apartment the following morning and investigating Agents, together with Mr. CARR, conferred with ARIEN for a period of approximately five hours, during which time he was taken to lunch.

During the interview with ARIEN on this occasion, Mr. CARR reviewed with him the details of his association with BERRY and CHAPLIN. The information furnished was substantially the same as that previously given Agents, however, he was questioned more in detail by Mr. CARR along the lines which he desired to bring out in connection with prosecution of this case. Mr. CARR pointed out to him his constitutional rights in the matter - that he did not have to say anything; that he could obtain the services of an attorney before talking, but ARIEN said that was the reason he had come into his office, because he wanted to cooperate and tell all he knew. At the conclusion of the interview, ARIEN was advised by Mr. CARR that in the near future he would like to have him return and give a signed statement. ARIEN said that he would be glad to do so.

On Sunday, January 2, 1944, ARIEN telephonically contacted the Bureau Office and requested Agent to get in touch with him. This information was furnished the writer at his home and ARIEN was subsequently contacted. He stated that he was at the home of LILLIAN HARVEY; that she had received a phone call from the CHAPLIN residence and that Mrs. CHAPLIN would like to have her come up for tea that day. ARIEN said that it appeared to him that the CHAPLINS were now endeavoring to bolster their lines of defense, and thought it would be a good idea for LILLIAN HARVEY to go and then he would be able to report back to the Government what was said. Later that day ARIEN again got in touch with Agent, at which time he said that HARVEY'S conversation in the CHAPLIN home had been rather limited because an unexpected guest came in and the case was not discussed in his presence. He did advise, however, that CHAPLIN was anxious to get in touch with him, ARIEN, but

LA 31-5391

ARLEN said he wasn't going to see him. He continued that EDWARD, the butler, and he were apparently in the same boat and that he was going to see EDWARD that night.

The writer contacted him at his home Monday, January 3, 1944, at which time he said he had conferred with EDWARD but had not learned anything of value except that JERRY GIESLER was in the case and was going to defend CHAPLIN.

On January 24, 1944, ARLEN telephonically contacted Agents of the Bureau Office and inquired as to whether the FBI had done anything about BOB ANDERSON who had caused some inconvenience on the part of LILLIAN HARVEY. He was told that this involved no Federal jurisdiction.

ARLEN continued that he had heard some loose talk around town that the Government's investigation concerning CHAPLIN, et al, which by this time was in the local newspapers, resulted in his contract being cancelled at Radio Station KFWB. ARLEN also said that the talk was around town that he was the "head of a black market gang." The writer advised him that this office had no information in connection with those matters. ARLEN also on this date asked if he was going to be indicted, and was told that that was a matter which was to be decided by the Federal Grand Jury only.

Agent asked him on that occasion if his desires to be of assistance to the Government and his willingness to cooperate in any manner whatever had changed, and he replied in the negative. He professed not to have been in touch with CHAPLIN, however it is known that throughout this period he had been seeking counsel with CHAPLIN.

Interview with ROBERT ARLEN by Agents
and United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR

On February 9, 1944, ROBERT ARLEN was interviewed in the office of U.S. Attorney CARR, and during the first part of the interview Mr. CARR and SYLVESTER WYERS of the Department of Justice were present, as well as Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. At this time ARLEN stated that he had seen CHAPLIN on several occasions since he had last been interviewed by Agents. He said that on the day that TIM DURANT was interviewed at the U.S. Attorney's Office, he was up at CHAPLIN'S. DURANT came up later and when he arrived, he told ARLEN that the FBI Agents had said that ARLEN made certain statements that TIM DURANT had seen fit to deny. These particular statements were the ones where CHAPLIN had told ARLEN to go down to the jail and spend \$5,000 to get BERRY out of jail and out of town, in May of 1943. At the jail ARLEN had found out that BERRY had been released to Judge OSCIL D. HOLLAND. ARLEN called CHAPLIN on the phone and told him this. CHAPLIN did not talk about it, but referred the call to TIM DURANT, who indicated that ARLEN was a "dumb, meddling fool," and said

LA 31-5301

that ARDEN should do nothing more about it, that he, DURLANT, had taken care of the whole thing. This is the story that DURLANT told ARDEN he had better change.

At this point ARDEN was specifically asked if DURLANT admitted that he had made such a statement to ARDEN over the telephone that day. ARDEN said that DURLANT did admit that it was true. They argued back and forth for about half an hour and DURLANT finally suggested that ARDEN say that DURLANT answered the phone and gave it to CHAPLIN, who was non-committal, and ARDEN is supposed to say that DURLANT didn't make any statement at all. DURLANT had first suggested to ARDEN that he say that he can't remember and can't actually recall who really did answer the telephone. ARDEN explained that all of the above conversation took place in the presence of CHAPLIN. ARDEN, however, did say that after this discussion with TIM DURLANT that he got in touch with GISSIE and the latter had instructed him to tell the truth, whatever it was.

At this point Mr. CIRR requested that Agents and Mr. MYERS interview ARDEN in the next room, and this was done. ARDEN then went over his part in the January, 1943, episode, and told substantially the same story as he had previously told the Agents, except that he stated on several occasions that CHAPLIN never told him that he wanted to get rid of the girl and that in his, ARDEN'S opinion, he doesn't think that CHAPLIN wanted to get her out of the state. He explained that he thought that CHAPLIN was just trying to be a good Samaritan to the girl. During the interview ARDEN, however, did say that CHAPLIN told him "Put her on the train and see that she actually leaves."

ARDEN stated that the only reason he had asked WHITE to accompany the girl to the station was because he was busy with a radio broadcast that night. He denied that he asked WHITE in an effort to influence BERRY because of WHITE'S capacity as a police officer. ARDEN admitted that he acted in CHAPLIN'S behalf, but not as a paid agent. In his opinion the reason that WHITE agreed to accompany the girl to the train was to do a favor for CHAPLIN in view of CHAPLIN'S prominence and that he felt sure that WHITE would not have done the same for ARDEN alone. ARDEN further admitted that he called WHITE afterwards to verify that she had been put on the train.

ARDEN also admitted that after JOAN had left town he had heard through EDWARD that she had passed two checks in Kansas City which had been returned because of insufficient funds, and that several days later he stopped by the Severly Hills Police Station and told Captain WHITE about these checks. His explanation of why he made a point of going in to see WHITE about the checks was because he just happened to be in the neighborhood and thought he would drop in and pay his respects.

ARDEN at this time expressed his dislike for CHAPLIN and TIM DURLANT, but

LA 31-5301

on the other hand, admitted that he had seen CHAPLIN quite frequently, and as a matter of fact had been up to the CHAPLIN house for tennis the previous Sunday. He stated that CHAPLIN had refused to help him financially in any way and that he was presently living on \$200 that he had saved up from his job as a radio commentator.

In an effort to develop further information concerning what went on at Chasen's restaurant on the night of December 31, 1942, the writer on December 15, 1943, interviewed DAVE CHASEN, proprietor. He recalled that ARDEN had been there with CHAPLIN; that there was a girl in the party, although he said he did not remember who she was. He had no recollection whatsoever about CHAPLIN receiving any phone call. He remembered that BERT LUGG and REX ST. CYR were in the restaurant that night and talking frequently with CHAPLIN and ARDEN. CHASEN checked with the waiters and telephone operator, with negative results.

It is recalled that ARDEN says that he told Captain WHITE that he would like to have him take BERRY to the station because he had a radio broadcast. Agents during the course of several interviews with ARDEN when he was still employed by the radio station as a news commentator recall that on at least two occasions he told Agents that he was not going to give his broadcast that night because he didn't feel like it. The first time he was interviewed he said he had a headache from smoking too much and that he was not going back to the station. He said that any time he didn't want to broadcast for any reason whatsoever all he had to do was to call them up and they would play some records.

Investigation at Radio Station KFWB

Further along the line mentioned above, investigation was conducted to determine whether ARDEN did broadcast from the radio station on the night of January 5, 1943.

Special Agent [REDACTED] on February 17, 1944, conducted the following investigation at Radio Station KFWB through Source A, who checked the studio records with respect to ARDEN'S broadcast on January 5, 1943.

[REDACTED] advised that only two records of the studio would be applicable (1) a technicians log, and (2) an Announcers log. The technicians log is maintained in a typewriter in the technicians room and entries are typed thereon by the technician as the program progresses. He stated that it has been the requirement of the studio due to Federal Communications Commission requirements that this log be kept with the greatest care to the point of entering the time to the exact second that a program goes on and leaves the air. He stated that in the course of business this log would reflect whether or not ARDEN was on the air or whether records were played in his absence.

67D [redacted] advised that he located the technicians log for January 5, 1943, and found that it contained the entry at the regular time for ARIEN's program - "ROBERT ARIEN, Commentary." He stated that in his opinion this is conclusive that ARIEN was actually on the air at Radio Station KPFB that evening.

67D [redacted] also checked the announcers log, which he stated is maintained in longhand by the announcer and does not, however, have as strict a requirement as to events occurring during the broadcast, but stated that he noted on this log that there was also a notation "ROBERT ARIEN, Commentary."

67D [redacted] stated that he was unable to say whether anyone at the station could be approached as to whether he would remember exact occurrences on the night of January 5, 1943. In connection with the mentioned logs, this source advised that the program of ROBERT ARIEN was also broadcast simultaneously over Radio Station KPOK of Long Beach, and this line is handled through "Network Central" in the Broadway Arcade Building. The last named organization exists for the purpose of feeding Los Angeles programs to Radio Station KPOK.

67D [redacted] advised that LAWRENCE McDONELL, Commercial Manager of KMHX in Long Beach, would be able to furnish information similar to that supplied by him with respect to the technicians logs maintained both at Radio Station KPOK in Long Beach and at Network Central in the Broadway Arcade Building, Los Angeles.

67D [redacted] advised that there had been occasions when ROBERT ARIEN would not go on the air when he was scheduled to do so and frequently he would wait until nearly half an hour before the broadcast before advising that he was not going on the air. In such cases records of music were played in place of the commentary. He stated that it appeared to him that ROBERT ARIEN could go on the air or not as he pleased, and that on at least two occasions ROBERT ARIEN was actually present at the studios but declined to go on the air, claiming his material was not prepared.

At one time, [redacted] advised Agent [redacted] HARRY MAIZLISCH, Manager of Radio Station KPFB, appeared friendly toward ROBERT ARIEN. He stated, however, that he believed ROBERT ARIEN had indicated to MAIZLISCH that he had some influence among MAIZLISCH'S superiors, which would warrant the friendly attitude of MAIZLISCH. In this connection, at the time ARIEN was taken off Radio Station KPFB at the outset of publicity in connection with instant matter, ARIEN stated that he was going to HARRY and JACK WARNER of Warner Bros. Studios with regard to his being taken off the air. Source A advised, however, that recently a program on KPFB has been inaugurated in behalf of the Warner Bros. Theaters in which a commentator was needed, and someone suggested the name of ROBERT ARIEN, which was immediately declined by executives at Warner Bros. Studios. This may indicate that his status in the minds of JACK and HARRY WARNER is not what it has been.

LA 31-5301

Interview with SYLVESTER SCHAPFER
by Agents

On February 7, 1943, SYLVESTER SCHAPFER, 8222 Larnmont Lane, telephone GRanite 9029, was interviewed in his home by investigating Agents. It is recalled that it was in the home of SCHAPFER that ARIEN met GYLES and arranged for the latter's picking up JOAN BERRY and taking her to the train with Captain WHITE on January 5, 1943. SCHAPFER and his wife in November of 1942 were injured when part of a home in the canyon toppled over and they were both struck by falling debris. His wife was killed and SCHAPFER was in the hospital, he said, from the time of the accident for nearly a month, and then on returning to his home was in bed until February of 1943.

He recalled that ARIEN, GYLES and LILLIAN HARVEY frequently discussed various matters while in his home. He said, however, that in January of 1943 he was suffering from his accident and he was positive that any conversation between GYLES and ARIEN about JOAN BERRY had not been overheard by him. He said they were frequently there, but he paid no attention to what they said. He described ARIEN as a tricky fellow and wanted Agents to believe that he didn't like him.

From what SCHAPFER said, it appears that ARIEN persuaded LILLIAN HARVEY to leave the SCHAPFER home shortly after he had recovered from the accident. SCHAPFER ascertained that it was between the 15th of January, 1943 and the 1st of February that HARVEY left.

It is to be noted that SCHAPFER lives in a small apartment which was originally the maid's quarters for the home that he had previously lived in. He has rented these premises. He is living with his son, PETER, who is a boy about thirteen years old. SCHAPFER said that he would like to help in any way possible, but that he was sure that he never heard the name of JOAN BERRY mentioned.

SCHAPFER mentioned DOUGLAS RHODES, who it will be recalled has appeared in this investigation before. He is the one who was in love with HARVEY and caused both HARVEY and ARIEN some embarrassment when he had an investigator try to get information from HARVEY about CHAPLIN. He said that RHODES was around quite a bit while he was ill. In fact, he helped HARVEY when she cleaned the house. SCHAPFER was of the opinion that RHODES might have some information concerning ARIEN and GYLES arranging for BERRY'S departure from Los Angeles. However, his son PETER was interviewed at the same time and he did not think RHODES would know anything because he said he and ARIEN did not get along and they were never there at the same time.

LA
31-5301

Interview with LILLIAN HARVEY

b7c On December 7, 1943, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed Miss LILLIAN HARVEY at her home, 736 North Alfred, Hollywood, California. Miss HARVEY stated that the first time she met the Subject CHAPLIN was when she was taken there by HERMAN WEISMAN, a writer who was making the picture "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" at General Service Studio. She recalled this was on a Sunday afternoon, and she went up to CHAPLIN'S to watch some of the other guests play tennis. It was also here that she first met ROBERT ARIEN. After that, ARIEN began showing her some attention, and took her out from time to time. She stated that she has never been introduced to JOAN BERRY, but recalls that once in the Hollywood Bowl in 1942 BERRY was pointed out to her as CHAPLIN'S new leading lady.

Miss HARVEY recalled that she was with ROBERT ARIEN and CHAPLIN at Chasen's Restaurant on the night of December 31, 1942, and the morning of January 1, 1943. She stated that she recalled CHAPLIN did not have a date and that there were just the three of them at their table. She also recalled that some time before midnight CHAPLIN got a phone call, and thereafter called ARIEN to the phone and after some conversation with ARIEN, ARIEN left Chasen's and returned in about half an hour. Miss HARVEY stated that she did not know what the phone call was about; she heard none of the conversation between ARIEN and CHAPLIN. She does not know where ARIEN went, and she did not hear ARIEN say anything about his departure when he returned. She further advised that on the way home that night ARIEN made no mention to her about JOAN BERRY.

Miss HARVEY stated that ARIEN has probably mentioned the CHAPLIN-BERRY affair to her on several occasions, and she has also read most of the publicity that has appeared in the newspapers in this connection. She stated that it is very difficult for her to distinguish between what ARIEN has told her and what was in the newspapers.

Miss HARVEY said that she admired CHAPLIN very much as an artist, and in the same breath added that that was the only way she knew him.

She was also asked if she and Mr. ARIEN were engaged to be married. She replied that ARIEN had asked for her hand, but that she had not decided. She admitted further that she had not been seeing much of him since ARIEN'S return from New York. She understood he was very busy and, too, she said she was quite occupied with her painting. She is employed by her friend, Mr. L. PORTER, and from the glassware in her house it appears that she paints figures on bottles and vases, etc.

It was pointed out to Miss HARVEY that it was rather unusual that she could not recall any incidents of New Year's Eve, and, too, that it was a bit unusual that her escort should leave her at Chasen's and she have no idea as to where he had been or what he was doing. In this connection it is recalled that Miss HARVEY, according to the interview given Agents of the San Francisco Office by Captain BOB AMERSON, told him that ARDEN said he had to go to the Beverly Hills Jail because JOHN BERRY had been placed therein. She claimed that ARDEN'S leaving her that night, New Year's Eve, was a matter that she thought no more of than if he had gone to the washroom.

After considerable questioning, which usually resulted in her "I don't remember," Miss HARVEY did recall that ARDEN had contacted her later in the morning of January 1, and told her that JOHN BERRY was in jail. She couldn't remember what he told her he was going to do about it, if anything, except that he was going over to the jail. She claimed to know nothing about any arrangements made by Mr. ARDEN for BERRY'S leaving town January 5, 1943, but did admit that she was at that time living at the home of Dr. SILVESTER SCHLYFER on Laramie Lane. It is recalled that it was at the home of SCHLYFER that arrangements were made by ARDEN with GYER for BERRY'S being taken to the train by Captain WHITE.

Miss HARVEY was asked if anyone else had talked to her about the CHAPLIN-BERRY case, and she told the story of Captain BOB AMERSON claiming to be from the Sheriff's Office, coming to her home one day. She gave details which were the same as had been previously developed.

In the course of the interview she admitted that after Mr. THOMPSON'S call of the previous day, arranging for the interview, she had gotten in touch with Mr. ARDEN and asked him if he had any idea what the desired interview was about. She said Mr. ARDEN told her it might be about the CHAPLIN case. It is to be noted that Agent [redacted] called her and that the first part of the actual interview concerned a matter which he had previously discussed with Miss HARVEY.

The last named professed to be extremely sorry that she had not been more helpful, but she said she "just didn't remember" anything further.

On December 6, 1943, [redacted] telephonically contacted the writer. He advised that on that date at about 12:00 Noon he had received a phone call from a man who refused to give his name

but who identified himself as a butler. He spoke in a heavily accented German voice. He said that he was in the course of his employment serving a dinner party about three weeks previous where ARDEN was present; that ARDEN was conversing with others there who were of foreign extraction in the German language; that in his conversation he was bragging about the connections he had with CHARLES CHAPLIN, how all the attorneys involved in the case to date were stupid and that anyone with money could do anything. This individual in his conversation with [REDACTED] indicated that from the tenor of ARDEN'S talking it appeared that some kind of a deal had been put over by ARDEN with Captain WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department. He further stated that a woman who was present at the party recognized ARDEN as a confidence man who had formerly been in Europe. The butler identified this individual as a Hungarian woman and said that she was there with the wife of the former Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. This individual promised to keep in touch with [REDACTED] and was going to endeavor to get further information. [REDACTED] however, has not advised of any further contact made with him by this woman.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA 31-5301

CAPTAIN W. W. WHITE, SUBJECT

Background Information

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

Review of Los Angeles County District
Attorney's Office File Concerning W. W. WHITE

On November 17, 1943, Agents reviewed the records of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office with reference to its investigation of CHAPLIN and BERRY. It is their file No. 15-2983. Copies of the statements taken by the District Attorney's investigators were made and have been previously referred to.

b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

There is being included herein a review of the statement made by WHITE to the District Attorney's investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP T. TOWER. This statement was made at 11:35 P.M. June 4, 1943, in the presence of C. H. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, Beverly Hills, and G. W. ZINN, Police Clerk. It was reported by one LORNA ADAMS.

WHITE stated that JOAN BERRY first came to his attention about 1942 when

LA 31-5301

he was working for her father, JOHN BERRY. It appears that he never met her personally but, as WHITE explained it, "I met her at a distance." The next time she came to his attention he said was January 1, 1943, when she had been booked in the Beverly Hills Jail. WHITE said, having in front of him his report of January 1, 1943, that he came to work at 8:00 o'clock that morning; that one of his duties is to check on those who are in jail. WHITE said that he was not told by Sergeant CLAUDE R. YARPEN that BERRY was in jail. He said he found out about it by examining the booking records.

WHITE was asked the substance of his conversation with Miss BERRY on January 1, 1943, and he said that the main part of the conversation was, "I noticed she was booked on a vagrancy charge and I naturally wanted to find out who she knew and if she had any home and any money, etc." At this point he was asked if at the time he was trying to locate her father back in 1942 he knew that she was connected with CHARLES CHAPLIN. He replied in the negative. When asked what BERRY told him about herself, WHITE said that from memory he recalled her saying something about having some kind of a contract with CHAPLIN, and continued "I didn't pay much attention to it. She said it was broken sometime before. She told me she had no money whatever and she had slept at a man's apartment down on Olympic the night before - a man she had recently met. She didn't have a dime, she had no place whatever to go, no relatives or friends who could go to other than this man, probably, if I remember right." WHITE said that on this first interview with her she made some remarks about CHARLES CHAPLIN.

Thereafter there was read into the District Attorney's statement from WHITE the Captain's report of January 1, 1943, which is set forth elsewhere. With reference to this report, WHITE then asked if that was approximately the conversation he had with her, said that no doubt it was because he believed it was his report. He said he made that up after she had left his office, typing it himself from memory of what she had said. WHITE said in answer to the question whether he had then proceeded to have a vagrancy complaint filed, that he did not do so, pointing out that he had nothing to do with the vagrancy complaint, that she had already been booked on such a complaint. He then got evasive and didn't know whether he had anything to do with it or not, but finally concluded that he was positive that he had not signed the vagrancy complaint against her.

After his interview with her WHITE said that he did not contact anyone at the CHAPLIN home. When asked if anyone from CHAPLIN'S had contacted him, he said that a Mr. ARIEN got in touch with him. He first placed the date of ARIEN'S contact with him as the 2nd of January, but later straightened it out as having taken place on the 1st. He said that ARIEN talked to him on the phone and also in person at the police station. He was asked what conversation he had with ARIEN, and replied that the only conversation that he could remember was the one had with him four or five days after BERRY had been sentenced. He said that

LA 31-5301

ARIEN asked him as a favor to take her to the railroad station; that he was busy and that he would send a cab to the house to pick him up, and WHITE said he replied, "Okay, if my wife can go along with me I'll go with her." Investigator GROSMAN then asked him if it was not true that prior to the arraignment and sentence by Judge GRIFFIN he had some conversation with ARIEN. WHITE replied, "well, I no doubt did." When pressed for the subject of this conversation, WHITE said that he knew there was some conversation about getting some clothes for her because she had come into the station with only a bathrobe and a pair of men's house shoes on. WHITE recalled that ARIEN told him he would get some clothes for her and take her to a hotel, which WHITE said was "no doubt prior to the time she wanted to go to New York or Detroit."

WHITE was asked if he had ever met ARIEN previously and replied, "I think I met Mr. ARIEN once before." When questioned by Agents in this regard, WHITE said that he had never met him before.

He was then asked if ARIEN told him, WHITE, in whose behalf he, ARIEN, was acting. WHITE replied, "No doubt he did - I don't remember." He was then asked if it was not true that ARIEN said it was CHAPLIN that he was representing. To this question WHITE replied, "You got me there. He no doubt did - otherwise I wouldn't have known who he was talking about."

WHITE was asked if before BERRY'S arraignment in any conversation that he had with ARIEN, ARIEN discussed the advisability or the probabilities of being able to get Miss BERRY sentenced in such a fashion as to be taken out of the state. To this question WHITE replied, "No, I don't believe so."

He was then asked if ARIEN had discussed with him before the sentence was passed the matter of providing a train ticket plus \$100 in cash to be given to Miss BERRY. To this WHITE replied, "No, he didn't, I'm sure of that. I'm sure he never did talk to me about any amount of money or anything - he did hand me an envelope the day I took her, or rode down with her to the train, he handed me an envelope, but I don't know what it did contain - I never looked in it." GROSMAN then asked WHITE if ARIEN at any time discussed with him the chances of getting Judge GRIFFIN to put BERRY on probation and go out of the state, in other words, to float her out of the state. WHITE answered, "I don't know - I don't remember him doing it."

The above questions are the examples which TOWER pointed out were indicative of WHITE'S "I don't remember" attitude.

Pressing this point further, GROSMAN then asked WHITE if it was not true that he had a conversation with Judge GRIFFIN just prior to the time of

BERRY'S hearing, this session with GRIFFIN taking place in the chambers. WHITE admitted that he had, and when asked to relate the substance of that conversation to Judge GRIFFIN, this is what WHITE said: "Well, I don't know how the thing came up. SOMEBODY HAD ASKED ME IF THIS GIRL COULD BE FLOATED OUT OF THE STATE - I don't know who it was asked me, whether it was ARIEN or somebody else, but I imagine it was ARIEN, and I did ask Judge GRIFFIN or did tell Judge GRIFFIN that, in the event that she wanted to go back to New York or to Detroit that there would be money coming that would pay the expenses."

Attention is directed to the fact that not more than three or four questions prior to this one WHITE had denied that there was any conversation about floating BERRY out of the state. Continuing this line of questioning, WHITE was asked for all of the conversation on this point, to which he replied, "I don't remember it all about the blasted thing, but I got a faint recollection of talking about this thing - I knew he couldn't float her out of the state." At this point of the interview Chief of Police ANDERSON spoke up and remarked "This was just another case - it was nothing of - - I'll explain it. I can see why he wouldn't be able to remember too plainly, because there wasn't anything at the time that would be especially impressive. She just was a tramp - is that your attitude, Captain?" WHITE replied, "Definitely. She had been staying down here on Olympic Boulevard with this guy she hardly knew."

WHITE was then asked if the day he made his report he recalled getting a telephone call from ARIEN or having any personal conversation with him. WHITE replied that he did not. Attention here is directed to the fact that when interviewed by Agents WHITE did recall that ARIEN came in to see him on the day of BERRY'S arrest, which was January 1, 1943.

WHITE was then asked if he remembered going to Judge GRIFFIN'S chambers and telling him that "if it was possible for the girl to be floated out of the state that you knew arrangements could be made to pay her passage back east and to give her some money." To this question WHITE replied, "I believe I did have that conversation." He recalled that in reply to that proposition he had put up to the Judge that GRIFFIN said that he couldn't possibly float her out of the state, and WHITE said he knew that that is what his reply would be. He denied that prior to the time of the arraignment he had talked with the girl in regard to her going back east. He said he never saw BERRY after his interview with her on January 1, 1943, although he was still not sure that that was the date until the night he took her down to the station with his wife.

In explaining how that happened, WHITE said "Mr. ARIEN called me and asked me if I would as a favor to him, take her down. He would send a car down and pick her up, and I said, 'Yes, I'll take her if my wife will go with me.' He handed me an envelope." WHITE said ARIEN never told him what was in it, nor did he ask him, but that his instructions were to give BERRY the envelope. Chief

ANDERSON asked him where he had picked BERRY up; although he did not remember the address, WHITE recalled that it was in Hollywood. He said the cab driver picked him up in his home; that they then went over to where BERRY was staying; that she came out to the car and said she would be with him in just a minute. He said they went down to the Union Station; that they had friendly conversation with her en route, and she said she was going to see her mother; that he gave her the envelope which she did not open in his presence, nor did she ask him what was in it. After they got to the Station WHITE said they went clear through to the train with her and she told them goodbye and waved to him and his wife.

Thereafter he said the cab took him and his wife back to his house; that after he got home he did not call Mr. ARDEN, nor did ARDEN call him. In fact, WHITE said he did not have any subsequent conversation with ARDEN concerning putting her on the train. He was asked if he talked with Mr. CHAPLIN about this matter. WHITE replied "I have never talked to Mr. CHAPLIN in my life." WHITE said that after he put the girl on the train the matter was dropped and he completely forgot about it. He denied he ever received any compensation for his services.

WHITE said that when he put the girl on the train he did not tell the porter anything about who she was, nor did he tell the conductor of the train. In fact, WHITE said, "There was nothing official about that whatever - nothing. There was nothing ever mentioned to her about police business or anything, not a word."

When BERRY was picked up for violation of probation in May of 1943, WHITE said he had nothing to do with her being in jail, and in fact never even saw her. He was asked if he had ever had any conversation with anyone else concerning BERRY after this affair in January, 1943, and he said no, except for a conversation with ROBERT ARDEN that morning, which was June 4, 1943. He said ARDEN came into the police station to call him down for a matter that had been written up in the paper. The news article, WHITE said, set forth that he, WHITE, had said that he had had a conversation with a certain attorney about furnishing money and a ticket for BERRY to go home. He said ARDEN asked him why he had made such a statement, and WHITE said he replied that he had just told the truth. WHITE explained that he had had a slight conversation with Attorney CECIL D. HOLLAND about a week ago at which time HOLLAND had mentioned the JOAN BERRY case and had said, "I think it's common knowledge that BOB ARDEN furnished the money and the ticket to send her out of town." WHITE said he replied to this statement of HOLLAND'S, "I don't know."

Chief ANDERSON at this point asked WHITE if at any time during the period she was in custody of the Beverly Hills Jail was he, WHITE, aware that the girl was pregnant. WHITE replied in the negative. GROSSMAN asked if Police Matron NENO had advised WHITE after BERRY'S presence there on May 7 and 8, 1943, that she knew

LA 31-5301

BERRY was pregnant. WHITE did not recall her ever having told him. WHITE said he didn't know anything about her being pregnant until he read it in the newspapers. When asked his state of mind regarding BERRY, if, because of ARLEN'S interest he thought her case was an exceptional one, or merely a routine case, WHITE replied that he "considered it just a routine case," and then asked the question if GROSSMAN meant before or after. It was explained that he meant during the entire handling of the case from the time he first talked with her, and she told him about her association with CHAPLIN, and subsequently his conversation with ARLEN prior to the arraignment and sentence. WHITE answered this question by stating he thought it was a routine case all the way through.

WHITE was asked how Judge GRIFFIN determined that the hotel bills were owed by BERRY. WHITE replied that BERRY had told him about them and that probably he had told Judge GRIFFIN of them. When pressed to make sure whether he had told GRIFFIN or not, WHITE replied, "I guess I did, I don't know. I must have - who else would have?"

WHITE admitted that he had asked ARLEN what his interest in the case was and ARLEN had replied that he was connected with CHARLIE CHAPLIN and as a representative of CHAPLIN he was interested in the girl. GROSSMAN then asked him if he considered it unusual that a girl who was being charged with vagrancy had such a person as CHARLES CHAPLIN displaying a considerable amount of interest in her. WHITE replied to this query by saying that the girl had told him that she had broken her contract with CHAPLIN and had further stated that she had no home, no one she could go to for help, and so WHITE said he considered it "just another routine case." GROSSMAN'S next question, "You didn't consider it unusual that CHARLES CHAPLIN was displaying an interest through ROBERT ARLEN in getting the girl out of the state?" WHITE replied, "Naturally I thought there was no doubt some reason for all that." WHITE could not recall that he had asked ARLEN what this was all about. When asked if it was his impression that ARLEN was definitely interested in getting the girl out of the state, WHITE replied, "Well he was definitely interested in helping the girl to get home. The way he told it to me, if I remember right, was that after - sometime after this sentence, that she wanted to go home to her mother, and I naturally figured that it was a good Samaritan act to get her home." When asked if he had considered it unusual that a girl who was charged with vagrancy would have friends that would be able to pay her train fare and give her money besides, WHITE replied that he "didn't know if he ever gave it that thought." When asked if he had told ARLEN of the various things that BERRY had told him which were set forth in his report of January 1, 1943, WHITE replied that he did not believe he did.

At this point in the interview the recess previously mentioned was held and on their return, WHITE denied that he had ever talked with ARLEN or anyone else on January 1, 1943, about the case, but said it was on the morning of January 2.

that he received a call from someone, namely Mr. ARDEN, who came to his office. He was then asked the substance of this conversation with ARDEN and WHITE replied as follows: "The substance was that this girl had been a terrific expense to Mr. CHAPLIN, he had spent a lot of money on her - he had bought a play for her which turned out it was a part she couldn't take, and had spent considerable money on her, and that he was still willing to spend a few dollars in a charitable way if she would go back to her home." GROSSMAN asked if he meant CHAPLIN would be charitable about it, and WHITE replied, "Yes, but through ARDEN." WHITE concluded, "He also asked me if I thought that she could be floated out of the state, and WHITE said he told ARDEN no, he didn't believe GRIFFIN would have the authority to float her out of the state, but WHITE said he did tell him that he would talk the situation over with GRIFFIN. WHITE said he did talk with GRIFFIN and when asked what he told him on this occasion, replied "At that time I told Judge GRIFFIN that this girl had run up numerous bills in the City of Los Angeles at different hotels, several of which were holding her clothing; that CHAPLIN would - that I had information through ARDEN that CHAPLIN would pay those bills and also furnish her a ticket to return home if she wanted to; that in addition he would give her some extra money. WHITE recalled that GRIFFIN'S reaction to that proposal was that the judge said he couldn't float her out or force her to go out of the state, and wouldn't. WHITE said he was not present in court when BERRY'S hearing was held. WHITE could not recall that GRIFFIN had told him that he was not running his court for the benefit of CHAPLIN. However, he said of his own knowledge he knew GRIFFIN did not run his court for the benefit of anyone.

WHITE said the next time he had heard from ARDEN after their conference in his office was ARDEN'S calling him and saying that JOHN BERRY wanted to go back home, and asking if he would do ARDEN the favor of riding down to the train with her. WHITE said he told ARDEN he would if it was all right for his wife to go along, whereupon ARDEN told him that he would send a car by to pick him up at his house at a certain time - WHITE did not remember the time - and that thereafter the driver would know where to find Miss BERRY. WHITE said ARDEN came into the station later the same day and handed him an envelope and told him to give it to BERRY when he saw her. On this occasion when asked if ARDEN told him what was in the envelope, WHITE replied "No doubt he told me there was a ticket and some money." Thereafter followed questions reflecting that that evening a car came by and picked him up; that it was a yellow cab; that they went over and picked up BERRY; that they went down to the station, but still WHITE could not remember ARDEN having talked with him after he put her on the train. However, when GROSSMAN asked him if it wasn't true that ARDEN called him to see if everything had gone off all right WHITE recalled, "I believe he did a few days later. I believe he called me at the office one day and I wasn't in and he left a number and I called him back and told him that she had taken the train."

In conclusion WHITE said that his part in the affair was "unofficial, very much so"; that he did not do it for any remuneration, but strictly as a favor

LA 31-5301

that he was never paid any money; that he felt that "no doubt CHAPLIN was doing this girl a pretty good deed - he was helping her out to get her back home to her family where she no doubt belonged, a young girl." The interview was concluded with WHITE'S repeating conversation with ARDEN that morning when ARDEN seemed to object to WHITE having told an attorney that he, ARDEN, had furnished the money and transportation for the girl to go back east. However, he said that ARDEN did not at any time intimate that he preferred WHITE did not talk to anyone or tell his part in the deal.

bx In connection with another investigation being conducted by the Los Angeles Office the forepart of 1943, Special Agent [redacted] interviewed Captain W. W. WHITE. In the course of interview with him it was developed that WHITE knew JOLAN BERRY and something about MISS RUESCH. At that time, which was reported in March of 1943, WHITE had the following to say about these just mentioned.

WHITE advised that he did not know MISS RUESCH, but that he did know something concerning him. He stated that a pair of RUESCH'S slippers and a bathrobe belonging to him were presently in his closet and that these articles of clothing had been taken from a girl named JOLAN BERRY who was picked up in a hysterical condition in front of 9709 Olympic Boulevard in the early morning of January 1, 1943 and that she was alleged to have attempted suicide, but that subsequent medical examination reflected that she had merely painted her lips with either iodine or some other medicine which would discolor the mouth. He stated that subsequent questioning of JOLAN BERRY reflected that she resided at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, with her mother, GERTRAUDE BERRY, who at the present time is in Detroit, Michigan. She advised that she was brought to Hollywood by CHARLES CHAPLIN under contract at \$100.00 per week and that she lived at the CHAPLIN residence for approximately six weeks, but due to a riff with him, the contract was broken. She stated she then had an affair with PAUL GETTY, a hotel man, whom she lived with for a couple of weeks.

Miss BERRY advised WHITE that after leaving GETTY she took up residence at the Beverly Hills Hotel, the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, and the Ambassador Hotel, but was forced to leave each place because she had no funds with which to pay her rent. She then advised that she resided with various individuals whom she had met and had spent several nights at the apartment of MISS RUESCH.

WHITE stated that when she was brought before justice on a vagrancy charge, some person in Beverly Hills whose name he could not recall, assumed responsibility for her and made arrangements for her transportation to Detroit

LA 31-5301

to be with her mother. (WHITE described her as a cheap little prostitute who was very attractive and who was apparently trying to crash the movies, but in failing to do so, had taken to making a living the best way she could.)

Captain W. W. WHITE
Beverly Hills Police Department
Beverly Hills, California
Residence, 311 North Palm Drive
Beverly Hills - Telephone CS2-1949

On November 27, 1943, after arrangements had been made through Chief of Police ANDERSON, Captain WHITE appeared at the Bureau Office and was interviewed by Agents. At the outset, the nature of the investigation was pointed out to Captain WHITE, this along the lines that the Government was investigating CHAPLIN in connection with possible White Slave Traffic Act violations; that in connection therewith it was necessary to obtain any and all information involving CHAPLIN and the Victim, JOAN BERRY. The confidential nature of the Bureau's inquiry at that time was made known to WHITE, and he promised that he would keep it that way.

WHITE opened his remarks shortly after the interview commenced with the statement that he had "just learned yesterday" that JOAN BERRY was arrested twice in 1938 in Los Angeles for shoplifting. WHITE explained that yesterday he had verified the arrest from an officer who is a personal friend of his, but that several days before that he had heard of her arrest.

WHITE continued that the first time that he ever had any knowledge about BERRY was when they were looking for her father. After he had been apprehended the next that she came to his attention was the morning of January 1, 1943. It was pointed out to WHITE by Agents that she had been in the previous morning and interviewed by Sergeant C. R. MARPLE. WHITE said that he could not recall MARPLE having told him anything about her being at the police station on the morning of the 31st. He admitted that MARPLE might have told him that, but he was not sure. WHITE had brought with him some records from the Police Department and located the slip filled out by MARPLE reflecting her presence in the police station on December 31st. He explained that that was what they called a "bring in" slip. It bore number 31142. After he had refreshed his recollection from seeing this slip, WHITE thought that BERRY might have mentioned during the course of his interview with her January 1, 1943, that she had been in the previous morning.

With reference to his interview with JOAN BERRY, January 1, 1943, WHITE had the following to say. The first thing he does when he comes into the police station, WHITE said, was to check on those who were in jail, and if there is anybody that "needs checking up, well it's my duty to check them, and naturally that was one of the matters I had that morning. She was brought down to my office by the matron and we had considerable conversation. If I remember right, she put on a big

LA 31-5301

act for me - she thought she was an actress and she was - you know." WHITE was no sure whether RENO, the matron, was present during the interview. He explained that sometimes he was alone and sometimes several of the other officers were present. Although when he looked at his report and saw that he had mentioned RENO being there he "imagined that was correct."

When asked to explain what he meant by the statement that BERRY put on an act, WHITE replied, "Well, you know how girls are - they would like to have everybody believe that they're actresses. Well, she went into detail more or less and told me she was under contract or had been to CHARLIE CHAPLIN, who brought her out here to star in a picture." When asked if she had told him that CHAPLIN "brought her out here," WHITE admitted that that put him on a spot, his making such a statement. He said he could not swear to that because he was not positive. He said that most of her conversation that morning was out much she thought of CHAPLIN and he said he remembered her saying many times that she was deeply in love with the man.

WHITE said BERRY continued that she had been up to CHAPLIN'S house a lot of times; that she had been out to dinner parties with him; that she told him she "was under contract to him for 375 a week and had been for quite a while. There was some conversation also about the contract had been broken. Whether she broke it or whether he broke it, I don't know." When asked if BERRY had told him that morning if she had been with CHAPLIN the night before, WHITE replied, "No, she had not been. I know that. She mentioned that she had been with a fellow by the name of HENS - somebody, down on Olympic Boulevard. I remember that. Some alien that your office was checking later, and - HENS FUDSCH I think it was, on Olympic Boulevard, the 9700 block I remember. She had stayed there all night with him because she didn't have any room or any place to go." As to whether BERRY had told him of being in the police station the night before, WHITE said he did not remember. He was again asked if MARPLE had told him about her being in there the previous morning, and WHITE said it was very doubtful if he even saw MARPLE the morning that he interviewed her. If he had told him anything, he didn't remember. WHITE did say though, that he had had conversations with MARPLE about the case - numerous ones - but he still didn't remember anything about BERRY being brought in the night before although WHITE said there was no doubt she was there because of the slip. WHITE thought it "seemed funny to me I didn't know about the card, about her being brought in the night before. Now, I may have and it may have slipped my mind. It may have meant nothing to me and - you know."

WHITE was asked if BERRY had gone into any detail about how she happened to be in jail on the morning of January 1, 1943. To this question he replied that "I actually questioned her about the facts that were on the arrest report and this arrest report - let me see what it says - well, you know what this says, no doubt. She had no funds and no friends, no place to go." At this point in the interview WHITE was reading his report of the interview with her on January 1, 1943, and came

LA 31-5301

to the part wherein he had mentioned that this was the second time the police department had had contact with her, "she having come into the station in a hysterical condition yesterday morning. At that time was taken to the above address by Matron RENO." WHITE then said that he now remembered that the matron had been telling him that she had taken BERRY to the Olympic Boulevard address, the home of HANS RUESCH. WHITE said he now clearly remembered, and pointed out that he had not even looked at any of the reports before coming into the FBI Office that morning.

His attention was also drawn to the fact that in his report he had written that "a few nights ago CHAPLIN told her he would not give her any more money and that this is the time she became hysterical and came into the station; that many times she had gone to CHAPLIN'S estate, broken a window in order to get into the house; that she had told WHITE about taking a taxi to CHAPLIN'S home, not having money to pay for it and leaving her fur coat. WHITE recalled that that was all true, that she had told him those things.

WHITE'S attention was also directed to BERRY'S story that on the night of New Year's Eve, 1942, she had jumped out of the window when the watchman was calling the police. He was asked if to his knowledge the police had been called that night. WHITE replied that if the department had been called no doubt there would be a blotter stamp. He was told that Agents had examined the records for some the previous day and there was no such record of a call. WHITE explained that "those things are slipped up once in a while. If they are busy they slip up on them once in a while no doubt, but there should be a blotter stamp that they had received a call from so and so, a watchman, concerning whatever it might be."

In explaining his attitude at the time he was interviewing BERRY, WHITE had the following to say when asked if BERRY had told him of ever having been out here before: "Well, I know she was, but I don't remember whether she told me she was. I don't know whether I checked that. It didn't mean a h--- of a lot to me. It was just one of those things. I checked it. It was one of those things. It didn't amount to a d---. Either take her in and vag her or get rid of her. I didn't do a lot of questioning on the thing - I had no idea it would go to all of this that it has come to."

WHITE was asked if while he was talking to her she had tried to call CHAPLIN or made any effort to get in touch with him. WHITE said that not to his knowledge, but that he believed that she did call CHAPLIN, and explained that that was no doubt hearsay as far as he was concerned.

WHITE explained in answer to the question of whether BERRY had mentioned any others she knew, that while talking with her BERRY mentioned or else he asked her about J. PAUL GETTY. WHITE said he either had information ahead of time about him or she volunteered it, because GETTY came into the situation. He said that he

talked with her and discussed the fact that her father had been arrested in Flagstaff, Arizona. WHITE said he naturally asked her what her financial conditions were, if she had any place to go, etc., and he said she told him she did not. WHITE pointed out she had no money, that in fact when she came into the station all she had was a bathrobe and a pair of men's house shoes and was wearing a pair of men's pajamas. WHITE related that the report reflected that she had been picked up on Olympic Boulevard with what appeared to be iodine on her lips, and taken to the Beverly Hills hospital. He was asked if he questioned her about that. WHITE said that he remembered that he did so question her, but that he couldn't remember now what she said.

WHITE estimated that he probably talked to BERRY that morning between twenty and thirty minutes. When asked if Chief of Police ANDERSON was present during interview with BERRY, WHITE was not certain, he didn't believe he was, and then later thought he might have stopped in for part of the interview.

After the initial interview with BERRY, WHITE said his impression was that she was just a movie struck kid who was out here trying to put on a big front and get in the best way she could. When asked if he believed her stories about the contract with CHAPLIN and having lived in his house, WHITE said that "I couldn't disbelieve that because I didn't know, but I knew that the contract didn't amount to a heck of a lot as she was only getting \$75 or \$100 a week and if she was any good at all, why CHAPLIN would have been taking a whole lot better care of her." He was then asked if he had attempted to verify her employment with CHAPLIN, and he replied, "No, I don't think I did the first time in. The first time I talked to her I don't believe I did. We have any number of these kind of cases every year. Kids that come out here - we pick them up on the front porch of some actor's home - just movie struck kids that come out here and all they have in mind is being a star. They've seen some star in numerous pictures and come out here and try to get into the house to meet the folks. We have those very often and I figured that was what we had there. It was one of those things where a kid was movie struck and out here and destitute, and living here and there, and didn't really amount to a h--- of a lot."

At this point in the interview WHITE in discussing when ARDEN had first come into the picture, more definitely recalled that no doubt BERRY had called CHAPLIN'S home, not from his office, but WHITE said he believed she called from the telephone out in the hallway. As he remembered, ARDEN came into the picture after she got word to CHAPLIN'S home. WHITE did not say whether the call was made after she had been released from Judge GRIFFIN'S court or on January 1, 1943. WHITE explained that when he talked to ARDEN the latter more or less verified the fact that BERRY was a movie struck kid and that she had been under contract to CHAPLIN; that CHAPLIN had spent a considerable amount of money on her. He was asked if ARDEN had inquired as to what sentence BERRY would probably get or what the disposition of the case against her might be, and also if he had said anything

LA 31-5301

about how CHAPLIN was interested in the case. To this question WHITE replied, "Well, I know he gave me some conversation that CHAPLIN would be willing to send her back to her home if it could be done, and I told him that I had no idea what the judge would do with her because no one could talk to Judge GRIFFIN - I mean get something worked out the way he wanted it, and there was considerable conversation about bills around town she had run up at different hotels and ARDEN said that CHAPLIN would be willing to pick up all these bad bills and give her a railroad ticket home if she could be sentenced that way, or whenever she got out."

WHITE was then asked if ARDEN had mentioned the fact that he would like to have her floated out of the state and whether he himself had brought up the question that he didn't know whether Judge GRIFFIN could do that. WHITE said, "I think that was more like the way it was mentioned - something about a floater or send her out of town." WHITE was then asked if he, ARDEN, didn't specify that BERRY should be floated out of the state rather than just out of town. To this question WHITE replied, "Yes, I think he did. I think I said that in the District Attorney's report. I believe he said that if they could get her sent out of the state, and I know I told him on that one that there was no city judge that could send anyone out of the state, and I know that Judge GRIFFIN wouldn't even think of it."

WHITE said that he told ARDEN thereafter that he would convey CHAPLIN'S wishes to the judge. More specifically, the writer asked him if he, WHITE, didn't tell ARDEN that he would tell the judge that "if she got a suspended sentence and was told to stay out of the state, that CHAPLIN would pay these bills, buy her a ticket." WHITE replied, "I believe I did tell him that. I believe I did." In this connection WHITE went on to say that he hoped that it wouldn't look like Judge GRIFFIN was listening to some policeman because, he said, GRIFFIN won't listen to "no policeman." He said further that he wouldn't even go to GRIFFIN and ask him to help out on a traffic citation, pointing out that he hadn't done that "twice since GRIFFIN had been sitting on the bench." WHITE said that his idea was that BERRY was in need of help, that she was a movie struck little "nut" out here who had no money, and that his first thought was that she was going to wind up being a prostitute and that it was proper she should be sent home where she was known.

WHITE explained that while he had no desire to help CHAPLIN or ARDEN, pointing out that he didn't know either one of them, and that they meant nothing to him, he wanted to make it clear that he believed that they did not have any great desire to float the girl out of the country. WHITE said he thought personally that they were interested in helping the girl too. He said, "I have no reason to believe that it was just a case of where they were trying to push her out of the state and get rid of her. I've got no reason to believe that, there was no pressure put on me to that effect. They did mention - BOB ARDEN mentioned

LA 11-5301

that she had bothered CHAPLIN a lot, that she had been up there and broken into the house a number of times."

WHITE was asked if he remembered that ARDEN after his initial conversation with him on January 1, 1943, said he would have to go up and see CHAPLIN about whether he would pay those hotel bills, and that thereafter ARDEN called back and said that he would, and that in effect ARDEN'S words were when he talked with WHITE "I'll have to confer with CHAPLIN before I say that I can pay those bills," and then after he had talked with CHAPLIN, ARDEN told WHITE that CHAPLIN would pay those hotel bills "if this works out." WHITE said that ARDEN might have said that to him, but that he didn't remember it that way.

WHITE was asked if when he was talking with BERRY she inquired of him as to what was going to happen to her, whether she would get a jail sentence, etc. He replied that he didn't think so, that "her attitude was more or less of an I don't care attitude - I don't care what happens."

Before BERRY was brought before Judge GRIFFIN, WHITE said he talked with him about fifteen minutes before court time that afternoon. He was asked exactly what he had told the judge, and WHITE said, "As best I can recall, I told him the entire story. The girl was out here, destitute, had slept with this guy on Olympic Boulevard the night before; when she was arrested she was wearing his pajamas, robe and his house shoes and there was some indication that she had attempted to take some iodine, and that she had no money and no friends, and that I had been told by Mr. ARDEN that CHAPLIN would pay her expenses back home and pay any hotel bills - I told him about the hotel bills she had run up around town and that they were holding her clothes - they were in fact - and I think when she was called before the court he asked her if she wanted to leave town." WHITE admitted that he probably wasn't in court that day, but he remembered that the judge had told him later, or at least somebody had, that he, the judge, had asked BERRY if she wanted to go back home to her mother, and BERRY replied that he did not, so WHITE said the judge "didn't send her out." WHITE was asked if GRIFFIN had questioned him at all when he was giving his story about BERRY, and WHITE said he could not recall whether the judge had inquired into her association with CHAPLIN, the contrast, etc.

WHITE insisted that he had never heard any rumors or stories to the effect that BERRY had been keeping company with CHAPLIN, and the first he knew of their association was when he interviewed her on the morning of January 1, 1943.

He was asked if in cases similar to this one he made it a practice of talking to the judge before court. WHITE said that he did that very in every case that amounted to anything at all he went in to see the

LA 31-5301

was asked if where facts are as they were in this case, and somebody said they would be willing to pay her expenses out of town, if he usually pointed that out to the judge. To this question WHITE replied, "That's never happened before that I know of - that particular type of thing."

WHITE was asked if it occurred to him that with CHAPLIN and ARDEN so willing to pay money for her, that actually they were friends of hers; that this was in contrast to his statement to him that she didn't have any friends. WHITE replied "Well, naturally, after I learned that, I felt as though there was a slight friendship there, and I know CHAPLIN pretty well, you know. I know of him, I know he's tighter than the bark on a tree. We've had many details up there, special details, and he don't pay much extra money - you know, he lets you work for many hours for little or nothing. That naturally made me wonder what the situation was. As far as that's concerned, at the time the girl was twenty-one years of age."

WHITE stated that he understood that after BERRY was released by Judge GRIFFIN she didn't have any clothes to wear out and that some were brought in for her. He didn't recall whether he had seen ARDEN at that time or not, and was quite sure he didn't because she was in court on a Saturday, which he said was his day off. He couldn't remember how it happened that he would come over to the police station on his day off and tell Judge GRIFFIN the facts, but he guessed he must have because he was sure that he talked to him about the case.

With reference to what ARDEN had told him about his connection with CHAPLIN and how it happened that he was at the jail in connection with BERRY, WHITE said, "It's my thought that ARDEN told me that he was taking care of CHAPLIN'S interests, or words to that effect; that CHAPLIN had called him."

The next that WHITE heard of ARDEN was the day that BERRY left town. He said ARDEN came into the police station and gave him an envelope and told him that the girl wanted to go home and asked him if he would take her to the station. WHITE said that he told ARDEN, "Sure, but my wife will go with me," to which ARDEN said, "Okay, swell. I'll have a car pick you up at your house at a certain time and pick her up and take her to the station." WHITE was asked if there was any particular reason why he would do such an errand for ARDEN, and replied that "No more than anybody else." He was then asked if such action on his part was an ordinary course of procedure where somebody was sentenced. To this question he replied, "Oh, no, it isn't ordinary, but I've done it many times in a case like that. I felt sorry for the kid and I felt that it wouldn't hurt matters any to take her down." Agent asked him if he knew why ARDEN didn't take her to the train himself. To this question WHITE replied, "I didn't ask him that - yes, I guess I did too. He said he was busy or he would do it - he had a broadcast that night." In connection with that broadcast he said ARDEN told him he could not

LA 31-5301

possibly take her down, and asked him, WHITE, if he would do it as a favor to him. WHITE said he agreed.

En route to the station after they had picked BERRY up, WHITE said she appeared "Happy and glad, in fact, she told me she was very happy to have met me and my wife also. General conversation - no complaint about nothing."

With reference to the envelope which ARLEN had given him, WHITE said first that he didn't open it, and then later that he couldn't remember whether he did or not, but he recalled that ARLEN told him that there were "tickets and some money" therein. Then WHITE recalled that he guessed he did open the envelope because he seemed to remember giving the man at the gate tickets for her and handing her the envelope. WHITE said he did not get on the train, although he and his wife walked clear through the station taking her to the train. He explained that by saying that his wife had never been to the Union Station before. He said he did not give any instructions to the porter or conductor; that he talked to "nobody."

When it was pointed out to him that there probably had been some discussion about a suitcase or travelling bag which BERRY had, WHITE did recall that ARLEN had said something to him about it. In this connection he said, "I think there was some conversation about a very valuable bag. Yes, I think you're right. I can't remember just that it was, but there was some conversation about a bag." He then remembered that it probably was a bag which belonged to CHAPLIN, and when it was pointed out that ARLEN probably had said something about being sure she sent it back, WHITE remembered and stated "I think there was something like that. She was supposed to have taken it away from the house or something. Something about if she needed it to take her things home, it would be okay to take it and to send it back when she got home." WHITE didn't remember that ARLEN had told him that he had told BERRY that if she did send the bag back he, ARLEN, would see that she got some money.

WHITE was asked if when he got BERRY to the train he told her to be sure and stay on the train and not get off. He replied, "No, it meant nothing to me whether she did or not. No, in fact I wasn't interested too much whether she went or not. Why should I be interested - I didn't care whether she left town or not. It meant nothing to me."

WHITE was then asked if it hadn't occurred to him to wonder why ARLEN, a comparative stranger, should ask him to take her to the train, instead of one of ARLEN'S closer friends, or a closer friend of CHAPLIN'S. WHITE replied that at the time it didn't, but since then it had. He said that now he could plainly see that "as far as I'm concerned, why, apparently they just made me the goat." By "they" he said he meant CHAPLIN and ARLEN. He denied that ARLEN had offered

in any money for his services. WHITE explained his above statement further by saying that since the original breaking of the publicity in this case he could now plainly see that there was "no doubt that CALPIN was very anxious to get her out of town." He couldn't see why they picked on him, except that "I just happened to be the fall guy, I guess." He was asked if he ever had called that fact to ARDEN'S attention and he said no.

WHITE could not positively remember whether ARDEN had called him or he called ARDEN to tell him he had delivered BERRY to the train. He said that he and his wife waited until BERRY got in the coach and in her seat, and when she waved to them they left the station. Agent asked WHITE if he told Chief ANDERSON that he was going to take BERRY to the train at the request of ARDEN. WHITE said, "No, he was awfully busy." Nor did he tell the Chief afterwards, but he admitted that when ANDERSON asked him about it he told him. However, he said that he had never been asked about this until publicity broke in May or June of 1943, at which time, as WHITE expressed it, "The 'Hollywood News' started giving us a-- over there in the papers." WHITE said that at that time "I told the Chief when he asked me about it. I never even gave it a thought. As far as that's concerned, it amounted to nothing. I was off duty - I was on my own time." As for Chief ANDERSON'S attitude about this situation, WHITE said that "It was all right - there was nothing wrong."

With reference to WHITE'S working hours, he explained in answer to the question that they were supposed to be from 8:00 in the morning until 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, daytime, but he explained, "I went to work yesterday morning at a quarter of seven and quit at 12:00 o'clock last night, so the hours are a good deal like yours in that business, but my hours are 8:00 to 4:00, and if things are quiet, nothing doing, it's okay to go home, you know. I generally work nine or ten hours every day. I very seldom go home before 5:00 o'clock and I'm always at work at a quarter of eight in the morning, and if things are quiet and there's nothing particular, why go home."

After WHITE had taken BERRY to the train in January, 1943, he said he didn't see ARDEN again until after her arrest in May of that year. With reference to that arrest, he said he knew nothing about it. Agent asked him if her presence had not come to his attention and if he didn't handle any part of it, and WHITE said that one of his men picked her up the night of May 7, 1943, and on the next morning she was in jail when he came to work. He said he did not talk to her, nor did he see her. He didn't know whether anybody talked to her the next morning. He said that Officer GEBHART arrested her and he recalled that GEBHART'S report reflected that BERRY admitted being out of employment and having no visible means of support and also appeared to be psychopathic. WHITE was asked if normally somebody wouldn't have interviewed her from the police department and he said they might not have because it was a straight case of probation, the case was known to the department and that if he had been on duty he might have gone down

LA 31-5301

and had a little chat with her, and he might not have.

WHITE was questioned as to the reason for his conversation with ARDEN after that arrest and he replied, "I don't know. I called him up or he called me - one of the two, and I don't know what the heck the occasion was. I know I told him he had me in a h--- of a mess." WHITE explained that this was after the matter had been mentioned in the newspapers, and he continued that he told ARDEN "You've got me into a predicament where I'm getting a lot of undesirable publicity." WHITE did not remember what ARDEN replied.

WHITE was asked if he recalled MAX WITT, CHAPLIN'S night watchman, calling him the day after she had been in CHAPLIN'S house in January of 1942. To this question WHITE replied, "Yes, I think MAX called me once on the phone." He continued that he had known WITT since they were kids together and said that on that occasion "he mentioned that this JULIA BERRY was up there raising h--- again. That was when, I believe, it was before she was picked up the second time. Yes, I've known MAX for many years." Asked what the purpose of WITT'S call to him was, WHITE replied, "To let us know, I believe, that she was hanging around up there. I take it that he knew she was on probation from the department - I don't know." It is noted that so far in discussing his conversation with WITT, WHITE was of the opinion that it was after her second arrest, namely the one in May, 1943. When it was pointed out to WHITE that it was probably after or just before her arrest on January 1, 1943, WHITE replied "Well, he may have, but I don't just place it. That may be the call that I had in mind. It may not be just before the second arrest. I don't know that I heard from him over once about it."

When asked to recall definitely the conversation with WITT on that occasion, WHITE said that "No, I couldn't. If I remember right, it was about her and that's all. Yes, that was before the first time, because he told me that he had her upstairs - going to the telephone with her. She ran into the bathroom, locked the door and jumped out of the window on him. I believe that's right."

WHITE was asked if either TIM DUGAN or MIMI LALLIS had ever talked to him about BERRY and if he knew them. He stated that he did not know them, nor had they ever talked to him, but he recalled having read their names in the newspapers in connection with this case.

WHITE then stated that his conversation with ARDEN on what was probably June 4, 1943, consisted of each of them giving the other a bit of h---. He recalled that they had some words about the undesirable publicity they were both getting, but he did not recall that ARDEN requested him to keep his name out of the story. It was his understanding, WHITE said, that ARDEN was willing to tell anything he knew about the case.

WHITE was questioned as to what conversation he had with Mrs. PENO

LA 31-5301

about BERRY'S presence in jail on either occasion. He said he did not recall any conversation with her concerning whether she knew BERRY was pregnant. He had no idea of what RENO may have told him about BERRY'S presence in jail in January, 1943.

WHITE was asked what BERRY had told him about her relations with J. PAUL GETTY. He said that as he recalled, she "merely told me that he was a very good friend of hers. She had known him for quite a while," and continued that "the indications would be to me that she had similar relations with both men - not any sexual relationship. She didn't mention any sexual relations at all with either of them." WHITE explained this later when he was asked if it was not his understanding that both men had been giving her money and helping her along in the world, and WHITE agreed that that was what he meant.

The writer asked WHITE if he thought from his contact with her in January, 1943, that she was a mental case of any kind. To this he replied, "Well, between you and I, I think that all these kids that get these screwy ideas that they are going to be motion picture actresses are to a certain extent slightly demented." WHITE did say that when he talked to her she was highly nervous and he was asked if she appeared to be under the influence of any alcohol, sleeping tablets, etc. He replied, "Well, that's what I had in mind, that she probably had had a few sleeping tablets of some kind, or something like that."

The report made by Officer GERMERT on May 7, 1943, reflecting that she had \$1.09, a compact and miscellaneous accessories in her possession when he arrested her, was brought to the attention of WHITE. WHITE recalled that Sergeant MARPLE told him that "she broke a mirror or something and was cutting on her wrists while waiting in the detention room at the booking desk for the matron to appear. You see, our matron has to be called. We have not so many female cases and when we do, we have to call a matron in on it, so it takes five or ten minutes to get the matron there. Oftentimes if I'm bringing in a female case and I think it's necessary, I call over the radio before I get in if I'm on route in the city or somewhere, I'll call in on the radio and tell them so that they can have the matron in the booking office when I get there, but in this particular case apparently the matron hadn't been called beforehand and there was a lapse of time there when she was placed in the waiting room, and if I remember right - this is strictly from memory - MARPLE walked in there or looked in, and she had some broken glass in her hand and was attempting to cut her wrists with it. That's correct, isn't it? That's just hearsay, as far as I know - MARPLE had made some remarks about it there in the office."

Near the conclusion of the interview, WHITE was asked if there was anything else that had come to his mind with reference to instant case which he would like to add. He stated, "I know one thing - when we picked up that girl

that night to go to the station, there was nothing that would lead anyone to believe that she was not going and tickled to death that she was going. That's the thing I can't understand about all this. Everybody seems to think that no especially must have put some heat on her to leave town. Well, G— d— it, I never in any way — that's for you men's information especially — I never in any way tried to get her to leave town or tried to induce her to leave town in any way, and if she told you any different from that, she's a G— d— liar." WHITE was told that she never had indicated that he or his wife were anything but nice to her, nor did they try to influence her to leave town, and that Agents had not so implied. WHITE to this statement replied, "No, I know you haven't, but I've had it indirectly so worded that it would lead me to believe that that's probably what they figured, and my wife will tell you the same thing — the girl was very happy and seemed to be tickled to death that she was getting out of there and going back home. I never met her or talked to her; I never phoned her and tried to induce her in any way to leave town. I never spoke to any member of the railroad company in any way, shape or form, or anyone, to see that she left town. You know, if I was sending a kid home to his mother, I'd go to the conductor, or I'd go to the brakeman, or somebody — the Pullman porter — and tell him, 'Now, look, I'm sending this kid home and I want to see that she gets there.' But, J—, there was nothing like that. There was nothing trying to induce the girl to leave. It meant nothing to me whether she left or whether she stayed here."

After this statement, WHITE was asked how it appeared to him what her leaving town would mean to ARIEN and to CHAPLIN, and WHITE replied, "I don't know what CHAPLIN'S thoughts were, I have no idea. I don't know what ARIEN'S thoughts were, but it's plain to be seen that ARIEN was doing what he could to help her get out of town. He's the one who brought the money and ticket and what not; paid off the bills apparently. I don't know that he paid them off, but he must have. I never checked the hotels to see if the bills had been paid that she owed. I never even checked to see that she owed them. She told me they were holding her clothes, and that was common sense. She was without clothes, so I imagine that was the truth."

He was then asked if it didn't strike him that ARIEN and CHAPLIN were particularly anxious to get rid of her and he replied, "Not necessarily, no. The way I got it was that they would pay her bills and give her her expenses home if she would go — if she was willing to go," and again "I didn't get it that anybody was trying to put the heat on her and make her leave. It never entered my mind that the girl was getting the roast." He was then asked if it hadn't entered his mind since then and WHITE said, "Well, it would lead you to believe now that all this heat's on the d— thing that — I don't know it to be true even now. I felt as though CHAPLIN and ARIEN were in the first place trying to help the kid — get her back home. No doubt they did have her under contract at one time and she didn't fulfill the contract for some reason or other, which I have no idea what it was, then she's out here and she's destitute. Sometimes those people do what a

L. 31-5301

little kindness of heart and help someone out that way."

If a similar situation should arise again, WHITE was asked if he would take the same action as he had in this case. Not, he said, if ARLEN and CHAPLIN were involved, "under no consideration," and continued, "No human being would that's taken the grief I have over the G— d— thing. I've been a policeman for over twenty-four years and this is the first time I ever got my nose burned to amount to anything at all. I've always had good publicity and not bad. Fortunately, I've made a lot of good pinches — a lot of them, and when I got publicity, I got good publicity, and naturally this kind of stuff really got me down. I'll be honest with you, I wouldn't do it under no consideration, although if somebody else came in and gave me a similar story I might get a weak heart and do the same d— thing over again. Of course, I wouldn't with them, and I'd probably now go into it a little deeper than I did in this case before I did anything, if I did." WHITE then went on and said if it was anybody connected with the motion picture industry he would be mighty skeptical. He said that he would never put himself in another spot like this one as to either taking a girl to the train or even talking to the judge, although he said he might go to the judge and tell him what they had said, and in this connection continued, "You know in a small city it's a lot different than in you gentlemen's court. We know the judge like I know one of my men, as well as I know the Chief, and we go in naturally in cases that we think it's necessary, and talk to him. Like for instance, a habitual drunk — we've had him in a number of times. If I figure, I think this guy — it would do him good to send him to Camarillo or to send him to the County Jail, I might go in and speak to the judge and give him his whole past history, all I know about the guy, and tell him that I think something should be done for the guy's own good. Well, naturally, I don't expect the Judge to do what I tell him to do. In fact, I never would expect that, but I might tell him what I think, which I did in this case. I didn't ask the judge to do it — I told him what could be done. He do that. Pretty nearly every court day I have some case that I go in and talk to him about, but not with the intention of going in and fixing it with him, because it couldn't be done."

WHITE was then asked if he thought ARLEN figured that the case might be fixed with the judge, and WHITE replied, "I don't know whether he ever had that thought in mind. I don't think the guy knows much about what could be when he asked me if the girl could be floated out of the state. Any human being ought to know that the judge couldn't do that. A superior court judge could do that, but that would be a little different. They do send them out of the state now and then, I believe, on sentences," and he continued that he was quite sure that the superior court judge could send individuals out of the state on felony cases, stating "I know I've heard of cases that the sentence would be that they leave the state — a portion of their probation or something like that. In cases whether it was the desire of the defendant or not, I don't know. In any where it was the desire of the defendant to go to Kalamazoo, Michigan, if he could leave the state, the judge

LA 31-5301

might say, 'Well, okay, that would be a good way to get rid of him.' I've heard of cases where a man was sent out of the State, but not by a city court judge on a misdemeanor case." WHITE said he was sure that BERRY never told him she wanted to leave Beverly Hills, and neither did he ever tell her to leave. He could not recall that ARDEN ever told him that he wanted her to get out of Beverly Hills.

In the District Attorney's files was also noted a memorandum addressed by Captain WHITE to Chief ANDERSON, dated in June, 1943, in which he stated that some time after January 1, 1943, and after JOAN BERRY'S arrest, ROBERT ARDEN had turned over to him a "deutsche werke werkerfert" automatic 6.35 millimeter pistol No. 113031. WHITE therein stated that ARDEN had told him this gun had been in the possession of JOAN BERRY and he, ARDEN, did not want it in his possession. WHITE stated he still had this gun in his desk and at the time he was questioned by the investigators of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, he forgot to mention it.

A photograph of Captain W. W. WHITE is being forwarded to the Bureau with this report.

JUDGE CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, SUBJECT

Background Information



Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN

Residence Address: 607 North Palm Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Home telephone - CRestview 6-4534

Business address: 330 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Business telephone - CRestview 1-9195

After having made inquiry at the office of the clerk of the City Court of Beverly Hills and learning that Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN would be in his chambers at 1:30 p.m. on November 23, 1943, agents returned to the clerk's office at approximately that time. The girl on duty at her request was furnished the names of Agents and their identity. Shortly thereafter the Bailiff of the Court advised Agents that it would be possible to see Judge GRIFFIN. In his chambers with him was the Clerk of the Court who remained during part of the initial interview.

It was explained to the Judge that at the request of the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, the F.B.I. was conducting investigation concerning CHARLES CHAPLIN'S possible violation of the White Slave Traffic Act; that in connection therewith it was necessary to obtain all information which involved Victim as well as Subject. From newspaper stories it was understood that she had been in his court and for that reason the interview with him was desired.

Judge GRIFFIN started reviewing the case as he had read about it and learned from examination of the police records in Beverly Hills, telling of her being picked up as a possible suicide, being detained in the jail and then appearing in his court at approximately 10:00 o'clock on the morning of January 2, 1943. He stated that a police officer, whom he later identified as W. W. WHITE, Chief of Detectives, came into his chambers before court on the morning of January 2, 1943. WHITE told GRIFFIN that there was a girl who was coming up as a vagrant that morning, who had been causing a disturbance at CHAPLIN'S house. WHITE continued that she intended to plead guilty. WHITE also said that if he,

LA 31-5301

GRIFFIN, would sentence her to leave the State of California, Mr. CHAPLIN would provide a ticket for her to New York. GRIFFIN said he immediately told WHITE that he wasn't interested in following the directions of Mr. CHAPLIN in disposing of cases in his court, and thereafter thought no more about it.

When BERRY did appear before him that morning, GRIFFIN said sure enough she did plead guilty and he then continued telling the story of how he had given her ninety days, suspended on the condition that she leave Beverly Hills. He stated he sentenced her as a vagrant because she had no clothes, no job, and had admitted sleeping with a man for the last several nights. In this connection, however, GRIFFIN, in discussing the matter, said that she did tell him in open court that she had a job coming up, etc., and so didn't want to be put in jail.

GRIFFIN observed that it looked to him afterwards when he thought about it, and particularly when all the publicity occurred, as if CHAPLIN was trying to use his court to wash his dirty linen, and he further expressed his feelings by stating that he felt personally that if there ever was a Communist in Beverly Hills it was CHAPLIN, and further that he had made a fortune in the United States and yet never taken steps to become a citizen. He expressed these thoughts, as he pointed out, from a personal point of view, and not as those coming from the court.

At this point in the interview with Judge GRIFFIN he was asked what connection S. S. KJON had with instant case. GRIFFIN said that he only appeared in May of this year when the sentence BERRY received in January was vacated; that he got up as a friend of the court and said that the right thing had been done. GRIFFIN said he didn't know whether he was a friend of CHAPLIN'S or who he was trying to talk for, but pointed out that he was not an attorney of record.

As for Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, GRIFFIN observed that when he represented BERRY in May of this year when she reappeared in his court in order to be taken to a hospital for the treatment of her pregnancy, that HOLLAND had met GRIFFIN in the hall after court and observed to him "that the baby she is carrying is not CHAPLIN'S, but belongs to someone who is not even connected with the motion picture industry." GRIFFIN continued that it struck him as a little bit strange that after making such a statement HOLLAND a few days later appeared in the newspapers as representing BERRY in a civil suit against CHAPLIN, alleging that he was the father of her child. In this connection it is recalled that information had been received that in the first proposal made to CHAPLIN in behalf of BERRY, one prepared by HOLLAND, BERRY would agree to resign all claims against CHAPLIN as the father of her child.

At this point in the interview it was nearly 2:00 o'clock when Judge GRIFFIN'S court was due to open, and the writer suggested that perhaps it would be best to continue the interview after court was over. GRIFFIN said he had covered all the highlights, but if Agents thought further conversation with him

LA 31-5301

as necessary, same could be had at recess period. At the recess Agents again went into Judge GRIFFIN'S office when the Bailiff indicated that that was his desire, and the interview continued for a period of approximately one and one-half hours.

GRIFFIN brought in the file of his court referring to BERRY, which is Beverly Hills City Court File No. D-2445. Same was examined and it reflected that on January 1, 1943, BERRY had committed an offense described as "roaming about from place to place without lawful business," same coming as a violation of Section 547, Subdivision 3 of the Penal Code of California. The complaint was dated January 2, 1943, and signed by C. C. GARRISON, who Judge GRIFFIN explained is a lieutenant in the Beverly Hills Police Department. The records reflected that on the same date on a plea of guilty she was sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail, the same suspended on the condition that she keep out of Beverly Hills.

Next in the file under date of May 6, 1943, appears the record that she came into the city court and her sentence was changed to sixty days suspended on the condition that she keep out of Beverly Hills. She was at that time charged with violation of her probation. Judge GRIFFIN said that neither officer WHITE or any others appeared before him prior to her being brought into court to discuss the case.

Continuing, the Judge said that about the 10th of May this case broke in the newspapers. He said that he had been contacted by FLORABELLE MUIR, West Coast representative for the "Daily News" agency, who apparently was vitally interested in the case. From her he said he obtained a lot of information concerning BERRY'S association with CHAPLIN.

The file next reflects a letter under date of May 12, 1943, to OSCIL D. HOLLAND from [REDACTED] physician in the County Jail. It reflected that in pursuance of a telephonic communication between HOLLAND and CHAPLIN, the latter was as of that date furnishing a report of an examination of BERRY, which reflected that she was pregnant.

In this connection, Judge GRIFFIN said that on the previous day, namely, May 11, 1943, OSCIL D. HOLLAND had called him on the 'phone. He said that in his office was a friend of Miss BERRY'S. GRIFFIN understood that it was a woman. Further, that this friend of BERRY'S had asked him, HOLLAND, to represent BERRY. HOLLAND continued by saying that "JOAN BERRY is pregnant and in order to get her out of the County Jail and into a sanitarium where she can be treated for this condition, will you give her a suspended sentence and after she has been treated will you send her out of the State?" The Judge said that he considered this a strange request and told him that he couldn't do it, and further that the following day when BERRY did appear in court represented by HOLLAND, he again told him that he couldn't order her to leave the state after she had been treated for this

LA 31-5301

condition. There was no transcript made of the statements of the Judge that day. So on May 12, 1943, the records reflect that her sentence was modified and she was ordered released as of that date.

In discussing this request of HOLLAND, GRIFFIN said that it looked to him as if HOLLAND was representing CHAPLIN and his interests much more than he was BERRY'S.

On June 10, 1943, the records in Judge GRIFFIN'S court reflect the filing of a motion to vacate judgment previously entered against BERRY and to vacate the plea of guilty which she had given in open court. Judge GRIFFIN explained that the type of motion which was made was such that if granted it would be an admission on his part that he had erred in his previous sentence of BERRY on the facts as they appeared to him. He stated that he recalled that HOLLAND and IRWIN came in together at the time the motion was filed, and that IRWIN told him at that time that he had just entered the case and was not too familiar with all the proceedings. Judge GRIFFIN stated that he then called IRWIN into his chambers after the motion had been filed, and told him that inasmuch as he was new in the case he didn't want to surprise him, and he just wanted to let him know that as far as he was concerned there had been no error in his judgment and that he was not going to grant the motion. GRIFFIN stated that he told IRWIN that apparently the public had gotten the wrong impression of his judgment and that in order to clear it up if the motion was pressed, he intended to have Miss BERRY come in on the stand and bring out the whole picture in open court. He stated that he definitely felt that he had been justified in sentencing Miss BERRY on a vagrancy charge on the basis of the facts as presented to him.

The matter was set over until June 18, 1943 and the day before court was to convene, FLORENCE WHELAN came in. He felt that she had probably been sent by BERRY'S attorneys to find out what action he was going to take, and he told her the same thing that he had told IRWIN. He did point out, however, that if a motion was filed under Sections 1203 - .3 and .4, which allow for the change of plea from guilty to not guilty, he would allow it. Such a motion was filed the next day, June 18, 1943, and it was at that time that a transcript was made of the record. It was then that S. S. KERN made his public appearance which is a matter of record in the Clerk's Office, Beverly Hills City Court. It is noted on reading same that KERN made the statement that he had made a full investigation of this case and felt that justice was being done. He commended the action of GRIFFIN.

Conversation was again brought around to what WHITE had told him when he came into the Judge's Chambers on January 2, 1943. On this occasion he stated that WHITE had told him that CHAPLIN would pay BERRY'S railroad fare to New York if she was given a suspended sentence. He continued that the thought occurred to him that this was more than the usual type of case where movie struck girls

LA 31-5301

were bothering stars, but he said he thought no more about it, and finally in discussing this interview a third time, Judge GRIFFIN said that WHITE told him if HERRY was given a floater out of the state, CHAPLIN would pay her fare to New York, and the Judge said that he told WHITE that this was not the type of a case where such action was warranted.

During this interview after court, the Judge said he had not been able to find the transcript which has been previously mentioned, and was waiting until the Clerk of the Court got back to his office because he didn't want to make inquiry of his employees in there. He placed a call with the Clerk who subsequently brought in another file which concerned this case. The Clerk on coming into the office said that the City Attorney for Beverly Hills asked him why the Judge wanted this file. The Clerk said he gave him no answer and made the statement that he would keep the Bureau's interest and presence that day in Beverly Hills Court confidential. The Judge said he would do likewise.

On examination of this file by the Judge he displayed for Agents' perusal statements taken by the City Attorney of Beverly Hills from various police officers in their department. It appeared that the City Attorney had questioned them probably the same time that GROSSMAN and TOWER from the District Attorney's Office were obtaining their statements. It was noted in the statement taken from Chief of Police Anderson by Attorney RICHARD C. WALTZ that ANDERSON stated ARDEN came in to see him the day after the story broke in the newspapers. ANDERSON placed this date as either Friday or Saturday, June 4th or 5th. ARDEN wanted to discuss this case with the Chief and ANDERSON told him that he was not interested.

Statements were obtained from Officer MARPLE, Policewoman REMO, and WHITE. WHITE in his statement said that ARDEN had called him on the 'phone before he came over to talk to him.

These statements were given to Agents to examine by Judge GRIFFIN, and it was noted that there was a memorandum prepared by Judge GRIFFIN himself directed to the City Council of Beverly Hills. He did not make this memorandum available at this time in fact he made no mention of it, nor was he asked to produce it.

In closing, Judge GRIFFIN suggested that no doubt Agents would desire to talk with the Chief of Police and interested members of the Beverly Hills Police Department. He was told that that would of course be done, but it was understood that WHITE was out of town, and he was requested to keep the Bureau's contact with him confidential, which he again assured Agents he would do.

On January 8, 1964 agents interviewed Judge GRIFFIN in the office of United States Attorney CHARLES E. CARR.

Judge GRIFFIN had previously called Mr. CARR and requested the interview and had advised that MAYOR ARTHUR L. ERBE of Beverly Hills would accompany him. Mr. ERBE was present at all times during the interview.

Judge GRIFFIN stated that his first contact with JOAN BERRY was on Saturday, January 2, 1943 when she was brought before their court. He explained that January 2, 1943 was Saturday and was not a regular court day, but that in the case of women prisoners it is usually customary to call a special session of the court when it appears that the women would otherwise be kept in jail over the week end. This is because the matron is paid on an hourly basis and it cuts her time and payments down. GRIFFIN went on to say that before BERRY herself actually appeared he was in his chambers and Captain WHITE, Chief of Detectives at Beverly Hills, came into his chambers and said that there was a girl named JOAN BERRY who was in jail on a vagrancy charge and who had been causing a disturbance at the home of CHARLES CHAPLIN. WHITE said at this time that if BERRY pleaded guilty her fare would be paid to New York, providing Judge GRIFFIN would make it a term of her probation that she leave the state of California. GRIFFIN stated that WHITE also gave him some background information about JOAN BERRY, but GRIFFIN was unable to state specifically what it was that WHITE had told him. He stated that at the time the girl was sentenced he had before him Captain WHITE'S report, which was written up as a result of WHITE'S interrogation of the girl. This report contained quite a bit of information about JOAN BERRY'S background and association with CHAPLIN and the Judge explained that although he knows WHITE told him something of BERRY'S background in his chambers before court, he cannot differentiate between what WHITE told him at this time and what he eventually learned through reading WHITE'S report. GRIFFIN further stated that after WHITE asked him if he could make it a term of the girl's probation that she leave the state of California, he told WHITE he would be less interested in CHAPLIN'S suggestions of how he should run his court than anyone else's. He explained that he had no fondness for CHAPLIN and that he remembers being angry when WHITE made this suggestion to him.

Shortly after this BERRY was brought before him in the court on a charge of vagrancy. At this point during the interview GRIFFIN started to open a file which he had brought with him. This file apparently contained all the records of the Clerk of the Court of Beverly Hills. He withdrew one paper which was the report of Sergeant MARPLE dated January 1, 1943 explaining that he had all police reports and records before him at the time she was sentenced. GRIFFIN pointed specifically to a pencil notation on the back of MARPLE'S report which indicated that BERRY had been arrested in 1938 in Los Angeles for stealing a dress. As GRIFFIN handed this paper to United States Attorney CARR, he said, "I want to call your attention to the notations on the back." He continued, "We are the only ones that see that and no mention of this was made in court that day. This is the first time it has come out." Mr. CARR then spoke up and asked him to explain what was on the back that he was referring to and GRIFFIN read off the notation which he explained was the arrest record of JOAN

L. 31-5301

HERRY back in 1938 in Los Angeles for Petty Theft. This he further explained was obtained by the Beverly Hills Identification Division and it is customary to place such notations on the back of the police reports. GRIFFIN implied from the foregoing that when he sentenced the girl, he had in mind this previous arrest record. At this point Mr. CLAR spoke up again and said, "Wait a minute, Judge, do you mean to tell me that this notation on the back of this report was there at the time you sentenced the girl?" GRIFFIN did not answer this question directly but appeared to be in great thought over the matter. He first said, "Well, I am not sure whether it was on there", and then he said, "Come to think of it, it was not on there at the time that I sentenced her."

Getting back to the appearance of JOAN HERRY in court, GRIFFIN stated that he recited to her a standard form which he used with all prisoners and which apprises the prisoner of his or her rights. He then read the complaint to her, telling her that she was charged with vagrancy and that she had been loitering from place to place without visible means of support. GRIFFIN then said he asked HERRY if she pleaded guilty or not guilty and at this time she pleaded guilty. He stated that HERRY herself did not say anything more about the sentence at this time. He said that the matron was sitting out in the courtroom and that he doesn't know whether HERRY turned and looked at her or not. GRIFFIN said that he told HERRY at this time that it had been suggested to him that she be sent out of the state and he said that he could not send her out of the state because the nature of her offense did not warrant such punishment as a term of probation. GRIFFIN said that he asked HERRY if she wanted to stay in California and she said yes she did, and he then asked her about possible employment, and she said she had a screen test coming up at Metro and that she thought she was able to support herself. GRIFFIN said he then imposed a sentence on her of ninety days in the County Jail suspended and placed her on probation for one year, on the condition that she keep out of Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills. He explained that he made the condition that she pay her hotel bills because she had told him that she could get a job and that he therefore felt that she should be obligated to pay her bills. GRIFFIN stated that he learned of her hotel bills by reading the arrest reports of Captain WHITE and Sergeant WURPLE.

In trying to be a little more specific about what actually occurred in the courtroom, GRIFFIN stated he said to her in open court that he understood a friend of CHAPLIN'S would pay her way out of the State and it was at this point that she said that she wanted to stay. GRIFFIN said that he remembered the girl being dressed in prison garb and that he does not remember her being in court dressed in a fur coat. GRIFFIN also said that he never at any time talked to ROBERT ARDEN or CHARLES CHAPLIN. GRIFFIN was then asked if he could remember a little more definitely what JOAN had said in court outside of that which is set out above and he stated that he was not able to remember anything else. He justified his handling of the girl at this time on the basis of her having no money, no place to go and owing hotel bills around Beverly Hills.

GRIFFIN stated that he had no further connection with the case until May 8, 1943, and this was also a Saturday morning and a special session of the court was held for the same reason as previously mentioned. GRIFFIN stated that on this occasion WHITE again came into see him before the girl was brought into court and told him that JOAN BERRY who was on probation was back in Beverly Hills and was up at the CHAPLIN house annoying him and trying to force her way into the house. GRIFFIN said that the girl was then brought before him and he reviewed the terms of her probation with her and told her that she was in violation of her probation by being back in Beverly Hills. GRIFFIN recalled that at this time JOAN asked him if she could talk to him alone and he said that if she had anything to say to say it there. GRIFFIN then explained that after he later found out that the girl was pregnant, he felt in his own mind that this was probably what she wanted to tell him about and said that if he had known at this time that JOAN was pregnant, he would have talked to her, but he said that from her physical appearance it was not evident that she was pregnant. GRIFFIN then said that he held her in violation of her probation and modified her sentence by suspending sixty of the ninety days and giving her thirty days in the County Jail. She was committed to the County Jail on May 8, 1943.

GRIFFIN stated that on Tuesday, May 11, 1943, he received a telephone call from Judge HOLLAND of Beverly Hills. By this time the publicity had already come out in the newspapers. According to GRIFFIN, HOLLAND said over the telephone, "There is a woman client here in my office who is a friend of JOAN BERRY'S and wants me to represent her". HOLLAND went on to say, "The girl is pregnant and I would like for you to consider a motion to modify her probation so that she can be sent to a sanitarium and afterwards out of the state". GRIFFIN replied, "If the girl is pregnant I have no desire to keep her in jail. If you will bring me a statement of her doctor verifying her pregnancy, I will release her." GRIFFIN said that the next day HOLLAND appeared in his court with a letter from a doctor stating that an examination of the girl had reflected that she was five months pregnant. HOLLAND made a motion for modification of probation and this was granted. GRIFFIN, however, still did not allow her to come into Beverly Hills except to see her lawyer. GRIFFIN also stated that in open court when HOLLAND was before him, that he made the statement to HOLLAND that if the girl was pregnant he would release her, but as far as HOLLAND'S recommendation that she be sent to a sanitarium and out of the state was concerned, that he could not so sentence the girl. GRIFFIN remembered at this point that when HOLLAND called him on the telephone and made the statements that he did, that he felt HOLLAND was in cahoots with the CHAPLIN interests.

GRIFFIN went on to say that later in the day following the proceedings, he ran into HOLLAND and a newspaper reporter coming out of the Clerk's office. In the corridor HOLLAND remarked to the reporter and GRIFFIN that the newspapers were wrong that CHAPLIN was not the father of the child and as a matter of fact, the true father was not connected with the motion picture industry in any way. GRIFFIN stated that he thought this was a rather unusual statement for HOLLAND

to make since he was representing the girl and that this was also another indication in his mind that HOLLAND was working for the CHAPLIN interests.

GRIFFIN recalled that some time after that he remembers talking to HOLLAND over the phone and HOLLAND asked him if he, GRIFFIN, was going to make a statement in view of the criticisms that had been running in the editorial columns of several newspapers. GRIFFIN explained that he felt that he had handled the case in a proper manner and as a matter of fact after the publicity started he contacted Mayor ERBE of Beverly Hills and asked for an investigation in order to satisfy the city fathers. GRIFFIN said he also wrote a letter dated May 27, 1943, to FRED HUNGER, Los Angeles District Attorney asking for an investigation and pledging his full cooperation in this respect.

On Friday, June 4, 1943, GRIFFIN stated that HOLLAND, WOODMANSEE, and JACK IRWIN came to his court. HOLLAND had previously called GRIFFIN on the telephone and told him he wanted to file a motion to vacate the judgment in the BERRY case and to enter a plea of not guilty. GRIFFIN told them that they would have to make such a motion through regular channels and get the motion on file. When they finally appeared in court GRIFFIN told them he would not consider such a motion because he felt his judgment had been proper, that he had asked for an investigation and that he was willing to have BERRY come in and have the whole thing aired in court.

On June 11, 1943 GRIFFIN said that JACK IRWIN came up to file the motion to set aside the judgment and GRIFFIN called him into his chambers and told him that he would not want to surprise him in open court and he knew IRWIN had just come into the case, but that he definitely would not grant such a motion since he felt that he had handled the case in a satisfactory manner. IRWIN at this time told GRIFFIN that he intended to change the type of motion previously mentioned. IRWIN subsequently did change the type of motion and at this point GRIFFIN explained that the details of his eventual dismissal of the case are part of the court record and are available exactly as set down.

During the course of the above interview several points were brought to GRIFFIN'S attention. He was asked why in the first place if he knew that BERRY had been a protégé of CHAPLIN'S, had been under contract to him, and apparently had been associating with him for some time, he did not make some attempt to contact CHAPLIN and make further inquiry as to just who the girl was and whether she actually was a vagrant. GRIFFIN said that he could not explain this, that he probably had made a mistake, by not looking into it further, but he had not done it wilfully. GRIFFIN was very prone to bring up the point at various times that he had treated the case as just any ordinary vagrancy case. It was then pointed out to Judge GRIFFIN that the case must have been more than just an ordinary case since so many people were going to so much trouble about the girl: First, that WHITE had come into his chambers before the hearing; secondly, that a representative of CHAPLIN was willing to pay her way out of

the State and give her \$100.00 besides; Third, she had been under contract to CHAPLIN; Fourth, that she had a screen test coming up at Metro; Fifth, that she was wearing an expensive fur coat when she appeared in the courtroom; Sixth, that the Judge had been asked to send her out of the State. GRIFFIN admitted that all these facts probably would indicate that the case was not just like any other vagrancy case, but he was at a loss to explain why he did not make any further inquiry. He said that he was definitely not paid off by CHAPLIN. He denied that he was influenced by CHAPLIN'S position of prominence and he denied being a part of any conspiracy to get rid of the girl.

During the interview GRIFFIN was apparently refreshing his memory from a statement dated June 14, 1943, addressed to the Honorable City Council, Beverly Hills, California, and signed by Judge GRIFFIN, which statement sets out in detail GRIFFIN'S handling of the JOAN BERRY case. GRIFFIN asked Agents and Mr. CLARK if they desired to have a copy of this statement and Mayor ERBE concurred in the offer. The statement was given to the Agents, with the understanding that it would be taken to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office and copied and returned by mail to Mayor ERBE in Beverly Hills, California, which was done.

The above mentioned statement, dated June 14, 1943 is set out below:

"STATEMENT OF CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Judge of the City Court
of Beverly Hills
re: JOAN BERRY - Case #D2445

Beverly Hills, Calif.
June 14, 1943

"Honorable City Council
Beverly Hills, California

Gentlemen:

The following is a full and complete statement of all matters relating to the Joan Berry case in the City Court of Beverly Hills insofar as participation therein by the writer, either directly or indirectly.

There appeared for arraignment on the Court Calendar on Saturday morning, January 2, 1943, the case of PEOPLE vs. JOAN BERRY, No. D2445, charging the defendant with violation of Subdivision 3 of the Penal Code, Section 647, to wit: 'Every person who roams about from place to place without any lawful business is a vagrant.'

L. 31-5301

"Before Court that morning, the Beverly Police Officer who was to appear in connection with the Court Calendar and submit the arrest reports in respect to the cases on the Calendar, talked with me in Chambers. It is my recollection this was Captain W. W. White, though I cannot so state positively, it being a routine procedure for an officer to be present at all hearings for the aforementioned purposes.

This officer told me that the girl who was to appear before me that morning on a charge of vagrancy had also been creating a disturbance at the Chaplin residence and that if I sentenced her to leave the State, Chaplin would pay her fare to New York. The officer did not state who had given him this information, and I do not know, as this was the only time that this proposal was mentioned to me. I expressed my sentiments to the officer, the gist of which was that the Court in sentencing the girl was only interested in the case before it, and not in Chaplin's problems.

When the case was called in open Court that morning, Juan Berry was informed of her constitutional rights. The complaint was read to her, and she entered a plea of "Guilty". Thereupon the Court read the arrest report. Before sentencing the defendant I discussed the case with her relative to her future plans. I cannot state definitely, but it is my recollection that I even told her of the Chaplin proposition, but I do know definitely that I said to her that there was nothing in the record in connection with the case before the Court which would justify a sentence requiring her to leave the State provided she wished to remain in the State and could procure legitimate employment.

I then asked her if she would desire to remain in the State, to which she replied 'Yes'. I then asked her if she could procure employment, to which she responded, 'Yes, I have a screen test coming up next week'. Thereupon the Court imposed the sentence, to-wit: 'Ninety Days in the County Jail, suspended and placed on probation one year on condition that she keep out of Beverly Hills and pay her hotel bills'.

This latter condition relative to hotel bills was because the statement of the detectives showed that she owed bills of considerable sums at four hotels. I had in mind that if she was to continue a resident of California and secure employment therein, that she should at some future date take care of those obligations.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case

Originated At: LOS ANGELES

File No. 31-5301

Report Made At:
LOS ANGELES

Date When Made:
5/4/44

Period for
which made:
2/25-5/4/44

Report Made By:

EA
HB
RD
LCH

CHANGED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was.
Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kligler, Raoul R. Kligler,
Rudolph Kligler, Rudolph Kiegler; WILLIAM W.
WHITE; CHARLES J. BRIPPIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE;
JESSIE WINIFRED NENO, was.; "Billie" Neno; THOMAS
WELLS DURANT, was.; Tim Durant;
MARY LOUISE GRISBIE, was.; Joan Berry, Joan Berry,
Mary Louise Berry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett,
Joanna Berry, Jo Anne Berry, Bettie Booker, Joan
Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine McLafan, Mary
L. Spencer - VICTIM.

Character of Case:

VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif. on 2/10/44 returned
3 indictments charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation U.S.
Code, Title 18, Sections 51, 52 and 58, conspiracy in vio-
lation of civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. Subjects arraigned
2/21/44 and 5/9/44 is date set for arguments on demurrers and
motions to quash which were filed 3/9/44. However, on 4/14/44
Federal Judge J.P.T.O'CONNOR sustained plea in bar filed by
Subject Judge CHARLES J. BRIPPIN and dismissed him; exception
allowed the Government. No appeal taken to date. These in-
dictments based on activities of Subjects subsequent to arrest
of BERRY 1/1/43 by Beverly Hills Police in the person of Sub-
ject CLAUDE R. MARPLE; the appearance of ROBERT ARDEN, admit-
tedly acting for CHAPLIN, before Capt. W.W. WHITE of that
Police Department to request Judge GRIPPIN to send BERRY out
of State of Calif. On 1/2/43 BERRY sentenced by GRIPPIN to
90 days in jail, suspended on condition she leave Beverly
Hills, Calif. and pay hotel bills. GRIPPIN had been advised

DEINDEXED

DATE: 5-13-51

38

Approved and
Forwarded

Special Agent
In Charge

31-68496-256

Orig.

Part 2

Pages 143-286

Copies of This Report

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- 1 - Oklahoma City (Info.)
- 1 - Omaha (Info.)
- 1 - U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles (Encl.)
- 3 - Los Angeles

LA 31-5301

b7E
by ARDEN that CHAPLIN would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Capt. WHITE escorted BERRY to train 1/5/43. After BERRY'S return to Calif. in April, 1943, and visit to CHAPLIN'S home 5/7/43 allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him, Subject TIM DURANT called Beverly Hills Police to have her re-arrested. Following day GRIPPIN sentenced BERRY to 30 days in jail. 5/11/43 evidence reflects that DURANT, working in CHAPLIN'S interests, had MINNA WALLS obtain services of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, who got BERRY out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of state. Results of interview with all Subjects and principal witnesses, excepting CHAPLIN who has never been interviewed, set out. All deny conspiracy. However, ARDEN and WHITE both admit conversation wherein idea was to "float" BERRY out of the state in Jan., 1943. Question of further prosecution of Subjects, under above-mentioned indictments has been referred to the District Attorney by U.S. Attorney CHARLES M. CARR. [REDACTED]
Disposition sheet reflecting acquittal of CHAPLIN on Mann Act charges 4/4/44 submitted herewith.

-7- b7c
REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Los Angeles, February 25 and April 13, 1944.

"When she appeared in Court that morning, she was clothed in jail garb and not wearing any furs as stated in a recent newspaper article. She was then taken from the Court and this concluded the case at that time.

About two days later, in a conversation with Mayor Arthur L. Erb I mentioned the case to him, only because of the suggestion relative to a sentence requiring the girl to leave the State, and only for the purpose of expressing my opinion concerning the suggestion and the person from whom it was supposed to emanate.

I heard nothing more concerning the defendant, knew nothing as to where she went upon leaving the jail, or how she was removed from the jail, or who accompanied her, or that she was accompanied to a train, or that she left the State, until Saturday morning, May 8, 1943, when she was again brought before me in Court for a hearing to determine whether or not she should be held in violation of probation. At that time the officer's report was presented to me stating that she had caused a disturbance at the Chaplin home where she was taken in custody by the officers. I reviewed the terms of the sentence imposed in January and also my conversation with her relative to employment, and particularly that it was with the understanding that she keep out of the City that the sentence was suspended. I thereupon held her in violation of probation and notified the probationary sentence by suspending sixty of the ninety days, and ordered her to serve thirty days in Lee County Jail. The Commitment was then signed and she was delivered to the County Jail.

Up to this time the girl had not been represented by counsel, although in stating her constitutional rights I had informed her that she was entitled to counsel at all stages of the proceedings. It is my recollection that in the papers of Monday evening, May 10, or Tuesday morning, May 11, there appeared the first news articles stating that she was in the County Jail, and a protégé of Charles Chaplin.

Late Tuesday afternoon, May 11, while I was in Chambers after a Court session, I received a telephone call from Judge Cecil D. Holland. He stated that there was a woman in his office who was a friend of Joan Berry, and that she had asked him to represent Miss Berry. He further stated that he had been informed that Miss Berry was pregnant and under the circumstances would I consider releasing her from jail to be placed in a sanitarium and later to leave the

"State. I told Judge Holland that if a statement from a physician was presented to me, to the effect that the defendant was pregnant, I would most certainly release her.

The following afternoon, Wednesday, May 12, Judge Holland appeared in the Court and presented a letter signed by the jail physician, Los Angeles County Jail, in which it was stated that, based on the physical examination, a condition was disclosed consistent with five-months pregnancy. He then moved the Court to modify the terms of probation so as to allow the defendant's release from the jail due to her physical condition, and that she be placed in a sanitarium. I then stated to Judge Holland, that in accordance with our telephone conversation of the previous afternoon, he having now presented to me a doctor's statement indicating a condition of pregnancy, I would release the girl forthwith, but that I saw no necessity for making it a term of the sentence that she be placed in a sanitarium, or that at a later date she leave the State. The sentence was then modified, and the order for her release signed. Terms of probation were further modified at that time so as to permit her to come into Beverly Hills for the purpose of consulting her attorney.

Because of certain newspaper publicity and comments concerning the case, I spoke to Mayor Arthur L. Erb immediately after the appearance of the first of a series of editorials and asked that he inspect the records and make an investigation relative to the case. Later I talked to Fred M. Bower, District Attorney, and asked that his office make an investigation, and on May 27, 1943, wrote him a letter to that effect, as per Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof.

On Friday, June 4, 1943, there appeared in Court Attorneys Cecil Holland, Harry Woodhamssee and John Irwin, representing themselves as counsel for Jean Berry. This appearance was made without any notice other than a telephone call from Judge Holland shortly before noon of that day, at which time he stated that they wished to come into Court that afternoon to move for a dismissal of the case.

When they appeared in Court they stated that they desired to present a Motion to set aside the judgment and plea of 'Guilty' and ask for a dismissal of the case. I told them that I had requested an investigation in this case through the District Attorney's office and that, therefore, the

"District Attorney should have an opportunity to be represented" at any hearing; that they should file a written notice of motion for a hearing on Friday, June 11, at 2:00 P.M. and that a written notice of said motion should be served upon the District Attorney. They asked if it would be necessary to have the defendant in Court. I stated that I would require her appearance in Court because the first matter that would be considered at the hearing would be that of clearing the record for the purpose of removing from the mind of the public confusion as to the facts surrounding the arrest and sentence; that the public had been lead to believe that the defendant had been arrested originally because she was disturbing Charles Chaplin, that she had nothing to do with Chaplin, that she was arrested on Olympic Boulevard, and some of the facts in relation to the case before the Court on which she was sentenced involved Chaplin, that there was a connection in any way between this case and any civil act now pending.

On Friday, June 11, the defendant appeared with her Attorney, John Irwin. The District Attorney's office was represented by J. M. Leavy at that time. In open Court John Irwin made a statement that since he had come into the case as counsel he had made a full and complete investigation of all of the facts surrounding the case and had a full discussion of same with his client, and that with this full information it was his opinion as an attorney of considerable years practice that the proceedings were entirely regular and the Court could have imposed no other sentence under the circumstances.

He then asked permission to withdraw the motion theretofore filed, to-wit: Motion to vacate a judgment and plea of 'Guilty'. This motion, if granted, would have been a legal equivalent to an admission of error on the part of the Court. Prior to the Court appearance, Mr. Irwin, while in Chambers, had told me that the first motion filed had been hurriedly prepared without ample opportunity on his part to investigate all the facts of the case, and that he intended to withdraw the motion and substitute another motion. I told Mr. Irwin in Chambers that the motion on the form presented would be denied, because it was in the nature of a petition of error Coram Nobis, which would mean that there was error in the Court proceedings relative to the case; that there had been no error, that the girl had been fully advised of her constitutional rights, that she was calm and collected when she entered her plea, that the sentence was imposed only after fully discussing the case with her.

LA 31-5301

"Mr. Irwin's motion for leave to withdraw the aforementioned motion was granted, and he then substituted a motion under the provisions of Penal Code 1203.3 and 1203.6, under which a Court has authority at any time during the term of probation to terminate the period of probation when the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, and when the good conduct and reform of the person so held on probation shall warrant it, and whereby every defendant, upon the termination of probation, if the conditions of probation have been fulfilled, has the right to withdraw the plea of 'Guilty' and enter a plea of 'Not Guilty', and the Court shall thereupon dismiss the case. This motion was then granted, after Mr. Irwin had stated to the Court that he considered it in the interest of justice due to the girl's condition, and also because her mother is now here to furnish her a home.

Mr. S. S. Kohn also spoke to the Court, as Attorney Amicus Curiae, in support of the motion. He very kindly made favorable reference to the Court and the City Administration. The Court then terminated the period of probation as of June 11, permitting the defendant to change her plea to 'Not Guilty' and dismissed the case.

Very truly yours,

/s/ CHARLES J. GRIFFIN
CHARLES J. GRIFFIN
Judge of the City Court"

CJG/s

Encl: Exhibit "C"

GRIFFIN also had with him a letter addressed to the Honorable Fred M. Howser, District Attorney, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California, which he desired to call to the attention of the Agents. This letter is set out below:

"May 27, 1943

"Honorable Fred M. Howser
District Attorney
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Howser:

A series of editorials are appearing currently in the

LA 31-5301

"Hollywood-Citizen News criticizing the City Court and the Police Department of Beverly Hills relative to arrest and disposition of a case involving Joan Berry - being City Court Case No. B-2445.

Immediately upon the appearance of the first of these editorials I invited Arthur L. Erb, Mayor of Beverly Hills to investigate the record, and I should also appreciate and welcome an investigation of same by your office, as it is my desire to remove from the minds of any who are responsible for the proper enforcement of our laws any suspicion relative to the action of this Court in connection with this or any other case.

The records of the Police Department and Court will be available to you, and I personally shall be glad to answer any inquiries of your investigator.

Yours very truly,

Judge of the City Court
Beverly Hills, California

CJG/b*

CAROL ROY
c/o Law Offices of JOHN J. IRWIN
3658 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
Telephone Walnut 1605

Miss ROY during the time that IRWIN was BERRY'S attorney, he has been previously reported, was a close friend of JOHN BERRY. On February 11, 1944, she advised the writer that her father, CHARLES ROY, attorney, told her that he had been talking that day with an attorney friend of his, one JOHN OSBORNE; that OSBORNE had said that he knew a girl who was Judge GRIFFIN'S secretary at one time and quit. Apparently this girl, whose first name is DOROTHY, either heard Judge GRIFFIN say, or saw some correspondence reflecting that he had cooperated with the Beverly Hills Police Department in getting JOHN BERRY out of town. ROY later advised that she understood this girl was still working for GRIFFIN, or at least was employed in the Clerk's Office, Beverly Hills, but she was unable to give any further information.

No investigation has been conducted to locate this girl for interview.

CLAUDE E. MARPLE, SUBJECT

Background Information:

b7c
[REDACTED]
CLAUDE RAY MARPLE
9047 Reno Street
West Los Angeles, California
Telephone: CReatview 5-6827

MARPLE was interviewed by agents in the Los Angeles Field Office on November 29, 1963. Agents had previously contacted Chief ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department and asked that MARPLE be made available for interview. ANDERSON agreed to this and accordingly Lieutenant VARPLE appeared at the FBI office.

MARPLE stated that he did not know JOAN BERRY and had never seen her before she came into the Beverly Hills Police Department some time between 1:00 and 2:00 A.M. on the morning of December 31, 1962. He recalled that she walked in the front door and at that time she was wearing an expensive looking fur coat. MARPLE explained that he was in charge at that time and he took her into the Commanding Officer's room, which is just to the left of the booking desk. MARPLE stated there was no one in the room with him at the time, but there was a clerk, MILTON McINTYRE, in the outer office.

MARPLE said "She didn't seem to be very hysterical so I took her back and asked her what was the matter." "Oh, she said, I'm in trouble." "Well, I says, what is your trouble." "Oh I can't tell you." I said "If you don't tell me and I don't know your trouble how am I going to help you if you are in trouble" and she kept crying and going on. "I kept trying there for over some fifteen or twenty minutes to find out just what her trouble was but I couldn't get anything out of her - all I could get out of her was her name. I asked her where she lived. She says 'I've got no place to live.' I asked her where her mother was and she said her mother was back in New York."

MARPLE recalled that BERRY did say something about her father being dead and that she had no relatives or friends around Los Angeles. MARPLE continued "I said why don't you go to a hotel. I said after all, you can't stick around here. We have no place for you. She said she didn't have no money. So it went on that way and she kept from time to time saying Oh, CHARLES! CHARLES! Well, I had no idea who CHARLES WAS - in fact I, if I remember right, I asked her, well, who is CHARLES? And she wouldn't tell me. So I finally got disgusted and told her - Well, I says, I certainly can't help

LA 31-5301

you if I don't know what is the matter with you but after all, you can't stay around here and you better get to thinking and think of someplace you can go. So after awhile she says, well, she says, if you will let me to a telephone maybe I can find a place to go. So O.K. I told her, if you know the number and she says she did. So I gave her a telephone. She called somebody and talked to them and I didn't pay much attention what she said but she said I have a place to go so I already had a matron on duty - we call a matron there when we need one on duty regularly. I went up and waked her up - we had her on duty - another woman was drunk or something of the kind, I don't remember the circumstances and the matron came down and we went out and got in the police car - the matron and her and I and I said, now where are we going and she says 9709 Olympic. So I took her down on Olympic and I started to get out of the car and she asked me not to go up with her. Well, I says, the matron is going up with you anyway, I want to see that you get in some place. So the matron took her into this apartment house and it was only a minute or two before she came back and I asked her where she went. Well, she said, she went into the back apartment up there on the left hand and that was Apartment No. 21, if I remember right. I wrote it down this morning - I'll look here for it - No. Apartment No. 23. Apartment No. 25.

MARPLE was asked what the matron said when she took BERRY up in the apartment. MARPLE said that the matron told him that she heard a man's voice when the door of the apartment opened but that she didn't get a very good look at him and BERRY went in and that was the last she saw of her. MARPLE recalled that when she had called this person at 9709 Olympic Boulevard on the telephone that she only talked to him for a minute or two and did not mention his name. MARPLE also recalled that he talked to BERRY in the police station about twenty minutes. She didn't say at that time where she had been or what she had been doing.

MARPLE was asked specifically if she appeared to be drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs and he replied "She had some liquor on her breath. She wasn't drunk - she had had something to drink." MARPLE said that BERRY, while being interviewed, didn't mention what her job was or whether she was interested in motion pictures, nor did she mention CHAPLIN's name. MARPLE said that while he was gone with BERRY and matron REBO, the clerk was in charge of the station.

MARPLE was asked if when someone comes into the station like BERRY did if it is the usual thing for an officer to take them home. He replied "not in all cases. I wouldn't at all if she had had any money for cab fare, but she said she didn't have a dime, so as a matter of mostly courtesy to her I just called the matron and took her down there."

MARPLE said that he did not look into BERRY's pocket book nor did he examine anything in her purse. MARPLE was again asked if she mentioned anything about CHAPLIN while she was in the station and he said "No,

LA 31-5301

not so that I could identify him with her at all, but since then I know she must have meant CHARLIE when she spoke of CHARLES." MARPLE said that he couldn't recall KONO talking to her that night and added that he was sure she didn't because he was with KONO and BERRY at all times, except when they went up to the apartment.

KONO said that after taking BERRY to the apartment at 5709 Olympic Boulevard, he returned to the police station and made notes on the daily report covering to the effect that she came in and was taken to the Olympic Boulevard address. MARPLE said that he never wrote a full report of the first night but rather incorporated it into the report that he wrote after BERRY came in the following night for the second time.

MARPLE said that he did not contact Captain WHITE that night since he didn't think her visit to the station amounted to very much, but that he did see Captain WHITE the following morning.

MARPLE continued that on the next morning, which was New Year's morning, he was very busy and that at about 2:30 A.M. he received a telephone call that there was a woman in a car at 5709 Olympic who had taken poison or was injured. MARPLE said it was a woman's voice and she hung up almost immediately. MARPLE said he did not know who it was that made the call. He said he immediately called for the ambulance to go down to this address and that he himself took a car and went down alone to Olympic Boulevard.

MARPLE continued "That's right. And I looked in this car - I began looking - there were three or four cars parked in front of this apartment on the street. So at about the first car I came to I found this girl stretched out in the seat of this car. So, I took my flash light and looked around to see if there was any bottle of poison or anything like that I could see at the time and I hadn't been there over three or four minutes I don't believe until the ambulance arrived. I flagged them with my flash light and they came and took this girl out of the seat of this car and lifted her into the ambulance and started back. As soon as they left, remembering the apartment she went to, I thought, well, I will go up to this apartment and see what I can find out about this case. So I went up to this apartment. The matron had told me which one it was. The lights were on in it. I went to the telephone, or rather I mean the doorbell, and I could get no answer from the apartment. Well, then, I came back downstairs and in the meantime somebody had come up and taken this car away. It was gone. This was a Buick Convertible Coupe. I had taken the license number 5 X 8982, that is registered to R. J. CLEMENT, 855 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles. Well, I stood there and kind of scratched my head then to think they could get away so damn quick and while I was standing there a fellow came running up to me and told me that he was a reporter from the Examiner. He said our office about half an hour or forty minutes ago got a call there was an actress by the name of JOSE BERRY had committed suicide out here somewhere in this neighborhood. I said, is that so. That's damn funny. You must have heard

LA 31-5301

about it before I did for I haven't been here over ten minutes. So I asked him his name and he gave me the name of CARL McCLEGG and we talked this matter over a little bit.

MARPLE stated that he was around 9709 Olympic Boulevard that night about fifteen minutes and then he went right back to the police station. MARPLE said that he didn't go directly to the hospital but did some work at the station and about an hour after he had received the call he went over to the hospital. He said that there was an intern at the hospital and that he asked him what the doctor said. The intern told him that there appeared to be nothing the matter with BERRY and MARPLE asked the intern what the discoloration was on BERRY's lips. The intern told him it might be iodine or manganese or some kind of stain but that BERRY had not actually taken poison.

MARPLE could not remember whether he talked to the intern in BERRY's presence or not. MARPLE continued "So I went on then and I more or less ripped into her. I said what in hell is the idea of pulling something like this and she more or less sniffled around about it and bowed a little and I said well, there is only just one thing to do with you under the circumstances. I might say too when we picked her up she was dressed in men's pajamas and had on men's carpet slippers or house slippers. That's the second night." MARPLE also recalled that she had on a name bathrobe too.

MARPLE said that the hospital and police station are both located in the City Hall Building so he just walked her over to the station and told the clerk to book her. He said that she appeared to be perfectly all right but that he seems to remember that she had some liquor on her breath. He admitted, however, that he was not sure of this. MARPLE said that on the way over to the station BERRY didn't mention CHAPLIN's name. He said she came very willingly and answered the questions when she was booked. He also asked what her occupation was and she said actress.

MARPLE recalled, however, that on the arrest report it indicates that she stated her last employer was CHARLES CHAPLIN. MARPLE was asked how extensively he questioned BERRY before he booked her. He replied "I asked her if she had any friends and she said no, and she had no money and no place to go. She didn't know anybody and so forth and so on. So far as I could see she was just more or less a vagrant."

MARPLE said he asked her about the fellow she had been staying with but BERRY told him that she couldn't go back there. MARPLE stated that she did not ask to use the telephone and that she did not protest them being booked. MARPLE said that he called BERRY on this occasion and she came over to the police station from her home. MARPLE said that he questioned her very little and that he judged that about an hour and a half had elapsed from the time he got the telephone call until she was booked and taken upstairs.

MARPLE said that as a rule he leaves the questioning to the detectives the next day. MARPLE said that RIND took her upstairs and that RIND never mentioned having any trouble with her at the time. MARPLE was asked if he received or made any telephone calls in connection with BERRY's being at the police station. He replied "No, I did not. However, a little later on, it must have been, Oh, I don't know, around - anyway, we had her upstairs about 1:30. I would judge in the morning when I got a telephone call from a watchman up there, he said he was a watchman, CHAPLIN estate. He wanted to know if I had heard anything of a JOAN BERRY. I said yes, I have got her in jail. He said, Good, that's where the son of a bitch belongs. I said, what do you know about her? Well, he said, she was up here early in the evening - came up in a cab, said she had no money for cab fare, said she had a fur coat on and he said she was going to give the fur coat to the cab driver to secure his cab fare and instead he said he took the fur coat and paid the driver and kept the fur coat for security for myself. He said, I have got the fur coat and I wanted to report it in case she reports it was stolen or something like that. He said, I have got her fur coat up here."

MARPLE said that the night watchman said BERRY had been coming up to the CHAPLIN house raising hell around there on the night of January 1st. He said the watchman didn't say anything about CHAPLIN but just identified himself as being a watchman at CHAPLIN's house. MARPLE said that he neither made or received any other telephone calls in connection with BERRY. MARPLE also said that he did not know ROBERT ARDEN but had just heard his name and read about him in the newspaper, but he does not remember ARDEN coming around the police station that night.

MARPLE stated that he left the police station about 8:00 that morning, and that before he left he mentioned the case to Captain WHITE, who read his report and said "well, so far as I can see this will just go through as a vag - that is all I can see that she is." MARPLE said he wasn't present when Captain WHITE questioned her, inasmuch as he had gone on home. He said that WHITE did not indicate to him whether he knew who JOAN BERRY was.

MARPLE said that the following evening when he came on duty he just took a look at BERRY in jail as part of his routine inspection of the jail. He said that the matron didn't tell him anything about how BERRY had been behaving that night.

Coming down to the night of May 7, 1943, MARPLE was asked if he recalled a telephone call coming to the Beverly Hills Police Station from BERRY on the night of May 6, 1943. He said that he does not recall such a telephone call but suggested that it might have gone to the Detective Bureau. He admitted, however, that any calls coming into the police station at night are usually answered by the clerk or himself when he is on duty, and it is possible that the clerk might have referred the call directly to the Detective Bureau.

"APPLE" stated that the first time he heard of BERRY in May of 1963 was on the night of the 7th when Detective JOE GERRARD brought her in and told him to book BERRY for violation of her probation. He said he did this. "APPLE" did not know how GERRARD happened to pick BERRY up other than what he might have read in arrest reports later. "APPLE" said that he definitely didn't tell GERRARD to go out and pick up BERRY. He pointed out that the detectives are under the orders of Captain HILL but that the department possibly might have heard of BERRY violating her probation and had GERRARD pick her up.

"APPLE" recalled that BERRY was brought in around 5:00 or 6:30 P.M. and that she was dressed in a white blouse and some kind of colored slacks and a cloth coat. GERRARD said he couldn't remember much of what was said at the time BERRY was booked but did recall that she kept saying something about being under the doctor's care and was more or less crying and was somewhat hysterical. He said she did not appear to be intoxicated or under the influence of any drug. "APPLE" said that she didn't say that she was pregnant and that he was not particularly interested in the reason why she was under a doctor's care and didn't ask her about it any further.

He said that BERRY was booked and was then put in the waiting room to wait for the matron to arrive. He recalled that GERRARD told him that he had better watch BERRY and he said that he did keep an eye on her. "APPLE" continued "Well, I kept watching her in there and I seen her doing something that looked to me like - in the first place, she took something out of her purse - she still had her purse and she was monkeying around with it and it looked to me like she was doing something on around her wrist or something like that and I opened the door and went in real quick. She had a compact. Well, she stuck that I thought was something down inside her waist at the time and I said, what are you doing. She howled and mumbled and went on and I grabbed her arm and looked at it and there were some scratches on her wrist - some red-looking scratches like she had been scratching at her wrist."

"APPLE" further said "at like - yes, like a cat had scratched her or something like that, you know. So then I kept the door open and watched her and the matron came shortly after that and this compact in the meantime had fallen to the floor and I picked that up and took it away from her and then I decided I had better watch her and I said to myself, this fool might do anything and when the matron came I said to her, we want to change her clothes for I think she has something inside her waist and she might try to commit suicide. So she took her upstairs - we have a dressing room up there and I took her in there and I told her, you are going to have to change clothes and she told me she would not do it."

"APPLE" described the location of the dressing room as follows: "It is right as you go upstairs. It's right straight on back. Right straight on back past the - there is kind of a desk if you will notice - it is right back of that desk as you are looking down the stairs from the desk. It is on the left hand side where we have the lockers and all that stuff where we put the prisoners clothes."

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LA 31-5501

WAPLE was asked if he made the comment that BERRY looked pregnant to him and he said "I probably did if she said something about her being pregnant. I probably said she did because she absolutely did look pregnant to me and I think I make such statement in good sense because I have four children of my own."

WAPLE recalled that the matron mentioned something to him about BERRY's fur coat, saying it was very nice and she wished she had one like it. This, however, referred to BERRY's arrest in January of 1943.

In looking back over the May arrest WAPLE recalled that G'WART only stayed around the station about five minutes after he came in with BERRY and instructed WAPLE to book her. He said he did not know what G'WART was working on that night. He said he remembers talking to G'WART later on in the evening about BERRY. WAPLE said that after her arrest in May he did not call the G'WART house about her and no one from the CHAPLIN house called the station to his knowledge.

WAPLE was asked if there was any discussion as to what had gone on the night before between he (WAPLE) and G'WART or between WAPLE and Captain PAT or anyone. He replied "No, I don't think so. I added a note on to the bottom of G'WART's arrest report and initialed it - to the fact that when we went to dress her in that she refused to take off her clothes and it was necessary for me to assist the matron in trying to get 'em off. I put that on the bottom of his arrest report and then put my initials after it because he had his name signed on the bottom of it - it was part of his report."

WAPLE was asked if he remembers BERRY mentioning any trips that she took with CHAPLIN. WAPLE replied "No. Not to me she didn't. In fact, I didn't know that she had been living up there with him until after we booked her the first time and I happened to see Captain WHITE's report that he wrote out - what he had found out about her and I know I remarked to him, I'll be damned - I didn't realize anything like that was going on - although I wasn't surprised at the affair - I have known old CHARLES CHAPLIN for the last twenty years, and, of course, know that he has one gal after the other up there more or less - I can't prove it but it is common knowledge as far as that is concerned."

WAPLE went on to say that he does not know G'WART personally although he has spoken to him a few times and was up to his house a number of years ago in connection with a promoter call. WAPLE further said that G'WART did not say anything to him about calling WAPLE back on the night of May 7th or going up there again.

WAPLE was asked about his discussions with Captain WHITE before hand or afterwards and he replied "No, he didn't. He didn't say anything to me about it in any way. In fact, the two departments like that - we more or less try to keep our nose out of each others business - the detectives more or less

keep their business to themselves and anything that - all felonies and all investigations are automatically turned over to them by the Uniform Detail. If I have - if somebody is brought in there on suspicion of any felony, why, if I have a detective on duty I turn him over to them and in a lot of cases on misdemeanor cases, such as theft - somebody has brought in there for theft or something like that, I turn it over to them and let them interrogate them because so far as an interrogator goes I am rather rotten at being an interrogator. I shouldn't be but I am. They can get more out of them than I can. In a pinch I am not by but I would rather have some one that is better versed in interrogating than myself question them. "we on misdemeanors."

"APPLE was asked if he could think of anything else that might be of interest in connection with the investigation. He replied "No, I don't but if I may make the observation - or I guess from what I know about the case now, it seems to me we were more or less used in order to bring this thing out to a head - the fact that she came in there of her own free will and then didn't want - I think she wanted to get arrested."

"Well, I think she wanted to get arrested even the second time and then probably the first time she thought maybe she could get arrested - however, I think she kind of lost her nerve the first time and then the second time when I don't think she gave a damn that she was arrested. From what I can remember of her manner and so forth and so on - and then when she was picked up in my room I am positive she wanted to be arrested, because I understood from what I heard around there that she called out there - either called somebody or called the judge and told him she was coming out there to this place. It looked to me from what I know about it that she was asking for it - to be booked in order to bring this out - that is get some kind of a record made of it and get the publicity that she could get. She certainly succeeded."

In accordance with instructions of United States Attorney CHARLES E. CARR, Lieutenant APPLE was requested to be in Mr. CARR's office at 2:00 P.M. on January 5, 1942. At this time he was interviewed by Mr. CARR and Agents.

"APPLE was asked by Mr. CARR to review his knowledge of this case. He mentioned first FERRY's coming in on the morning of December 31, 1942, and his information concerning that incident was the same as that previously furnished Agents. He still insisted that she did not reveal her boy friend as being CHARLES C. FERRY, although this time he estimated that he talked with her maybe even more than half an hour. Still he got no information out of her, and he and FERRY took her home."

The next morning, he told investigators, a call came into the police station from a woman and he himself answered it. Although he insisted that that morning was very busy in the department, he said he averted the call himself.

"APPLE" frequently referred to his notebook, and remarked that he was glad that he had kept notes because of the importance which later became attached to this case.

He told the story again of going back to the station, being busy an hour or so and then going over to the hospital and taking "JOHN" back and looking her. It was pointed out to him that information furnished by others in the Beverly Hills hospital reflected that he came to the hospital on two occasions before he finally booked her. He said that to the best of his recollection he only went over there once and then returned with her; then admitted that maybe he might be wrong and had been there twice.

It was also pointed out to him that according to the records of the hospital, she didn't leave there until after 5:00 o'clock in the morning, and he himself showed with the Beverly Hills police station to see what time records there reflected he had taken her in. According to his word, those records reflected that she was booked into the police station at 5:15 A. M. January 1, 1943. He admitted he might have been wrong in previously stating that he had returned to the station from Olympic Avenue and been there about an hour before he went to the hospital. He insisted that when he did go to the hospital, even though he talked to the girl and talked to "JOHN" about her, he knew absolutely nothing about her having told anyone of her conversations with "APPLE" C. L. He claimed not to know that she or anyone had called the "APPLE" home from the hospital.

"APPLE" insisted that when he went from the police station to the hospital his mind was made up to book her as a "vag." When asked what he based this on, he said that she apparently had no means of support; she had had trouble with a conviction by recording herself as a suicide; had been in there the night before, another disturbance. In connection herewith, however, he told "JOHN" that she was in at the morning of December 31, 1942, she was not bothering him or causing any unusual disturbance.

He was asked concerning the call he received from "JOHN" "AIT" night previous at the "APPLE" home, and his memory was a bit hazy as to the time that call came, but he thought it was after she had been booked at the police station. It was pointed out to him that his previous report reflected this call came around 1:00 A. M., while the records of the police station reflected that she was not booked in there until 5:15 A. M. He could not explain this discrepancy.

"APPLE" insisted that he in his own mind had no fear of this case because he felt he had done nothing wrong. He said that he had not contacted "JOHN" or Chief "JOHN" to seek their advice as to whether or not he should book her. He said it was all made up in his own mind.

During the interview with him he did say that he knew nothing about her association with "APPLE", excepting what he had read in "JOHN" "AIT" report, which he did not see until the following day when he came on duty.

MARPLE was requested by Mr. CARR to review any other notes he might have and refresh his recollection as best he could, and perhaps he would be contacted later.

His complete connection with this case was not covered in this interview, that is, he was not requested to tell of his contact with BERRY down to the arrest in May, 1943.

INTERVIEW WITH CLAUDE P. MARPLE BY
THE LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE

MARPLE was interviewed in the office of Chief C. F. AMESBORN, Beverly Hills Police Department, Beverly Hills, California, by investigators HENRY GROSSMAN and WILCOE of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office on June 6, 1943. Present at that time were Chief AMESBORN, Police Clerk G.W. EMM and LORNA ADAMS, stenographer with the District Attorney's Office, who reported the interview. This interview, along with others conducted by the District Attorney's Office in connection with JOAN BERRY was made available to Agents of this office.

With reference to the night of December 31, 1942, MARPLE was asked to relate in his own words what occurred when BERRY came to the Beverly Hills Police Station that night. MARPLE stated "I was in the station at the time - I had a clerk there with me at the time. I went over and asked her what was the matter. She said 'I want to talk to you'. I said all right, we will go back in my office back here, so I took her back in there and asked her what was the matter, and I talked to her for approximately thirty minutes, and during that time I was unable to get anything out of her as to what her trouble was or why she came into the station. I finally told her that we were not getting anywhere 'with you talking here to me about something I can't very well do anything about - have you got anyplace to go, you can't stay here, we have no place for you here', and after so long a time trying to get out of her where she lived and what her trouble was, she said 'maybe I have got a place where I can stay.' So I said will you give me the telephone number and I will call it for you, but she wouldn't give me the telephone number. She said 'I will call it.' So I gave her a telephone that was there and told her how to dial it - she had to dial it to get outside, and she dialed the number, then talked to someone and asked if she could stay there, if she could come down, and I didn't know where the place was at all. He evidently said yes; she said 'I have a place to stay.' I said all right, I will take you down there. The matron was already here on duty. I went up and woke up the matron in her quarters, had her dress - she came down. We took Miss BERRY and I asked her where are you going? She gave me this address on Olympic - I believe it is 9507."

LA 31-5301

MARPLE went on to say that when they took her down to the Olympic address he didn't get out of the car, but the matron went into the apartment with her. He said the matron was gone approximately five minutes and when she came back she said "Well, I guess she has a place to stay." She also said "I opened the door and she went in and closed the door." MARPLE and the matron then returned to the police station and saw no more of BERRY that night.

MARPLE was asked if BERRY gave any reason as to why she came into the police station and he said that he couldn't get any reason out of her. He was asked if she made any statement to the effect that she wanted to be served and MARPLE replied "I told her that - I believe I told her, if I remember clearly, that I would have to do something with her, I couldn't exactly shove her out - I think it was sprinkling rain that night -" I said "The only thing I can do with you is to book you for vagrancy. I can't put you in jail without I make a booking on you."

BERRY replied that she didn't want to stay in the station but she did not discuss any person. The only thing she kept repeating was "Oh CHARLES, Oh CHARLES, CHARLES." MARPLE said he asked her who CHARLES was and she wouldn't tell him. MARPLE said that she seemed to be highly excited and hysterical when she came into the station, and although she wasn't acting normally, she did not appear to be drinking and he didn't smell any liquor on her breath. MARPLE said she never mentioned the name of the person to whose apartment she was taken.

MARPLE said that BERRY told him that she was an actress but she did not mention being connected at all with CHAPLIN. Neither did she say anything about being without money.

In describing BERRY's physical appearance when she came into the station, MARPLE said "There was no appearance of any marks or scars any place on her body that were visible to him. Her clothes were not disheveled and as he recalled she was wearing an evening dress and a short fur cape. BERRY also told him that her mother was back in New York and that she had no friends or relatives out here."

MARPLE went on to say that the next time he saw BERRY was on New Years morning, January 1, 1935. He said that he had received a telephone call while he was on duty at the station and a woman's voice told him that there was a woman who had taken poison lying in an automobile in front of 5709 Olympic Boulevard.

MARPLE stated "I recognized the same number as the place I had taken the girl the night before. I immediately called for the ambulance to go down there, and while they were getting ready I got in the police car and hurried down there myself ahead of the ambulance. There were four or five cars

parked there on the street in front of this address nearby, and I think I looked in the third one before I found this girl, which I recognized as the same girl lying in the front seat in this car. I took hold of her shoulder and shook her and she just kind of turned over and twisted her head around, so I stepped back then and looked around the floor while the ambulance was coming, to see if I could see anything that looked like a bottle or anything of that type, and in about three or four minutes the ambulance came and took her out of this car and out her in the ambulance and started for the hospital. After they had taken her out of the car I continued to look through the car, lifted up the seat, looked under anyplace I would find to see if I could find any kind of a bottle or something of that type, to find out if she had taken anything, and what it was, if she had. I didn't find anything, so knowing where she had went the night before I went up to this apartment."

MARPLE was asked if she appeared to be unconscious and he said "Well, I don't know. I had an idea at the time that she was more or less putting on an act. She opened her eyes and kind of shut her eyes and rolled her head around a little bit." MARPLE continued "I went up to the apartment and I could see from the outside it was all lit up, the lights were lit. I rang the bell and pounded on the door for approximately five minutes. Nobody came to the door. There was no sign from the apartment. I turned around then and went back downstairs, and when I got back down there a man came up to me, all out of breath, and said "I just got a report that some waitress tried to commit suicide out here." I said "Who are you? He said "I am a reporter from the Examiner", so I asked him his name then, which he gave me, and he gave me his name - I don't remember the name now."

MARPLE stated that he believed the reporter's name was CARL McCLOUD. He said McCLOUD showed him his credentials as a reporter. MARPLE recalled that McCLOUD told him that his office had informed him that JOAN BERRY had taken poison and could be found in a car in that neighborhood. MARPLE stated that he doesn't recall this reporter following the ambulance back to the receiving hospital. MARPLE said that he checked the license number on the car in which BERRY was found and that it was No. 5 X 8922, registered to R. J. CAYTON, 258 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

MARPLE continued that he followed the ambulance to the receiving hospital and that he got there about an hour after the telephone call came in. He said that there was an intern on duty at the hospital and described him as a small fellow who wore glasses. MARPLE said he had the following conversation with the intern: -

"I said what did the doctor find out about this girl? He said "In the opinion of the doctor she hasn't taken anything, she has a discoloration on her lips, possibly may be iodine, maybe not anything, but he said as far as she is concerned she is all right - I didn't give her any treatment."

MAPLE said that BERRY was in the hospital when he got over there and that she was lying on a table. He said he went over to her and asked her "What are you trying to do and what is the idea of this kind of business?" He said BERRY appeared to be very much awake but that all she would reply was something about CHARLES, CHARLES and didn't give him any specific answer. He said he asked her if she had any place to go or if she had any money or any friends and she replied no. MAPLE recalled that she was wearing just some thin underclothing underneath a bathrobe.

MAPLE was asked what the rest of the conversation was that he had with BERRY and he replied "I was rather turned up. I said if you are going on pull this kind of stuff I have a place for you. I said come on. She got off the table and she walked to the station. I booked her on 641 - Penal Code - no visible means of support."

MAPLE further advised that matron KING was at the station when he brought BERRY over. He said he told BERRY that he was going to book her for vagrancy but she made no reply. He said he did not know at the time he booked her that she was acquainted with CHARLES CHAPLIN and that she made no statement to him while being booked that she was a protegee of CHAPLIN. He also said that prior to the time he booked her she did not ask him to contact anyone for her.

MAPLE was asked if he asked BERRY what apartment it was that he had taken her to the night before. MAPLE replied "No, I wasn't interested in that. All I was interested in was getting rid of her." BERRY told him that she couldn't go back to this apartment. MAPLE said that she also said she didn't have any money and that he did not ask her what had become of the fur coat that she was wearing the night before.

MAPLE said that when he took her over to the station from the receiving hospital, she appeared to be perfectly all right and came along with him willingly. MAPLE was not sure but he said BERRY might have asked him what vagrancy meant when she was booked and he said "I believe I told her as long as she didn't have any money and had no home and no friends or any place to go, that I was going to have to book her for vagrancy." He said that all BERRY did was stare there and "smile".

MAPLE said KING was standing beside BERRY when she was booked and that she then took BERRY upstairs to the cell. He said he walked upstairs with them and they put her in a cell and he went away. MAPLE said he went off duty at about 8:00 A.M. that morning. MAPLE could not recall definitely whether KING said anything to him about BERRY or not that morning. He said at the time he went off duty BERRY appeared to be in very good spirits and was wearing jail clothes.

MARPLE said that he came on duty at midnight the next night that he didn't go up to talk to HENRY. MARPLE was asked if prior to her assignment if he had any idea that she was connected with CHARLES CHAPLIN. He said that the only thing that made him think she might be connected with CHAPLIN was that on the same morning he booked her he got a telephone call from a man who said he was a watchman or a servant at the CHAPLIN estate. MARPLE passed this call as between 4:00 and 5:00 A.M.

MARPLE continued "He asked me if I had seen anything of a girl named JOAN HENRY, and I said Yes, we have her in our jail down here. He said that was the place for her. He said I never seen such a fool in my life. I said why? He said she come up here in a cab and didn't have no money, and he said I paid her cab fare and he said I have a fur cape up here as security for the cab fare for my money, so I remembered the night before she had a fur cape on. I asked him how he happened to tell. He said I wanted you to know where the fur cape was in case somebody claims I tried to steal it. He said it is up here. As I remember I put that on my report."

MARPLE said that the watchman didn't tell him that he knew HENRY was in jail. He said he told the watchman that she was in jail. MARPLE said that the watchman didn't tell him why he knew HENRY was in jail nor did he tell him that HENRY was a former girlfriend of CHAPLIN or connected with CHAPLIN.

MARPLE said that he wrote a report on the night's activities and Captain WHITE read it the next morning, and he also recalled talking to Captain WHITE about HENRY the following morning. He said WHITE came on duty at about 5:00 A.M. He said, however, that he did not have a detailed conversation with Captain WHITE. The report that he made out is dated January 1, 1943.

Coming down to May 7, 1943 MARPLE was asked if anything unusual occurred that evening and he replied "Well, I don't know what you would call it exactly. In the first place the matron wasn't here. We put her in the visiting room and I called for the matron immediately. I was waiting for the matron - we have a peep hole there we can look through to see what anyone was doing there - she had her wrist up like this (indicating) and she had what looked like a piece of metal - I thought she might be working on her wrist. I opened the door and went in. She had a compact and had taken it into pieces and she had four or five scratches on her wrist - I think it was her left wrist. I rubbed her hand and took that compact away from her and part of it fell on the floor. She had her hand up like this (indicating) and I thought she put it in her wrist. I still kept an eye on her. She was walking around and crying. The matron came shortly and I told the matron. I said 'I think this girl has something that she might harm herself with. You will have to search her.' MARPLE was asked at this point if when he took the compact away from HENRY if she said anything. MARPLE replied "I can't remember - she said something. She

and saying so many things I don't remember any particular thing she said. I got out of this compact and examined it and there was no glass in it. I picked up a couple little pieces of glass on the floor and it still looked to me like there might be some of it still missing, so when Mrs. RENO came I said 'We are going to have to take this girl's clothes away from her and search her thoroughly and find out if she has anything she might harm herself with.' We went ahead and hooked her at that time on the charge Sergeant GUBERT told me to book her on violation of probation, and took her upstairs to the dressing room and the matron went in there with her alone and started to, I suppose trying to search her. Anyway she called to me and said 'I am having a lot of trouble with this girl. - she said 'I don't know whether I will be able to search her or not. She acts like she might faint.' When I went in she was lying on the floor crying. She was letting out big long cries. I knew she hadn't fainted. When I went in her waist was opened. Her breasts were showing, so I tried to talk to her then and asked her if she had anything else on her. She didn't answer me. She had her hand closed. I said 'What have you got in your hand, Joan?' She wouldn't tell me anything. I finally opened her fingers and if I remember right there was a ring in there with a sharp cut in the ring, so I says to the matron 'pull that waist out of her slacks and see if there is anything slid down in there.'

MARPLE said that when BERRY was lying down on the floor he picked her up and held her in a sitting position. He said that he was in back of her and when he lifted her up a little piece of metal of some kind fell out of her wrist and he said that he was worried that she might have something else concealed on her person. He said he tried to persuade her to let the matron help her change her clothes but she refused.

MARPLE recalled that her shirt waist was open in the front and he said he picked her up around the waist and more or less carried her into the cell. He said that BERRY still had her slacks on and that after he got her inside the door he left her with the matron. He said he tried to get her to sit on the bed but she rolled off of the bed and rolled on the floor. MARPLE at this point recalled that perhaps her waist was off, although he was not sure and she was nude to the waist. He said that BERRY's blouse had been taken off while he was holding her up in the dressing room and that RENO reached around and pulled it out of her slacks. He said at first that he thought she had on a brassiere but he found out she didn't. He said that BERRY was fighting like a tiger all the time. MARPLE said that he did not stand around and watch her while she was in a semi-nude condition.

MARPLE also stated that there was no other officer there besides himself.

In about an hour he said RENO came down and told him that she had managed to get BERRY to change into jail clothes. He said RENO also told him that she really believed she had helped the girl. RENO said that she had felt

LA 31-5301

sorry for BERRY and had prayed for her. He said that he instructed Mrs. REED to keep close watch on her and to stop and see her quite often during the night.

The only thing MARPLE could remember that BERRY told him while they were trying to get her to change her clothes was that she had been sick and had been under a doctor's care. He said she did not mention to him that she was pregnant. MARPLE said that he went off duty at 12:00 that night and did not see BERRY after this. He said he did not handle BERRY in any way and did only what the situation called for. He said he did not recall that Mrs. REED told him that BERRY was pregnant and he said he made no report to any of his superior officers that BERRY had been sick or had been under a doctor's care.

LA 31-5701

JESSIE WINIFRED RENO - Subject

Background Information

b7c [REDACTED]

JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, alias Billie
Home Address - 300 North Palm Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone CReativ 68506

On December 8, 1943, Agents interviewed Mrs. RENO in her home. Agents had previously contacted Chief of Police ANDERSON that morning and the Chief had told them that Mrs. RENO, who had been off duty for some time was now back on call duty.

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On arrival at Mrs. RENO's, Agents knocked on the door. She came to the peep-hole in the door and on being advised of Agents' identity, asked if they would excuse her for a few moments in order that she could get dressed. A few minutes later she opened the door and later during the interview mentioned that she had called Chief of Police ANDERSON while Agents were waiting and told him Agents were seeking interview with her.

The investigation presently being conducted by the FBI was explained to Mrs. RENO, and it was suggested that she might like to tell the complete story of her first meeting JOAN BERRY and the incidents that occurred during their association. She said she preferred that Agents ask her questions and then she could answer them specifically. With considerable hesitancy and interjected with numerous "I don't remember's" the following information was elicited:

The first time she saw JOAN BERRY was on the morning of December 31, 1942, when she had been in and was questioned by Sergeant HURPLE. RENO said

LA 31-5301

that she passed through the office several times while MARPLE was questioning HENRY, but did not hear any of the conversation. Shortly thereafter MARPLE requested that she accompany him while they escorted Miss HENRY to an address on Olympic Boulevard. RENO said there was no conversation between the two of them en route. She continued that when they got to the address, she got out, accompanied HENRY up to the door of an apartment and left. After it being pointed out that HENRY knocked on the door and someone presumably answered her and opened the door, RENO recalled that she guessed that had taken place. She said, however, she was not even sure it was a man's voice that answered HENRY's knock. After it was suggested that MARPLE related HENRY made a telephone call to an address before they left the police station, RENO said "Yes" she guessed that had taken place. She was positive that at no time in her talking with HENRY or in talking about HENRY with MARPLE on this first meeting, did the identity of her boy friend as CHARLES CHAPLIN come out. She denied that, as HENRY has informed Agents, she told HENRY to go on home and that Mr. CHAPLIN would forget about the fight and everything would be fixed up later.

Regarding January 1, 1935, RENO recalled that she was on duty, however, she did not know what case she had been called in for. She recalled that she accompanied a police officer over to the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital to bring JOAN HENRY therefrom to the Jail. She at first could not recall anything that she and HENRY had discussed while they were together in jail. When questioned specifically concerning the following matters, she remembered that those had been discussed.

With reference to HENRY's fur coat, RENO said that HENRY told her she needed some money to pay her bills at various hotels and offered her, RENO, the coat in pawn for \$200. RENO denied that she had tried to buy it from HENRY for \$500 or any other sum. She was asked at this point if she discussed this fur coat matter with Captain WHITE, and RENO admitted that she had. She does not recall, however, that WHITE told her, but anyway the matter was settled because HENRY did not need to pawn her coat, the money being put up by some outside party.

It was RENO's recollection that HENRY had been questioned in the office of Captain WHITE; also she guessed that Chief ANDERSON was in there during the questioning, but she was not sure. She did not know on first questioning what WHITE and HENRY and the Chief had talked about, but then admitted as it was suggested to her, that HENRY had told the officers about her association with CHAPLIN, about living there for some time, about going to Mexico, about knowing GATTY, and the man in whose apartment she had stayed on Olympic Boulevard. She recalled later that HENRY told her CHAPLIN gave her \$1,000 a month for spending money and gave her a car for her own use and that she was under contract to the studio; that she had seen him every night for a year; that CHAPLIN had decorated her room in his home with ivory colored satin.

With reference to ARDEN's being in the police station, Mrs. RENO stated that she had talked with him when he brought BERRY's clothes to the station before she left. However, this conversation was only for a few moments and RENO stated that ARDEN appeared to take a friendly interest in the girl; that he was close to her. However, RENO said it was her impression and conclusion that CHAPLIN thought ARDEN was trying to get rid of BERRY; that JOAN was a young girl whom CHAPLIN had had for a while and then wanted to get rid of, having become tired of her. RENO observed that she had lived in Beverly Hills for many years and that CHAPLIN always picks on young girls. Mrs. RENO said that she had actually felt sorry for JOAN BERRY, since she had a daughter of her own. Mrs. RENO said that she did not tell JOAN BERRY how to plead when taken into court, though she said perhaps BERRY had asked her that because nine out of ten of those she comes in contact with do ask her that question. RENO said she told BERRY to use her own judgment. She was asked if BERRY endeavored to use the telephone while she was in her custody on this occasion in January. RENO said she did not use the phone.

When BERRY was in jail in May of 1943, Mrs. RENO recalled being called to the station and taking BERRY upstairs, and she said after a period of about half an hour BERRY was changed from her own clothes into jail clothes. She would have had Agents believe that there was no difficulty encountered in accomplishing that feat, but when it was pointed out that she had told the District Attorney's Office and that HANFLE had also so informed regarding the objections of BERRY and the screening, etc. that went on, Mrs. RENO said "Yes," that that had happened. However, she at first indicated that she herself had convinced BERRY that she should change her clothes. Again it was pointed out that according to the previous statements Sergeant HANFLE had been in the locker room assisting her. She guessed that that had happened. On the second occasion when BERRY was in her custody, Mrs. RENO said that she asked to use the phone, that she called EDDA HOPPER; if not Miss HOPPER, then some other movie columnist, possibly FLORABEL WYNN. It was Mrs. RENO's recollection that the following morning, May 6, 1943, BERRY was questioned by Captain WHITE before she went into court. That was the last time Mrs. RENO said, she had ever seen BERRY, however, she said that several days after BERRY had been released in January of 1943, BERRY called her on the phone at her house, telling her that she appreciated the kindnesses shown her when in jail and that she was going to leave town. Mrs. RENO was asked if she had given BERRY her phone number, and replied in the negative. She could not see how she had gotten the number.

Mrs. RENO was asked what she thought of BERRY as to her intelligence, actions, etc. while in her care, as to whether she was a psychopathic case or insane. Mrs. RENO replied that she did not think there was anything mentally wrong with BERRY, simply that she was nervous, distraught, etc., because of the treatment she had received by CHAPLIN. She said that BERRY was a poor young girl who had come to Hollywood with ideas of getting into pictures and had been kicked out by CHAPLIN after associating with her for a period of time, and then becoming tired of her.

REMO inquired as to whether she would have to testify as to her statements, and emphasized repeatedly that she didn't want to go to court. She was told that that was a matter over which Agents had no control, it being entirely up to the United States Attorney as to whether her testimony would be necessary.

As an example of the attitude shown by Mrs. REMO, it was suggested that the event she later recalled any other incidents or facts which she thought would be of interest, she get in touch with Agents. She said, "No," that she wouldn't get in touch with them; that she only wished they had endeavored to contact her a couple of weeks ago when she was sick in bed and couldn't be interviewed. It was pointed out that we are all police officers engaged in protecting the public interest and welfare and that any assistance fellow officers could render would be appreciated. She agreed that that was the case.

In accordance with instructions of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, Mrs. REMO was requested to be in Mr. CARR's office at 4:00 p. m. on January 5, 1943. At that time she was interviewed by Mr. CARR and Agents.

In line with Agents' previous interview with Mrs. REMO, when Mr. CARR began asking her questions about her connections with this case and knowledge of BERRY, her answer was "I don't remember." She admitted that on the morning of December 31, 1942, she was probably in the police station when BERRY was there and being interviewed by HAPLES. She said, however, she was in and out of the room and did not hear what was being said.

She was asked as to the conversation between BERRY and Captain WHITE on the morning of January 1, 1943, and said she didn't know anything about it. When asked specifically by Mr. CARR if she recalled their discussing BERRY's contract with CHAPLIN, his purchasing a play for her, her affair with GETTY, etc., she admitted that she guessed they had talked about that. She would frequently defend herself for not having any information by saying that she was not supposed to talk or listen, merely to be around.

With reference to negotiating with BERRY concerning her fur coat, she said this time that BERRY would not sell it to her, but offered it to her in cash for \$250.

Mr. CARR asked Mrs. REMO if she recalled the conversation in court between Judge GRIFFIN and BERRY on the morning of January 2, 1943, and she replied that she knew nothing about it because she sat in the back of the room. She denied that BERRY had turned to her when the judge asked her how she pled. When asked if she had counselled BERRY as to how to plead before she went into court, she vehemently denied that she had said anything about that.

4 81-5301

The one new fact which did develop from this interview with RENO was her statement that on the morning of January 1, 1943, she had accompanied MARPLE to the hospital from the Beverly Hills Jail to bring BERRY back to the police station. She admitted that she might have gone over there twice with MARPLE, but said she couldn't definitely say that.

In conclusion, Mrs. RENO was sorry that she couldn't remember any more. She said that just prior to Agents' interview with her, which took place on December 8, 1943, she had fallen in the police station, cracked the base of her skull, and had been in the hospital for some time thereafter. She stated she found difficulty in spelling words - she would get to the last letters and then couldn't remember any more, and generally found difficulty in concentrating. For that reason she said she didn't like to concentrate on things.

INTERVIEW WITH JESSIE UNIFORMED RENO
BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

On June 4, 1943, Mrs. RENO was interviewed by HERBERT GROSSMAN, Investigator for the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. This interview was conducted in the office of Chief of Police C. M. ANDERSON, Beverly Hills Police Department, Beverly Hills, California. Present during the interview were PHIL TUCKER, another investigator; G. W. TINK, Police Clerk; Chief of Police ANDERSON; and LORNA ADAMS, a stenographer of the District Attorney's Office.

At this time Mrs. RENO advised after having her memory refreshed as to dates, that on December 31, 1942, at approximately 2:30 p. m., JOAN BERRY presented herself at the Beverly Hills Police Station and stated she had had a fight with her boyfriend. She was hysterical at the time and after being questioned by Sergeant MARPLE she was taken to Solgrove Manor, 9709 Olympic, Los Angeles. Mrs. RENO said when BERRY came into the station that she, BERRY, was very excited; that she could not remember much of anything she was talking about and she seemed to be trying to quiet herself down. Mrs. RENO stated that BERRY did not appear to be under the influence of intoxicating liquors. RENO did not recall the desk sergeant asking her any questions that she, RENO, heard. Neither did Mrs. RENO recall that she mentioned CHAPLIN's name that evening. She said that she really couldn't talk to BERRY because she was so excited. Mrs. RENO estimated that they took her from the station about 3:00 or 3:30 on the same night.

Mrs. RENO said she didn't believe she told them what her purpose was in being there and she said that Sergeant MARPLE did not tell her what her purpose was in being there. RENO went on to say that MARPLE took BERRY to this apartment on Olympic Avenue and that she, RENO, took BERRY upstairs. She went

the door with her and BERRY knocked on the door. At this point RENO was asked if someone open the door? She replied "I didn't see him. It sounded like a voice - I didn't see him. I only know someone opened the door and that was all." RENO continued that BERRY appeared to be quieted down at the time she took her upstairs to the apartment. She said that BERRY did not tell her who lived there but recalled that BERRY asked to be taken to that particular address.

12a. RENO stated after again having her memory refreshed as to date that the next time she saw BERRY was on New Year's Day, 1943. RENO recalled that on that night something was said to her about BERRY having taken poison and attempting suicide. She said the first time she saw BERRY was at the Receiving Hospital that morning. RENO did not know with whom she, RENO, went to the Receiving Hospital. She said that BERRY was excited and crying at that time but she couldn't say that BERRY was under the influence of liquor. When asked what she did with BERRY, whether she took her back to the jail or not, RENO replied "I don't think she came back with us. I think they brought her over later."

RENO continued that she was there when BERRY was brought from the Receiving Hospital to the Jail and stated that she put BERRY into her cell. RENO at first could not remember how BERRY was dressed but when asked if she had on a bathrobe and men's slippers, she replied "I believe so, Chief ANDERSON, because I think she had that on. She was here two or three times. She had the robe and the pajamas on. RENO described these pajamas as blue sleeping pajamas covered by a bathrobe.

RENO continued that on this occasion BERRY was very nice while she was there and was quiet and calm. RENO said that after BERRY was booked she went in and talked to BERRY several times and she appeared to be all right. RENO was asked whether she remembered what she discussed with BERRY at that time and she said she didn't remember exactly the different things they talked about. RENO said she did not question BERRY regarding her finances. She further said she didn't recall BERRY asking her to contact someone at the CHAPLIN home for her. RENO said she did not call anyone at the CHAPLIN home.

RENO stated she did not recall BERRY asking her what she was being charged with. She said she did not give her this information, stating "I believe they told her that at the desk."

At this point during the interview Captain ANDERSON stated "Detective Captain WHITE did interrogate her the following day in the daytime and I remember you, RENO, were present and I came into the room during the short period of time on that occasion. RENO replied "Yes - that's right." When asked if she, RENO, took any part in the interrogation, RENO replied "We talked very little."

At this point in the interview Mr. GROSSMAN again refreshed MEMO's memory from the Beverly Hills police records, reading to her the charge and disposition of the case, which reflected that BERRY was charged with vagrancy; that she appeared before Judge GRIFFIN and that the sentence was ninety days in jail suspended on condition that she pay her bills and stay out of Beverly Hills. MEMO was asked if BERRY at any time asked her what the charge of vagrancy meant. MEMO replied "No." MEMO was asked if at any time BERRY asked why she was being held in jail. MEMO replied "No, she didn't ask me." Chief ANDERSON at this point added "An important question - and at this time while she was in jail, did she talk lightly or was she depressed?" Mrs. MEMO replied, "Well, I would say she was very much upset. That is the reason she was here in the first place. She was terribly upset - and did I answer that correctly?"

MEMO continued that she didn't recall BERRY asking her to contact anyone while she was in jail. Further, that she did not contact anyone. MEMO said she could not remember whether BERRY used the telephone herself. MEMO was asked if ROBERT ANDERSON had ever contacted her, MEMO, in BERRY's behalf at any time. MEMO replied "No." MEMO was asked if she, MEMO, had ever talked to ROBERT ANDERSON while BERRY was in jail. She replied "I don't know who he was - some man called here. I don't know his name." MEMO said that this man did not speak to her at all and she was then asked how she knew that a man called. MEMO replied, "Didn't he bring some clothes over, Chief ANDERSON?" ANDERSON replied, "I will explain it this way. At the time she came in she had no other clothes. The way I recall it - I might say this is only from what impression I had - she came in here with a bathrobe and a pajama suit and slippers and they were not street clothes, and before they could release her they had to put some clothes on her." ANDERSON asked, "Is that correct?" "That's it."

Mrs. MEMO said she did not discuss with BERRY the plea that she should enter to the charge nor did she advise her to plead guilty. MEMO was asked if she thought BERRY was either a psychopathic case or bordering on a psychopathic case and she replied "That would be for a doctor to answer." But she further said "I think she was a very normal girl so far as I could see."

MEMO stated she appeared in the court room with BERRY on January 2, but she said she couldn't remember much about the proceedings because she didn't pay a lot of attention. MEMO remembered the Judge reading the complaint to BERRY and arraigning her. She also recalled that the Judge asked her how she pleaded - guilty or not guilty. MEMO was also asked if at this time BERRY turned to her and asked her any questions. She said "No. I was sitting back in the court room." MEMO stated that she remembered GRIFFIN pronouncing a sentence of ninety days in the county jail suspended on the condition that BERRY pay her hotel bills, but she said she did not remember BERRY saying anything to her about it after the sentence was passed. She said that BERRY did not act unusual

LA 31-5501

After the sentence. RENO recalled BERRY saying she would have to have some street clothes in order to leave but she said that she, RENO, called no one for BERRY.

At this point RENO's memory was again refreshed as to dates regarding BERRY's arrest on May 7, 1943, when she was arrested for violation of her probation. RENO stated that she was called down to the jail and that the first time she saw BERRY she was sitting in the waiting room alone. She described BERRY's condition as very nervous but said that BERRY told her nothing regarding the facts of her arrest. She said she did not recall BERRY discussing anything about CHARLES CHAPLIN at this time.

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With regard to BERRY's sentence for violation of her probation, RENO said she went into court with her but she did not recall any statements that BERRY made to the Judge at that time. She said that while BERRY was in jail, just prior to being sentenced, she told RENO that she was pregnant but

LA 31-5301

RENO was unable to remember any conversation regarding BERRY's pregnancy. Neither did RENO remember whether BERRY said that CHAPLIN or anyone else was the father of her child. RENO said she didn't remember telling anyone in the jail that BERRY was pregnant and that she did not advise BERRY to tell Judge GRIFFEN of her pregnancy. RENO was asked if she believed BERRY when BERRY said she was pregnant and she replied "Yes. I thought she was pregnant. What I think means very little." RENO stated that she based her opinion on BERRY's physical appearance when she was undressed.

RENO was asked several times if she remembered discussing it with any of her superiors and any of the police officers. She replied twice that she did not remember and finally said "I just didn't do anything about it. If it was mentioned at all I believe it was mentioned to Captain WHITE."

RENO was asked if BERRY told Judge GRIFFEN in open court that she was pregnant. RENO said "I was sitting too far back. I didn't hear the proceedings. Not all of it. She spoke in a very low voice." RENO also said she did not recall BERRY asking Judge GRIFFEN to talk with him in his chambers.

It is to be noted that Mrs. RENO was subpoenaed by the defense and testified in the White Slave Traffic Act trial in Federal Court, Los Angeles, California, on March 30, 1934.

RENO testified previously regarding BERRY's physical appearance on the early morning of December 31, 1932. Her testimony was to the effect that BERRY was not in a disheveled condition but was merely hysterical at all times that RENO saw her on this date.

THOMAS WELLS DURANT, SUBJECT

Background Information

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

About five years ago DURANT said he met CHARLES CHAPLIN through KING VICKOR, a producer at MGM Studios. After working with VICKOR for about a year CHAPLIN offered him a job and he said he was with him for about eight months as a writer and an assistant. They started to write "The Great Dictator."

[REDACTED]

DURANT made a point to explain his financial standing, prefacing it with the statement he had been accused of being kept by CHARLES CHAPLIN and also had been accused of being a procurer for CHAPLIN. He said neither of those statements were true.

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Investigation has also reflected that since commencement of instant matter DURANT has been in touch with A. C. BLUMENTHAL, Hotel Reforma, Mexico City. From Source B it was learned that on January 24, 1944, DURANT communicated with BLUMENTHAL from his home here in Los Angeles. At that time DURANT told BLUMENTHAL that the matter had been presented to the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles because of pressure from Washington. He stated further he understood both J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and FRANCIS BIDDLE, Attorney General, were responsible. DURANT went on to explain that his part in the case was based on the fact that he introduced BERRY to CHAPLIN. Then he went on to say that when interviewed "I told them truthfully that a friend of CHAPLIN and mine in Mexico City sent me a letter stating that Miss BERRY would call me when she arrived from there and that she was interested in meeting Mr. CHAPLIN with an idea of getting into pictures. Accordingly, I received a call from her and after meeting her I arranged a dinner party with CHARLIE and another friend of hers. This is all you know about the situation, of course, except I suppose you were aware that PAUL GERTY was keeping her at the time and she was his guest in Mexico City.

"In case there is over a question as to whether you actually did write me this particular letter - would you be willing to confirm this in a letter to me now? I would only use it if my word was questioned, which it hasn't been to date.

"I can't tell you, Junior, what trouble that girl has caused us, though certainly it is not your fault. CHAPLIN knew very well what he had gotten into and in spite of the advice and entreaties of everyone he continued to see her. This makes me one hundred per cent responsible. He has tried to pass the buck both to you and to me but this is unfair.

"I guess it will cost him about \$100,000 in attorney's fees alone before he gets through as the paternity case comes up in a few weeks."

DURANT indicated he would like to have a letter from BLUMENTHAL confirming the matter mentioned above.

31-5301

A. S. WELLS DORANT
11514 Sunset Boulevard
West Los Angeles, California
Telephone ARIZONA 32149

INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT DORANT
BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S INVESTIGATORS

On June 6, 1943, DORANT was interviewed by HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP T. TOWEN, Investigators for the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office at his home on Sunset Boulevard. The matter was reported by LORNA ADAMS. At that time he told these men that A. C. KLEMENTHAL wrote him a letter saying that JOAN BERRY was coming to Hollywood and interested in getting into pictures and requested that he introduce her to CHAPLIN. DORANT pointed out that at that time he was working for CHAPLIN. He said she came a week or so later, called him up and came over to his house. He thought she looked all right, so made a date with her for dinner with CHAPLIN and himself and a friend of hers. He did not recall the name of this woman. He stated they went to Perrino's for dinner. DORANT recalled he had a sore throat that night and this woman took him to a drug store for a gargle.

DORANT said that CHAPLIN liked BERRY and he liked her. In fact she made a very good impression on them both. In talking with CHAPLIN about BERRY subsequently, DORANT said CHAPLIN thought she was a good type for pictures and wanted to give her a chance to do something. He said CHAPLIN got BERRY to read some lines, got very much interested in her, made a test of her and thought she was the greatest potential material he had ever handled. He was sold on her. He told everybody in Hollywood he thought she had the makings of a Garbo. Then DORANT said BERRY started to get very "sort of irrational and peculiar". He said this fellow GETTY kept coming back into her life and told how BERRY had related to him that GETTY wanted to marry her as soon as he got a divorce. DORANT said she would disappear at times. In the meantime CHAPLIN had put her under contract. DORANT did not recall the amount paid her but remembered that she continually was asking him, DORANT, to get her more money.

From her actions DORANT said he came to the conclusion that she was not reliable and that CHAPLIN should "get rid of her." Apparently BERRY found this out because DORANT said she took a violent dislike to him, accused him of trying to stop her career. In spite of that CHAPLIN went on seeing her.

The above facts, DORANT said, pretty clearly described his understanding of the picture up to about a year ago, at which time he said he went to work

for EDDY SMALL. During that time he said he didn't see very much of either CHAPLIN or BERRY. He remembered CHAPLIN had told him that BERRY had broken her contract with the CHAPLIN STUDIOS; that SAM MARI, Producer at Metro, wanted her over there. On other occasions CHAPLIN told him he was having trouble with BERRY, although he never told him the details. He mentioned going to New York with CHAPLIN in October of 1942, at which time CHAPLIN made a speech. He told them he saw BERRY in New York. She stayed at the Pierre Hotel. Shortly after that they came back to Hollywood and DURANT said that he had not seen her since their return from New York except one night. On that occasion he was having dinner at CHAPLIN's home. She came to the house and wanted to see him. "He couldn't see her. That is the only time I have seen her since October."

After DURANT had given the investigators this general story, they questioned him particularly as to parts of it. In answer to the question of whether BERRY had contacted him first on her arrival in Hollywood, DURANT replied "Yes, she did. She called me up at my home." At that time he said she told him that she was the girl that BLUMENFELD had written him about and that thereafter he arranged the dinner party at Fervino's.

When asked if BERRY lived at CHAPLIN's home, DURANT said "Not to my knowledge." However, he admitted that she was at CHAPLIN's home a good deal. As to what she did when she was at his home, DURANT said she had dinner there several times; worked with him, and he would see her about the place when he was playing tennis with CHAPLIN. He understood too that she was doing a great deal of rehearsing for her part in the contemplated picture and observed too that "CHAPLIN saw quite a bit of her socially as well."

DURANT was asked whether in September or October of 1941 he knew anything about BERRY becoming pregnant. To this question he replied "I never knew Miss BERRY became pregnant until she told me, or until CHAPLIN told me she told him she was pregnant about three weeks ago--that is the first time I ever knew." DURANT isolated that he knew nothing about her being pregnant in September of 1941 nor did he ever arrange for the performance of an abortion upon her nor did he know a Doctor TUREBY nor did he ever make any arrangements with anyone who represented Dr. TUREBY nor did he ever ask anyone to go there and make arrangements with TUREBY for the performance of an abortion.

He gave the same replies to questions put to him by the investigators relative to an abortion on BERRY in January of 1942. He was asked also whether CHAPLIN had arranged for such an abortion. To this question he replied "I am sure he didn't or I am pretty sure he would have discussed it with me."

Referring again to the play CHAPLIN purchased for BERRY, DURANT said "CHAPLIN thought it was written for her--absolutely for her" and continued that the reason the picture was never produced was because "Miss BERRY showed by her

actions she was completely unreliable, an inveterate liar, and CHAPLIN did not feel she had the stamina to sustain a performance for a complete screen play. He didn't want to risk his money on her delivering the goods. Those were the reasons DURANT said that CHAPLIN told him he didn't go ahead with the production.

He was asked if around September or October, 1941, he had presented a letter to BERRY in which she resited that she was resigning from her contract to the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS because of her pregnant condition and that CHAPLIN had done all he could for her and that she appreciated everything he had done. DURANT replied that he had not. He also denied that such a letter after the perfect tone of an abortion was destroyed by CHAPLIN in the presence of himself and BERRY.

He was also asked if it was not true that when BERRY became pregnant in September or October of 1941 "--- it Mr. CHAPLIN's wish to allow her to have her baby but you were the one who insisted she couldn't go on with it, and have an abortion?" DURANT replied "I know nothing about any abortions regarding BERRY or CHAPLIN."

DURANT was also asked if, when he and CHAPLIN went back to New York in October, 1942, CHAPLIN had furnished funds for BERRY to make the trip back to New York. DURANT said he knew nothing about whether this was true or not.

DURANT was asked if he knew why BERRY had broken her contract with CHAPLIN STUDIOS and he replied she had told him it was because CHAPLIN took so long in preparation for a picture - "it had been proven that he has taken sometimes two or three years to make a picture. She was getting impatient about it, and she had this opportunity to go over to Metro and make this picture and felt it was good experience for her and would keep her busy in the meantime, and she was getting sick of sitting around waiting." He was asked if he knew what was led to the offer she had been made by METRO and DURANT related he once talked to SAM MARK about it and MARK told him he was very much interested in her. As to why it didn't go through DURANT said he didn't know but he was positive that MARK thought as did CHAPLIN, that BERRY had great ability.

DURANT said that BERRY was very bitter against him "she hated my guts." When asked if she ever expressed herself in his presence to that effect DURANT replied "I couldn't be around with her - she resented me so I had to keep out of the way most of the time."

DURANT was asked if it was not true that during the month of December, 1942, CHAPLIN and BERRY were having a little difficulty. He admitted that he knew that but as to what that difficulty was he preferred not to discuss it, stating that it was simply a matter that he had heard about. He went on then to say that the only thing CHAPLIN had told him about that difficulty in December

1942 was that BERRY had been coming up to the house "had come up there once or twice and he was away - he had heard about that - then he told me one day she had come up the night before with a gun and forced her way in and went upstairs and he couldn't get her out and couldn't get the gun away from her, and he had a hell of a time, and that --" DURANT estimated that the incident occurred about Christmastime or shortly before and said that CHAPLIN told him no more of what occurred that night except he had a difficult time quieting BERRY but he finally got the gun away from her and she went away. DURANT said he didn't know whether CHAPLIN and BERRY had intimate relations that night.

DURANT said he knew nothing about an event the night before New Year's Eve when BERRY and CHAPLIN had a quarrel and BERRY had got out of CHAPLIN's car and gone into the Police Station. He knew nothing about the arrest in January, 1943, until a week after it happened. He denied that CHAPLIN had told him of BERRY being in jail on or about January 1 or 2 and asking what they could do about it.

With reference to BERRY's arrest on May 7, 1943, DURANT remembered that she was at CHAPLIN's house that night. He said he had not seen her since the time in New York in October of 1942, until that night. With reference to the incidents that evening he said she came up about eight o'clock when they were having dinner. EDWARD the butler came in and said "Miss BERRY is here." Whereupon, CHAPLIN said, "I can't see her now." As DURANT later got the story, he understood EDWARD went back out, told BERRY CHAPLIN could not see her, whereupon BERRY told EDWARD "I am going to sit here, I am going to stay here." DURANT explained she was out on the porch. After which EDWARD asked DURANT if he would go out and talk with her. DURANT said he went out and told her "JOAN, we are having dinner, will you please leave?" Whereupon BERRY said "No, I won't. I am going to stay right here."

DURANT said BERRY appeared to be quite excited and upset, after which CHAPLIN went out and said "JOAN, this is no time to come--I will talk to you later. I am having dinner." To this BERRY replied "I am not going to go, I am going to stay right here." Thereupon, DURANT said that they all went back into the house and CHAPLIN told EDWARD to call the police, to get a squad, not have her arrested, but have somebody take her off the premises. DURANT continued that "the squad car came and JOAN went away with them. CHAPLIN's idea was not to have her arrested but to have her removed because with the gun situation he didn't know what could happen. She might have had a gun with her again." DURANT was asked if CHAPLIN was afraid and he replied "Definitely afraid of what she might do." He estimated that she was in the house approximately ten minutes. He was asked if he overheard the instructions CHAPLIN gave the officers who were removing her. To this question he replied "No. There was no instructions." A fellow came up the stairs and said "JOAN, I think we might as well move on."

LA 31-5301

"He knew her. She went with him. I left right after dinner. As far as I know, he didn't discuss anything with the officers."

DURANT was asked if the arresting officer was Sergeant GERRARD. He said he didn't know and doubted if he would recognize him. He was asked if when GERRARD came to the house he asked what was wrong. DURANT replied "No, not a thing. Evidently they had told him over the phone."

It was then asked if EDWARD the butler had made the call and he replied "No, he had." When asked what he told the officers, DURANT replied "I told them Miss BERRY was here and it looked like she might create a nuisance." "CHAPLIN asked me to do this. He said 'Will you call and get a squad car.' So I called and said 'Will you please send for her and get her off the premises?' They came up. The girls knew her and she knew him evidently. I left and that's all I know about the police angle."

DURANT said that after BERRY had left there was some discussion between OONA O'NEILL, CHAPLIN and himself. At that time he said the tenor of that talk was how completely open everybody was to this woman who was liable to do anything and the danger to have her at large. Of course it was terribly upsetting to CHARLIE, thinking this girl would come back any time and shoot him.

DURANT was asked if CHAPLIN had at any time expressed himself as being in love with BERRY or if BERRY had ever told him that CHAPLIN was in love with her. To both of these questions he replied in the negative. When asked if BERRY had ever said that she was in love with CHAPLIN, DURANT replied "She certainly intimated it." He did admit, however, that CHAPLIN was "very fond of BERRY."

DURANT said that on the night of May 7, 1943, when BERRY was arrested at CHAPLIN's house so far as he knew she had not been there previously that day. He said he got there about five o'clock in the afternoon. They played some tennis and then had dinner and that BERRY was not there at that time. CHAPLIN did not tell him whether she had been there before and at the time he arrived at five o'clock CHAPLIN was with his secretary, Miss CATHERINE HUNTER. He said Miss O'NEILL arrived about 6:30 that evening, coming alone.

DURANT said he did not know whether BERRY was at CHAPLIN's home the day before her arrest. Nor did CHAPLIN give him any details of a discussion he had had with BERRY just prior to her arrest when BERRY had been loitering about the place and bothering him for several days. DURANT said CHAPLIN did mention she was in town but said nothing more. He recalled that this discussion took place just before dinner that night, at which time he said something like "BERRY is back." DURANT did remember though that CHAPLIN had told him about some telephone calls and continued "She had been calling up. He may have said something about"

LA 31-5301

her coming up, I don't remember her particularly. I hadn't seen him for a couple of days."

The District Attorney's Investigators asked him if he knew anything about the time BERRY came up to CHAPLIN's house just before the time she was arrested. May, 1943, went up to his bedroom and found Mr. CHAPLIN and GINA O'NEILL there together and left, going down to the pool, telling CHAPLIN she would wait for him there. DURANT said he had heard something about that actually happening but he didn't think it was May 7, 1943. He knew that there was a scene when BERRY saw O'NEILL and that there were some words between the girls but said he did not know actually what was said.

When the officers came to get BERRY DURANT described her as being upset but not hysterical. He thought she was acting irrationally because she came up there at that time. He admitted though that he didn't see enough of her to be able to realize whether she was irrational. He denied that he heard BERRY tell CHAPLIN that she had something important to tell him.

When asked if he, DURANT, hadn't told BERRY to leave the place "and get the hell out of there", DURANT said he had not talked to her in that tone of voice but admitted he had told her to leave the premises.

When asked if CHAPLIN at that time was aware BERRY was pregnant, DURANT replied "No, he wasn't, absolutely." He said neither did he know whether she was pregnant.

DURANT said he knew of no telephone calls made to the Beverly Hills Police Station after she was taken down there on the night of May 7, 1943, nor did he know of any calls coming from that station to the CHAPLIN home. Nor from the time she was arrested until the time she was sentenced did he know of any discussion between CHAPLIN or any representatives of his and the Beverly Hills Police Department.

DURANT denied that when GERSHART took BERRY away he requested GERSHART "when you are finished come back here. I want to talk to you." Nor did he hear anyone else say that. He said he didn't know whether GERSHART did come back that night.

With reference to ROBERT ARDEN, DURANT said he had known him about two years but not well; that he had first met him at CHAPLIN's but he did not believe ARDEN was a frequent visitor at CHAPLIN's; that he was friendly with CHAPLIN and he knew nothing about any arrangements ARDEN may have made to Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department except what he read in the newspaper. He said he never discussed the matter with ARDEN. Nor had he ever discussed with ARDEN his, the latter's attitude toward JOHN BERRY.

Following BERRY's arrest on May 7, 1943, DURANT said the first thing he heard about it was when he read of it in the newspapers and then changed his statement to say that "No, the first time MINNA WALLIS told she was in jail - called me up, that was it." He thought this occurred some time the next day after her arrest. He said that MINNA WALLIS in her call to him said that BERRY was in jail and that "I think I should go down and see her." He asked the prison matrons if they wanted the story on that and when they replied "Yes" DURANT said that WALLIS said "Do you want to go down?" I said definitely not. She said "Well, I will go down and see if there is anything I could do." I was sorry for her. I said "I don't blame you, MINNA, but I am poison to her and there is no point in my going down". MINNA went down there and called me up and said that she was very much upset and said she thought she would feel better about it if she could help her get out, that she was pregnant, what did I think about it. I said "It is up to you, MINNA, whatever you want to do." I said "I feel sorry for her too, but there is nothing I can do." She said, and then later she made some arrangements, and she told me the story later, she saw the matron and asked her if there was any way of her getting out and the matron said there is only one way and that is to get the Judge that sentenced her to give her a transfer, because of the condition she is in, so the matron told her it was Judge Holland, so MINNA went to see Judge HOLLAND and HOLLAND said it wasn't him, it was Judge GRIFFIN, but he said "I think I can get it for you if you want to", and MINNA said "Yes, I would like to do it." So they went over to HOLLAND's office, I think it was, and MINNA called me up and said - they explained the situation to me and said that she was going to try and get her out and what did I think about it, and how did CHARLIE feel, and I said "I am sure he feels sorry for her", and knowing her condition, which was a new angle, I called him up and he said "There is nothing really I feel I can do." I told MINNA, "If you want to do it I think it is a decent thing to do if you want to do it go ahead, but you will have to do it on your own", so she, from what she told me - I wasn't there, she with the writ or whatever it was, went down with HOLLAND to see Miss BERRY, and during the course of conversation he asked Miss BERRY, having no lawyer "Do you want me to represent you?" and Miss BERRY said "Yes, I do", and that was all there was to it. They got her out and put her in a sanitarium.

When asked if WALLIS had explained to him how the financial arrangements were going to be taken care of, DURANT said she had not. He admitted that WALLIS told him that BERRY wanted to get out of jail and into a sanitarium. He was asked if he had inquired of WALLIS how BERRY was going to stay in a sanitarium. He replied "No, she told Miss WALLIS that she had some money. I think she said it was \$1,000. That GERTY's lawyer or GERTY had given her, so I guess MINNA thought she had some money.

DURANT was then asked if BERRY had a thousand dollars why she, WALLIS, had asked him, DURANT, to see if CHAPLIN wanted to do anything about it. To this

question DURANT replied "To see how he felt about the thing, he being the one that got her committed - he would be the one who naturally would sign the release."

He was specifically asked what ALLIS asked him to ask CHAPLIN to do. He replied "How he felt about her. She thought that he had to have something to do with okaying her release." DURANT admitted that it was through that MURRAY ALLIS had told him that Judge HOLLAND had thought he could get BERRY out of jail and continued "Yes, assuming it would have to come from the Plaintiff or the man who had her arrested as she called me to ask if CHAPLIN was interested in having her get out, assuming he would have to sign something because he was the one who had her committed."

DURANT denied that ALLIS had asked him to ask CHAPLIN whether or not he would be willing to "foot the bill." He said there was no talk about money at all nor was there any discussion as to who was going to pay Judge HOLLAND's fee. He said he did not ask Miss ALLIS who was going to pay HOLLAND.

DURANT admitted that he called ALLIS back and told her CHAPLIN was not interested in anything BERRY did. He said CHAPLIN told him later that evening that BERRY had told him she was pregnant.

This conversation DURANT said took place on the evening BERRY was arrested, May 7, 1943. In other words, CHAPLIN had been told by BERRY before her arrest that she was pregnant. DURANT admitted he was not present all the time CHAPLIN was talking with BERRY out in front of the house. He said CHAPLIN discussed this in front of CONN O'NEILL that night and made the statement "I don't believe it" and further "if she is, I had nothing to do with it".

DURANT said that CHAPLIN did not "particularly" say that BERRY accused him, CHAPLIN, of being the father of her child. However, with a little more thought he admitted that "Yes, he (meaning CHAPLIN) gave me the impression that she (BERRY) thought that he was the father--that impression - you see what I mean--and he said 'If she is pregnant I had nothing to do with it' as it made me think she said she was pregnant. Of course, Miss O'NEILL being there, nothing much was said but that was the first I knew of it."

DURANT was asked if, during the time that BERRY was associated with CHAPLIN she had any mental disturbances. To this question DURANT replied that he did not know but he would like a more specific definition of mental disturbances. He was then asked if she became very nervous and would go into hysterics and appeared to be emotionally unstable. He replied "Yes, she would become emotionally unstable several times. That was particularly in the MAX episode, when she came to CHAPLIN and said she wanted to go to Metro and he said 'You are under contract to me and I am not going to let you go.' She got upset and said he was taking advantage of her and I think on one other occasion I think Mr. CHAPLIN had gone out with a party without her there. That upset her very much."

LA 31-5301

During this time DURANT said he knew nothing of her being under treatment of a doctor. He said that neither himself nor CHAPLIN ever arranged to have her interviewed by a psychiatrist.

The rest of the statement given by DURANT to the District Attorney's Investigators covered questions concerning OWEN O'NEILL and CHAPLIN, which are not pertinent to this investigation and which are not being mentioned here.

INTERVIEW WITH THOMAS WELLS DURANT
BY BUREAU AGENTS

Reference report, Pages 50 to 59, set forth some details of the interview with DURANT held in the Bureau Office on January 5, 1944. The circumstances of taking a statement from him are explained in that report and there is set forth from his statement the details which were concerned primarily with the Mann Act violation involved in this investigation. The original statement, unsigned, was forwarded to the United States Attorney with that report. The statement taken at that time is being set forth herein in its complete form, which has not been set forth heretofore. It is as follows:

"Los Angeles, California

"I, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, residing at 1315 1/2 Sunset Boulevard, West Los Angeles, California, telephone ARizona 1-7449, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement and that anything I say herein can be used in a court of law against me. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I came to California approximately six years ago and a year later I met CHARLES CHAPLIN and was employed by him for eight months as a screen writer and assistant. About a year and a half after I left his employ, I received a letter from A. C. BURGENTHAL from Mexico City, saying that a young lady by the name of JOAN BERRY, a protégé of his friend, Mr. PAUL GETTY, was coming to Los Angeles; he had given her my address; she was interested in going into motion pictures and would I introduce her to Mr. CHAPLIN. Miss BERRY called me, I invited her to my house and we arranged a dinner party a few days later at Perino's, composed of Mr. CHAPLIN, myself, Miss BERRY and another lady friend of Miss BERRY'S. I do not recall the name of this lady. Subsequently Mr. CHAPLIN became very much interested in Miss BERRY, particularly as a potential actress and also romantically.

"Miss BERRY had early demonstrated to me her emotional instability

"having come to my house early in the morning in a hysterical condition, and told me of an involvement with Mr. PAUL GETTY. This was approximately a month after she met CHAPLIN. It was about 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the morning that she came over to my house. I was then living at 709 North Bedford Drive. She explained to me that she had earlier that evening been with PAUL GETTY; they had gotten into a fight and as a result of these circumstances she was in this hysterical condition. She had also been drinking at the time. There was very little conversation on this occasion concerning CHAPLIN, inasmuch as she had not known him long enough to be romantically interested at that time. I quieted her down and took her home. She was at that time living in an apartment near Parino's.

"Through my friends with CHAPLIN I had a good many occasions to see Miss BERRY and Mr. CHAPLIN together. He became very much interested in her as a potential actress. He bought a play for her called 'Shadow and Substance,' made numerous tests and sent her to school to prepare herself to play the leading part. He also placed her under contract. During this time there were several instances of emotional upsets and disturbances between the two. I tried to advise Miss BERRY to control herself and work hard for the picture, and also as CHAPLIN'S friend, advised him not to form too great an emotional attachment for her. She was very irrational and for that reason, very dangerous. I told him about the instance concerning Mr. GETTY, which he repeated to Miss BERRY, which alienated her feelings towards me. She resented what influence I might have had on Mr. CHAPLIN. However, he continued to see her in spite of my advice, and his interest in her at this time was still intensely romantic until the spring of 1942.

"In October of 1942 the 'Second Front' group invited CHAPLIN to come to New York and speak at a rally at Carnegie Hall, and offered him two round-trip tickets, and he asked me to accompany him. CHAPLIN, EDWARD CHANEY and myself went to New York, where we stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. CHAPLIN told me either on the train or after we got to New York that JOAN BERRY and her mother had gone east to New York City and I specifically remember his mentioning that he didn't want to see her in New York. I attended the Second Front speech at Carnegie Hall made by Mr. CHAPLIN.

"Miss BERRY continually kept calling the apartment and asked to speak to Mr. CHAPLIN, and CHAPLIN had given instructions to EDWARD that he didn't want to talk to her. She then later asked for me and I talked to her. She said she wanted to see CHAPLIN and couldn't we get together. EDWARD had told me that she sounded rather belligerent over the phone. I was worried about her possibly creating a scene and I was also rather sorry for her, and I suggested to Mr. CHAPLIN that we see her at least once, which he reluctantly agreed to. I never called her at the Pierre for either myself or for Mr. CHAPLIN.

LA 31-5301

"We met Miss BERRY at '21' for dinner and went out to a night club and then came back to the Waldorf-Astoria. While we were at the '21' club having dinner, we met PHILIP BARRY, the playwright, and sat and talked with him for a short time. When I say that we went back to the Waldorf-Astoria, I mean Mr. CHAPLIN, JOAN BERRY and myself. After we arrived at Mr. CHAPLIN'S apartment, I sat in the living room with them. He said that he was going to take Miss BERRY to the Pierre. I went in my room and went to bed. I did not hear them leave Mr. CHAPLIN'S apartment, but I do know that the following morning Miss BERRY wasn't there. As I recall, Mr. CHAPLIN was in his bedroom the next morning.

"I did not see Miss BERRY again while we were in New York. To my knowledge, she did not come back to Mr. CHAPLIN'S apartment that next day or later that same morning. Mr. CHAPLIN did not tell me anything that occurred while he and Miss BERRY were together, nor did he tell me anything about giving her any money on this occasion when we were in New York together.

"After we returned to the West Coast, specifically Los Angeles, I did not see BERRY again until May of 1943 when she came up to Mr. CHAPLIN'S house when I was having dinner with CHAPLIN and CONA O'NEILL. He had told me previously that Miss BERRY had been around, stirring up trouble. As I recall, she had come up and threatened him with a gun. During or after dinner on this night in May of 1943, EDWARD announced that Miss BERRY wanted to see CHAPLIN outside. CHAPLIN told EDWARD to tell Miss BERRY he did not wish to see her and to go away. EDWARD evidently delivered the message, because he came back and said that Miss BERRY refused to go. CHAPLIN told me that he was afraid to see Miss BERRY and would I try to ask her to leave. I went out and spoke to her and asked her to leave. This she refused to do. Then Mr. CHAPLIN asked me to phone the Beverly Hills Police, which I did. Either before dinner or prior to that time I recall that Mr. CHAPLIN had told me that JOAN BERRY had said she was pregnant.

"Within about five minutes after my call to the police, a squad car came up. An officer in plain clothes came to the door and I spoke to him briefly and told him that this was Miss BERRY and that she was causing a disturbance. It was my impression that the officer already knew of Miss BERRY and that she had been causing trouble around Mr. CHAPLIN'S house.

"During the time that JOAN BERRY was at Mr. CHAPLIN'S door, he spoke to her briefly through the vestibule. I don't specifically recall what he said, except that she should go away. I am not completely clear on this matter, but it is possible that Mr. CHAPLIN may have told

"her that if she did not go, he would call the police. After the police had taken her away, I recall that we had some conversation at dinner about her being there, and then I left and went home. I do not remember giving any instructions to the police officer to return after he had booked Miss BERRY.

"I heard nothing further from Mr. CHAPLIN or Miss BERRY, or about them, until Miss WALLIS told me she had been down to see Miss BERRY at the jail. I did not discuss MINNA'S going down to jail until she told me that she had been down there. The first time I had heard about the situation was when she came back from seeing JOAN. MINNA said that she felt very sorry for her, that she was in with some other prisoners and she wanted to try to help her. Miss WALLIS also told me that JOAN BERRY said that she was pregnant.

"Later Miss WALLIS explained to me what happened the next time she had gone to the jail. As I understand it, this was on another day from Miss WALLIS' first visit to the County Jail to see BERRY. After this second visit Miss WALLIS told me that she had found out from the matron that the only way to get Miss BERRY out of jail was to go to the judge who had sentenced her and the judge was a Judge HOLLAND. Miss WALLIS had gone to Judge HOLLAND and he had said that Judge GRIFFIN had sentenced Miss BERRY and that he had nothing to do with it, and Miss WALLIS went down with Judge HOLLAND to the jail, and Miss WALLIS said that Judge HOLLAND asked Miss BERRY if she wanted him to represent her, and Miss BERRY said she did, and when Miss WALLIS asked her if she had any money, she said she had \$1,000.00 and was living at the Chateau Elysee.

"I discussed this matter with Mr. CHAPLIN as a friend, and thought that there was being a great deal of publicity which would involve everybody connected with Miss BERRY, either rightly or wrongly, and suggested he try to do something about the case. Mr. CHAPLIN refused to have anything to do with Miss BERRY.

"The one and only time I talked to Judge HOLLAND was when I was at Miss WALLIS' house and she called him to see what had happened to Miss BERRY, and I asked him also what was going on. To the best of my knowledge, this was after she had been released from jail. Judge HOLLAND said that Miss BERRY was resting and there was nothing new, and that he was going to get in touch with LOUIS WRIGHT. I told Mr. CHAPLIN and I called LOUIS WRIGHT.

"This interest of Miss WALLIS and myself in calling Judge HOLLAND was solely for our personal benefit and not in the interest of Mr. CHAPLIN. Any activity of Miss WALLIS and myself in connection with JOAN

"BERRY in May of 1943 was solely to protect ourselves from any further publicity in the case. I do not recall any conversation with Miss WALLIS calling me from Judge HOLLAND'S office with reference to JOAN BERRY being in jail, and a fee of Judge HOLLAND in the sum of \$500.00 to get her out of jail, nor did I get in touch with Mr. CHAPLIN to see if he would okay spending \$500.00 as an attorney's fee for Judge HOLLAND'S activity in behalf of JOAN BERRY.

"Following her release from jail in May of 1943, I have neither seen nor had any contact with JOAN BERRY, directly or indirectly.

"I do not recall, and to my knowledge Mr. ARDEN never telephonically communicated with Mr. CHAPLIN in May of 1943 with reference to BERRY'S being in the County Jail, after which Mr. CHAPLIN gave me the telephone number and I talked with Mr. ARDEN about any activity on the part of any one in getting her out of jail.

"I would like to explain my relationship with Mr. ROBERT ARDEN. When I first met Mr. ARDEN I developed a personal antipathy for him, which I probably showed him on occasions and of which I informed Mr. CHAPLIN. I warned him against his association with Mr. ARDEN, ARDEN in my opinion being a person lacking in any fundamental qualifications of friendship and loyalty. On one occasion I had a personal encounter with Mr. ARDEN and I feel that any of his testimony regarding me might be influenced by his personal feelings toward me.

"With reference to BERRY'S arrest in January of 1943 I know nothing, until the matter came out in the newspapers later in the year, and subsequent conversation with Mr. CHAPLIN. Mr. CHAPLIN discussed superficially Mr. ARDEN'S activities in his behalf during that period in January, and I of course read the newspaper comments and have heard considerable gossip about what happened at that time. However, I was not seeing Mr. CHAPLIN or Mr. ARDEN at that particular time so I had no personal knowledge of it.

"During my association with CHAPLIN and JOAN BERRY I on one occasion recall having an argument with JOAN BERRY when she slapped me for some remark I made. Thereafter I shook her up, but have never struck or beaten her. To my knowledge Mr. CHAPLIN has never done the same.

"With reference to the abortions which JOAN BERRY, I have been told, alleges were performed on her, I have only the following knowledge. On one or two occasions Mr. CHAPLIN told me that JOAN BERRY said that she had had an abortion. On several occasions also Miss BERRY told me too that she had had one or two abortions. She said at one time that CHAPLIN was the father, and later denied it. I personally had no part

LA 31-5301

"In Arranging for these two alleged abortions. I do not know, nor have I ever had any contact with a Dr. HANCOCK, nor do I know or have I ever had any contact with a Dr. FURBER. I do recall, however, that on one occasion I took JOAN BERRY to a sanitarium near Sunset and Alvarado, but a. I recall, this was because she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and not for the purpose of an abortion. It is my recollection that this sanitarium was operated by a friend of MINNA WILLIS and that it was at her suggestion that JOAN BERRY was taken there. I do not recall the name of this place, but believe I could locate it if I drove in that area.

I do recall that at a time which could be January of 1942 JOAN BERRY was ill and in CHAPLIN'S house for a period of several days. I do not know the cause of her illness at that time.

"Over a period of years I have become personally very devoted to Mr. CHAPLIN. On all occasions my motives for trying to help him have been based on personal friendship. At no time have I ever received any money, directly or indirectly from him, except in 1939 when I was employed by him for a period of seven months. I have an independent income of my own, amounting to approximately \$18,000.00 a year, and at no time have I been dependent on Mr. CHAPLIN. In my opinion he is a great artist and has the faults of being one. On some occasions I have endeavored to help him because of these faults.

"In reviewing the relationship between Mr. CHAPLIN and Miss BERRY, I sincerely believe that he was genuinely fond of Miss BERRY and sincerely interested in her career as an actress. After she gave numerous demonstrations that she was an extremely irrational, unreliable person he sought, frankly, to discontinue these relations. Miss BERRY cancelled her contract, but still she sought Mr. CHAPLIN. Instead of him taking a firm stand, both because of his former interest and because of the danger to his name, he often saw her against his friends' better judgment. This precipitated some of these unfortunate experiences.

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"I have read this statement, consisting of eight and one-fourth typewritten pages, which has been dictated by myself and Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"Dated this _____ day of January, 1944."

LA 44-5301

In addition to the information set forth in DURANT'S statement, considerable other information was developed at that time which is being set forth here. DURANT told of his having received a letter from A. C. BICKENTHAL about HENRY coming to Los Angeles, the same requesting that he introduce her to CHAPLIN. He said a few days later she called him, he invited her over to the house and then arranged a meeting for her with CHAPLIN. After this initial meeting, DURANT said "CHARLIE liked her right away; she was a different type than the average moving picture glamour girl. He got very much interested in her. He saw a great deal of her after that. Sometimes I was with him, sometimes I wasn't. That's how it started." DURANT denied that he himself was ever intimate with HENRY. He said that while he had never seen CHAPLIN and HENRY in intimate relations, he assumed that they were intimate because HENRY was there in the CHAPLIN home a great deal. DURANT said he believed that she had stayed there all night on occasions.

DURANT made the statement during the interview that he believed HENRY was a psychopathic liar; she was very emotional, almost bordering on insanity, saying that she used to get emotionally upset, come to him and talk various things over with him, during which time she told tales that were preposterous. DURANT was asked to explain that statement and said, "Well, one incident particularly. She came over to my house, that is, she called up - my mother was there at the time. It was about 2:00 o'clock in the morning, and she was crying on the phone, very hysterically, and said, 'I've got to see you right away.' So she came over and I let her in and she told me she had had this terrific fight with PAUL GASTY. This was about two or three months after CHARLIE started to go with her - and that he had walked out on her and she was terribly upset and had hysterics there. So I tried to straighten her out - she had been drinking a bit, and I talked to her a bit and tried to calm her down, and got her back in the car and took her home. So as CHARLIE became attached to her and sincerely was interested in her from the point of view of an actress, because she had certainly at least drawing room talent; she was marvelous, and he had hit this play for her and wanted to go ahead and do it and seemed to be getting more and more involved, I told him on several occasions that he ought to stop seeing her, that she was too difficult and unreliable a person, which he told her, which embittered her against me and she would have nothing to do with me and blamed me for breaking her relationship with CHARLIE. That was one of the contributing factors. But CHARLIE, for some reason or other, I think because he was fond of her and because he was sorry for her and because he really believed she had great ability, kept seeing her, continued to see her, and that was about all. Then there was this trip to New York and the situation there, and of course there were several scenes later. I mean, you know all about her breaking in the house and that sort of thing. So that was the highlights. She's just a very difficult person."

DURANT was asked when as to point of time he noted that HENRY was showing herself to be irrational and a person with whom CHAPLIN could not get along. To this he replied, "Well, when I first met JOAN - then came this situation with

GETTY, which was before CHARLIE I think got very much involved with her, I mean that was even before that - she showed that she was a very emotional girl, and then it seemed to develop more the more she saw of him, the more she became involved with him emotionally, and I think it was partly because she felt that she was in a position to be a great actress and she didn't have the stability to cope with it. I mean, she had no self-discipline at all. She used to come out with the craziest ideas and thoughts and stories on many occasions, and I think it was partly motivated by her relationship with CHARLIE. I don't think there was any doubt about it. I don't think it was his fault altogether, but I think it was during that period of time that she steadily became worse. Now, maybe she was just as bad before - I don't know, I didn't know her before and I hadn't heard anything about her, but she was definitely a frantic, very irrational girl." DURANT was asked how her association with CHAPLIN would accentuate her emotional state, and he replied, "Extreme jealousy was one of the manifestations of it. Anybody that he had anything to do with she resented it, and would talk about it publicly and say that she wasn't going to see him and was going off and get married. On one occasion we had a dinner we gave for her - she was going the next day to marry somebody. I've forgotten who it was; I think it was GETTY'S lawyer. We gave this dinner for her." By "we" DURANT stated he meant "CHAPLIN, myself and I think there was CHARLIE'S son and a couple of other girls. It was a sort of a goodbye dinner, and suddenly she didn't go - she stayed in town and wanted to work and, you know, settle down. I mean, there were always scenes like that as time went on. Always very embarrassing and very disturbing." DURANT explained that the farewell dinner was before CHAPLIN made his trip to New York in October, 1942. He said it was probably two or three months before.

Referents report sets forth some of DURANT'S statements about the animosity which existed between himself and MERRY. In explaining the basis for this, DURANT said that MERRY had told CHAPLIN that "I was on the make for her. That was one of the reasons, and he asked me about it and I, of course, denied it, and she once or twice tried to put herself in a position to make it look that way to obviously get CHARLIE jealous. She did it I know once, particularly." Asked what happened on that occasion, DURANT stated, "Well, I mean, not that I'm any superior person morally, but I mean I had no interest in her and it just didn't come off, that's all. I mean, she came out to my house once when I was living on Canonville Drive, and put on this act, which was obviously an act, and nothing happened, and I told her about it and she heard about that of course, and that widened the breach, so for a period of two or three months I didn't see her at all. Didn't want to see her. She didn't want to see me, either." In reply to the question as to what kind of an "act" MERRY had put on, DURANT stated, "Well, it wasn't exactly a seduction scene, but it was an obvious opportunity to have relations with me, and she was definitely interested and practically propositioned me. I always liked JOAN, I mean, I was affectionate with her, just normally so. I really liked her, and it got into something else. She told me that she thought of me, you know - built this thing up. She's full of those things. I knew her well enough to know she

wasn't on the level. I wasn't interested anyway."

After he and CHAPLIN returned from New York following their trip there in October, 1942, DURANT said he never saw BERRY again until the time she came up to CHAPLIN'S house in May of 1943. He said he of his own knowledge had no information about her arrest in January of 1943, but he did recall that CHAPLIN had told him she had been arrested and that there was quite a scene about it - "She was drunk on somebody's lawn and there was quite a story about that. I think I read about it too. There was something in the paper about it. I wasn't even seeing much of CHARLIE at that time." DURANT said he also understood "Somebody had called up, as I understand it. The police had arrested her and I think she had given him some or something. I don't know the details of that, I really don't. I mean, he discussed it with me, told me something about it, but not all the details, and I wasn't with him or had I seen JOAN, or really know nothing directly about it."

As to the part that ARLEN played following BERRY'S arrest in January, 1943, DURANT said he only knew that which CHAPLIN had told him. When asked specifically what CHAPLIN had told him about ARLEN'S part in that affair, DURANT said, "Well, now, look, do you think I should answer that? I mean, after all, I wasn't involved in it and he just told me about that. Do you think I should really tell you that?" He was not questioned any further about this line.

With reference to what occurred on the evening of May 7, 1943, DURANT said he was at CHAPLIN'S home with OONA O'NEILL and CHAPLIN. He said CHAPLIN told him earlier in the evening that BERRY had been around, but did not give any details also he said that they had had a scene there at the place. DURANT was asked if CHAPLIN told him that the police were looking for her, to which question he replied, "No, I did not. I don't know what time it was - I think it was either during dinner or just after dinner. EDWARD came in and said that JOAN BERRY was outside and CHARLIE said, 'Tell her that I won't see her.' So EDWARD went back and said that CHARLIE wouldn't see her and she refused to leave. So he came back and he said, 'TIM, I don't dare go out there. Will you go out and see her?' So I went out there and I talked to her and said, 'There's no point in waiting around for CHARLIE because he won't see you,' and I said, 'Why don't you - you'd better go.' She said, 'No, I'm going to stay right here.' She sat on the wall just as you go out of the door, so I went back to CHARLIE and told him and he said, 'Call the police, I'm scared that she'll shoot me.' He said, 'That's the only thing to do.'"

DURANT was asked if on that night she had a gun, and he said he didn't think so, at least it didn't look that way to him. After CHAPLIN told him to call the police DURANT said he went back and told EDWARD, the butler, to call, but he didn't, and DURANT said he then called them. He stated he went to the phone, called them and said, "Miss BERRY is up here creating a disturbance." DURANT said he did not know when he talked to, but that he just dialed the phone and a short time later a squad car came up. He guessed it was only about five or six minutes

After his call, and in the meantime EDWARD was standing near the door. DURANT was asked if CHAPLIN talked to BERRY while she was there at the house and he said that CHAPLIN did, stating, "You'd better go, and there's no point in staying around here - you're just trying to create a lot of trouble." DURANT said that as he remembered it, CHAPLIN said that through the door. He didn't recall that CHAPLIN went out and directly talked with her. DURANT was asked if he heard everything that was said, and he thought that he did, stating that he noticed that CHAPLIN was upset and he was going to call the police. DURANT continued that the police came, a man came up the stairs and that BERRY went with him in the car. DURANT said he didn't know who the police officer was and didn't believe he would even recognize him if he saw him again. DURANT said it was dark, he didn't get a good look at the man. He didn't believe, however, that he had on a uniform.

DURANT was asked if he had any conversation with this police officer. He said he couldn't remember. He was asked if there was any conversation between this officer and CHAPLIN or EDWARD, the butler. To this question he replied in the negative. DURANT was asked if the officer just walked up to the house and grabbed the girl and left. He said, "Well, I think he knew the situation. I think he knew that JOAN had been up and making a disturbance. I might have said that - I mean, I may have said, 'This is JOAN BERRY,' I don't know. I don't know what I did say, but it was just a few words." Asked if he handled the situation himself for CHAPLIN, DURANT replied, "Well, I mean to the extent of calling the police, that's all." DURANT denied that he asked the police officer to come back up to the house and tell what happened.

After BERRY left, DURANT said there was some discussion between himself, CHAPLIN and OON. O'NEILL during which time CHAPLIN only said that she had been causing a lot of trouble around there and that he was scared to death. DURANT denied that CHAPLIN asked him to get in touch with anybody to find what went on at the police station after BERRY got there, and continued, "I had told him sometime before that I had washed my hands of JOAN BERRY; that I would have nothing to do with her directly or indirectly. I said that he was making a fool out of himself and I didn't want any part of it. She was a dangerous girl. He knew that and I think he would have been embarrassed to ask me to do anything. I know on occasions he was ashamed to tell me that he had seen her. I mean, sometime back. That was his attitude. So I just happened to be there at that particular time when she was out there and it looks as though, I mean, from what I heard, that she might have done anything. So I did the only thing that it seemed natural to do to prevent anything possibly tragic from happening, which it might have."

Asked if he had anything to do with the securing of Judge HOLLAND as BERRY'S attorney, or had had any conversation with CHAPLIN or MINNIE WILLIS about same, DURANT replied in the negative. He said the only thing he knew about it was what he read in the papers and what MINNIE WILLIS told him. Asked the information furnished him by her, DURANT said that she had gone down to see JOAN BERRY.

when she was first put in jail in May, 1943. DURLANT said that he didn't know how quickly MINNA WALLIS did go down to the jail, whether she went down the next day after BERRY was arrested or a few days later. Asked his conversation with WALLIS on this matter, he could only recall that "just the fact that she was in jail and MINNA told me that she felt sorry for her and I said, 'do too. I don't know what you can do about it.' You know, she's a girl that's very unreliable and anything can happen to her. I said, 'Everybody's tried to help her and nobody can do any good - nobody can do anything with her.'"

DURLANT denied that he had suggested that MINNA WALLIS visit BERRY in jail, knowing anything about it before she went down there. DURLANT insisted that it was afterwards that she told him about it. He continued that MINNA WALLIS had visited JOHN BERRY in jail, came back and then told him about having gone down there. He was aware that she had gone down the second time with Judge HOLLAND. In this connection he continued, "She went down twice, she told me, and of course MINNA and I are very good friends, and she told me the story and that's another thing that she can tell you very honestly. I don't want to tell you her story because I may have it wrong, but I can tell you this - I had nothing to do with her going down, did not advise her to go down, did not know she had gone down until she came back and told me about it, and I had nothing to do with it from any point of view as far as CHARLIE was concerned. Not in the least."

DURLANT was asked if he didn't recall that MINNA WALLIS called him from Judge HOLLAND'S office after she had first visited BERRY in jail and that there was some discussion about what HOLLAND'S fee would be, and that thereafter he checked with CHAPLIN to find out if CHAPLIN would pay it. This DURLANT emphatically denied, saying that there was no such discussion at all. He did admit, however, that he had once talked to Judge HOLLAND, but that was later.

He said, though, that he did go "to see CHARLIE and told him about her being down there and MINNA'S telling me about it and how pathetic she was, and how she was doing a lot of talking, and I thought it was unfortunate all along and something should be done about it if possible; if she was in a family way." He continued, "In fact, when I discussed it with CHARLIE about her being down there and tried to get him to do something about it, he said, 'No, this woman has blackmailed me for two years. I'm perfectly willing and glad to have a showdown with her. I've done everything in the world for her - I've tried to straighten her out. I've been very generous with her, and this is the last straw. She's given out all this publicity. There's no point in trying to prevent any more. Let her go through with it, do anything she wants.' This conversation with CHAPLIN he said took place after the matter had been given publicity in the newspapers.

Denying any conversation with MINNA WALLIS about HOLLAND'S fee, he was asked when she had told him that Judge HOLLAND had been retained by her. He stated "She told me about it when she came back. She told me the story that she went down

LA 31-5301

there and they said - that she tried to get her out and that there had been some publicity and JOHN had been talking to the papers. She tried to get her out and the matron or somebody said the only way to get her out is to go to the judge who sentenced her, and it was Judge HOLLAND. So she went to Judge HOLLAND and Judge HOLLAND told her that Judge GRIFFIN had sentenced her and so MINNA brought her down there. Now CHARLIE had nothing to do with it and neither did I because he was completely washed up with the thing."

Asked who was to pay Judge HOLLAND'S fee, DURANT said he did not know, continuing that WALLIS told him that BERRY said she had \$1,000, and that when Judge HOLLAND asked her (BERRY) if she wanted him to represent her, she said yes. That DURANT saw how Judge HOLLAND was engaged. With reference to when he did talk with Judge HOLLAND, DURANT said that that was "once when I was in MINNA'S house and she discussed the thing with Judge HOLLAND about representing her, and I asked Judge HOLLAND, 'What's doing - am I involved in the thing in any way?'" When asked why he had made such a query of HOLLAND, DURANT replied, "Well, I was there when she was arrested and I wanted to know whether I was going to be involved in it, naturally."

In trying to reconstruct why he had been at MINNA'S house calling Judge HOLLAND, DURANT continued, "Well, I think MINNA was trying to find out what was going on - where JOHN was, and what was developing and what was the story on it. I think she had gotten out of jail at that time, as I remember. I'm not completely clear on it, but I know that CHARLIE had nothing to do with it. I'm not trying to protect him at all, but he had nothing to do with it. He resented it very much. In fact, he blamed MINNA for having anything to do with it. He said, 'Let her do what she wants. She's got to face it sooner or later. Let her do it.' He was perfectly willing to face the situation. In fact, he was too willing to do it. That's why everybody got involved in it. He had no consideration of anybody. He wanted to make an issue of it."

Asked how MINNA WALLIS found out JOHN BERRY was in jail - if he had told her, DURANT replied, "I think she read about it, or maybe I told her. I don't know, I'm not sure." It was then pointed out that she couldn't have read about it because the matter had not yet reached the newspapers, and DURANT replied, "Well, probably I told her that." He was sure that he had not asked MINNA WALLIS to go down to jail and through her friend, Judge HOLLAND, get BERRY out of jail so she wouldn't talk. He said that he actually had told WALLIS that "We were all going to be involved and naturally the less said the better. I mean, that was only self-protection. I didn't tell her to try to arrange anything so that she wouldn't say anything because I think that the damage had been done."

DURANT was also asked if he recalled any conversation on the part of MINNA WALLIS or himself with Judge HOLLAND wherein HOLLAND was asked to go out of the state. He denied any such conversation. Asked why he thought

LA 31-5301

is involved and would therefore have to talk to HOLLAND along those lines, DURANT replied, "Just because I was there when she was arrested." It was pointed out that she would probably not involve him in anything, so he continued, "No, not except that I had the responsibility of introducing her to CHAPLIN. I mean to say, anybody that has anything to do with CHAPLIN and JOAN BERRY and their trouble, directly or indirectly, are somewhat involved. They can't help it - involuntarily involved. I mean they do not have any connection of any guilt, by that, but I mean if there is a connection, there's bound to be."

Agents then asked DURANT if he recalled any conversations with ROBERT ARDEN concerning BERRY'S arrest in May, 1963. He replied by saying that he never saw ARDEN, didn't like him and had very little to do with him. It was pointed out that he had been asked if he had had any conversation either personal or on the phone, and he replied in the negative.

Asked if CHAPLIN had told him that he had sent ARDEN down to jail in connection with BERRY'S arrest, DURANT replied that CHAPLIN had never made such a statement to him. Asked if he recalled ARDEN calling CHAPLIN'S home one afternoon concerning BERRY being out of jail and talking to CHAPLIN and then CHAPLIN turning the phone over to him, DURANT said no such incident took place. Questions further concerning whether he had talked to MINNA WALLIS in Judge HOLLAND'S office. DURANT finally admitted that "If she were in HOLLAND'S office I didn't know it, if I talked to her." It was pointed out to him that when he was questioned by the District Attorney's Office he made the statement to investigators that MINNA WALLIS and HOLLAND went over to the latter's office and she called him from there to explain the situation. DURANT said he didn't remember making that statement, and continued, "I don't remember MINNA being with HOLLAND and calling me from HOLLAND'S office and calling me from HOLLAND'S office, whether I said it before or not. I know that I had nothing to do with HOLLAND and MINNA going down there or the arrangements made with JOAN BERRY or anything about it. The only thing I had to do with the case - that particular phase of it - was to be there when JOAN came up that night."

Referring again to what MINNA WALLIS had told him, he was asked if she had said she was going down to jail to see JOAN BERRY. To this DURANT replied, "Yes, well, she didn't tell me directly, but she told me by implication that something was doing. She didn't tell me directly. I did not discuss it with her. I mean, we did not."

DURANT was told that when MINNA WALLIS was interviewed by Agents her recollection of what took place that day was even more uncertain than his. DURANT admitted that perhaps because she loved him she was trying to protect him. He was told that she apparently had no recollection at all of any phone calls from Judge HOLLAND'S office to him, or vice versa, or even talking with him. With reference to this, DURANT stated, "I've never discussed it with her since. It was a long time ago and there was a lot of pressure and publicity. You know, it

was an almost hysterical period there. We were all spread out all over the papers and nervous as the devil and it's quite possible that there's some conflict there. If you want to get MINNA down here now, maybe we can straighten it out. I can't remember everything completely and accurately. I admit that, but I mean to say, this is not an attempt to try to dodge it. What I tell you is absolutely true. I had nothing to do with any arrangement, directly or indirectly, about BERRY during that situation. I was in it at the start when she was arrested, that's all. There were discussions and MINNA was in it. Naturally, I saw that she had made a mistake to go down there. She went down there - on my word - simply because of sympathy for this girl. I mean, any girl that wasn't a well person mentally, and knowing her, and MINNA'S that kind of a person. She went down there on her own and got into this thing, and naturally I discussed it with her and discussed it with CHARLIE, and that was his reaction. 'To h--- with it. I've done everything I can - it's going to blow off sooner or later - let it blow.' I tried to tell him that we were all going to be involved. By involved, I mean the publicity. I mean his children, myself and everybody, and tried to straighten it out some way or another. But he's a very stubborn Englishman. He said, 'Nothing doing. I've suffered enough with this damn.' That was his attitude. The other thing - regarding ARDEN'S knowledge of it, I don't know. He's a very - well, this is personal - he's a very unreliable sort of a guy. I never liked him. I've always told CHARLIE that and I wouldn't trust any testimony of his about me. I can't say anything against him other than my personal opinion of him, but don't trust him and I'm sure that if he could, he'd hurt me. He's given that impression to people I know who have told me and I know that is his general attitude towards me. As regards his relationship with CHARLIE whenever there was any, I had nothing to do with it because of two reasons: one was that I told CHARLIE I was through with anything to do with BERRY, and, two, is that I went nothing to do with ARDEN, and he seemed to be seeing CHARLIE a lot at that time, and I was not seeing CHARLIE.

"Now, as regards this particular thing, I'm very anxious to get it straight and if you want to call MINNA or give me some time to think it over, or let me talk to MINNA about it. I haven't discussed it with MINNA. She simply implied that something was going on, and for me to be careful, and I deduced that this was it because she was in the thing too, you know."

The possibility of this matter going to the Grand Jury was mentioned to DURANT and he was advised that it would be well to tell the truth at all times because there might be prosecution for perjury. To this observation he stated that in the interests of truth and fairness he would like to be accurate about it, and thought that up to that point in the discussion he was, and continued, 'That's the only thing - there were two or three hectic days and we worried to death because of myself and MINNA and this whole thing opening up. I can't remember just the dates and what happened. I mean, I really can't and I would suggest if you let me talk to MINNA and look at my testimony that I gave the District Attorney, etc.,'

A 31-5301

He could get something definite. It isn't a question of getting together on a story. It's a question of getting together on the truth. If you want to call her down here now. As I say, I have not, on my word, discussed any details with her at all, because she - I saw that she didn't want to talk about her trip down here so I never questioned her.

To refresh his recollection it was pointed out that it was Agents' understanding that he was at CHAPLIN'S house when he got the call from MINNA WALLIS who was in HOLLAND'S office. To this he replied, "No, that's not true. On that I don't need any refreshing because he was very adamant about the whole thing, about his position in the thing, and how he'd been through h— and this gumplay and he was interested in this girl and everything. He said, 'Nothing's worth it any more. Let anything happen that does.' He said, 'I'm not going to do anything. I've done everything I could for her,' and there was no question of his doing anything. That's absolutely true."

The writer then asked him if it was true that MINNA WALLIS asked JOAN BERRY not to tell the newspapers anything simply to protect herself and himself, not to protect CHAPLIN. To this question he replied, "Incidentally CHARLIE, yes, but I think much more for herself and myself. She's much more interested in me than CHARLIE - but naturally, everybody in the thing. I mean, if JOAN told something about same, she'd have to tell about everybody because we were connected with the thing. I mean, I saw CHARLIE frequently over a period of years and I saw MIKE and we used to see JOAN and we knew her pretty well, and knew, you know, what we were up against with her. She was just hot all the time. He really tried very hard to break away all the time and CHARLIE - this is a little off the record - his indiscretion was that he, through I think partly his feeling sorry for her, and really feeling that she was a h— of a potential actress, and being scared - the combination - kept seeing her and even when I didn't see him and refused to see him partly because of that and because of the relationship with ARLEN - the thing seemed to keep going on all the time, and MINNA and I tried to keep out of it as much as possible. And that trip down there - MINNA is just that kind of a person. If anybody's in trouble, and especially she was, you know - had known JOAN and she felt that her name would be mentioned too - I mean, the combination - sort of self-protection. I think most anybody would have reacted that way. But as far as any conspiracy or getting together to do anything to JOAN, it isn't true, it isn't true. CHARLIE never felt that way. He was resigned by then to whatever was going to happen and everything did happen in spite of the advice of LYD WRIGHT and everybody to try to straighten this thing out before it gets any worse. I mean, they were hammering him in the papers every day, and myself. I was a procurer in every paper in the country practically, and it was a lousy experience for me, and naturally I wanted to soft-pedal the thing if possible. But it had gone so far that there was nothing to do about it, so it just got worse and worse, and finally when they did make some kind of an arrangement it was really too late as far as any of us were concerned. We were in it then, I mean as far as publicity was concerned."

DURANT was asked CHAPLIN'S reputation for truth and honesty, and in reply to this question stated, "If you talk to the United Artists, they will tell you that he's the most honest man in the company. I have heard even his enemies say that. PICKFORD will tell you that. As far as his truth with women, I think he's still an actor. I think he is not 100 per cent reliable. Not that he wants to deceive anyone, but I think he puts himself into it. He projects himself into being a great lover. I think that's the role he always plays with everybody. I think he does that, and realizes it's an act, and always other people don't."

DURANT was asked if he had ever struck HENRY. It is recalled that SAM MARY told agents of an occasion when HENRY had apparently been beaten up. DURANT said that he had shaken her up once, and continued, "It was one occasion when she came in when I was there with CHARLIE, and I told her to let him alone. He was very much upset, and she turned on me and socked me right in the face, and I shook her - gave her a good shaking, that was all. That's the only thing I ever had to do with her - I've wanted to many times." He was asked what occasioned this, and said, "Well, it was a question of, I believe, of raising her salary. She wanted more money and she called CHARLIE a cheap skate and everything, and she was putting on one of those scenes. So I tried to calm her a bit, and she said, 'You're just like him,' etc., and lashed out at me, and I shook her. I would have shaken her anyway, it wasn't because she hit me, but that touched it off."

With reference to abortions allegedly performed on HENRY, DURANT said that he knew nothing directly about them. However, he said she had told him about them, in fact, told everybody. DURANT professed not to know when they were supposed to have taken place and admitted that she on one occasion told him that it was somebody else who had arranged for them, and then again in rather vague terms she had told him that it was CHAPLIN who had arranged for same. DURANT denied that he ever put her in touch with any doctors and in fact denied even knowing Dr. ISERHIAN or Dr. TSEHNE.

DURANT was asked if he recalled any conversation with EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S brother, about these abortions, and he said no. He was asked specifically if he didn't recall EDWARD having told him that he had just been with JOAN HENRY and she had mentioned the abortions that DURANT had arranged for. He was further asked if he didn't recall that he himself had told ISERHIAN couldn't prove these abortions because they had been paid for in cash. DURANT said these allegations were absolutely untrue.

He was then asked if he recalled taking HENRY to a sanitarium located near the corner of Sunset and Alvarado Streets in Los Angeles after she had come back from San Francisco and he had met her at the train. DURANT said that he did remember that incident and stated, "I took her over to a sanitarium. She was hysterical and had been - at the time had, I think, taken an overdose of sleeping tablets. That used to be one of her favorite stunts." Asked what happened after

she got to the sanitarium, DURANT said he only took her over there and "that was all." He denied there was anybody with him, nor could he recall where he had actually met her. DURANT also recalled that on one occasion BERRY was in the CHAPLIN home for several days at which time she was ill. He did not remember particularly any occasion when he talked with her while she was in bed.

Near the close of the interview with DURANT it was pointed out to him that the only interest of the FBI was to get the true facts and he was asked if there was anything that he had discussed so far which he desired to clarify, or if the actual facts were any different than those previously expressed by him. At this point he said, "Well, the only thing is whether MINNA called me or whether I called her or just what it was. That's not completely clear to me. The thing that I'm trying to explain and impress on you is the more or less intent on the thing and the actual relation was not any idea of trying to do anything to hurt JOHN, or conspire against her, or that CHARLIE had influenced me or MINNA to do anything. In fact, it was just the opposite. That's true. Now, these details - if I can talk to MINNA about it I think we can probably refresh each other's memory." To clarify this matter DURANT asked if he could get in touch with MINNA WALLIS by phone. Consent was readily given and he called her at her business office, CRestview 1-5222. He asked her over the phone if there was any conversation between themselves when she was at Judge HOLLAND'S office in May of 1943. WALLIS replied that it seemed to her that she called him and he, DURANT, said that CHAPLIN did not want to have anything to do with her. DURANT then asked her if she was at HOLLAND'S office when he talked to her that day, and continued that he remembered being at her home and talking with HOLLAND from there over the telephone. DURANT finished that line of thought by stating that that was the only time that he remembered talking to HOLLAND. After this WALLIS said that she didn't think he talked to HOLLAND, continuing that as she remembered she asked him, DURANT, about it, and DURANT said that CHAPLIN did not want to have anything to do with it and that was as far as it went. DURANT then stated that he had told Agents about CHAPLIN'S attitude, and asked WALLIS if she remembered some conversation that they had in January about the case during that time. DURANT mentioned in asking this question that of course he had seen her and they had discussed the thing generally because it was a matter of interest. WALLIS admitted that they had discussed it, naturally, that it was the paramount topic of conversation, but she couldn't recall anything that they talked about that WALLIS herself had not told Agents when she was interviewed. Thereupon DURANT asked her if she remembered anything about a \$500 fee for Judge HOLLAND, about their discussing that. To this question WALLIS replied in the negative, stating that "the only time I can clearly remember a discussion of fee was when I told her, 'It will cost you some money,' and she said, 'Well, I have it,' in Judge HOLLAND'S presence with BERRY - and that was up there. I don't remember anything else. WALLIS' mention of "up there" in this last statement has reference to when she and HOLLAND were talking to BERRY in the County Jail.

DURANT then made the flat statement to WALLIS that the only time the fee

was discussed was when she and HOLLAND were together with BERRY and BERRY engaged him. WALLIS later in the conversation said that "I don't remember actually, I don't remember any other discussion of fees." Agent then asked DURANT if WALLIS remembered any conversation between DURANT and HOLLAND when DURANT was with her in her home. So DURANT asked WALLIS, "Do you recall, MINNA, one time I was at your house HOLLAND called you and wanted to know, I think, what to do, wanted to ask you about BERRY or something, and I talked to him and I asked him what was going on and I asked him about me, etc., do you remember?" WALLIS thought she remembered this, but said it was a very vague discussion and as she recalled, DURANT told HOLLAND that he had nothing more to do with the case. They both thought that this conversation took place after MARY was out of the County Jail and in a sanitarium. The writer then asked DURANT if HOLLAND was representing himself and MINNA WALLIS. He replied that no, HOLLAND was representing JOHN BERRY at that time and asked MINNA if it was not true. She replied that HOLLAND never represented anybody else but JOHN BERRY. DURANT was also asked why he and MINNA WALLIS were calling HOLLAND on that occasion and WALLIS thought that it was because they were so worried at the time, wondering what was happening. DURANT then asked her if it was not just curiosity, and WALLIS said that it was "just out of curiosity, wanting to know what was happening, whether she was in or out. He was representing her. He never represented you nor me. I certainly never paid him any fee."

On mention of SAM MARY, DURANT was asked if he knew him, and he replied in the affirmative. Asked what MARY had told him about BERRY, DURANT replied, "She is a distant relative of his, I believe, and she came over to see him. He's got a story about her. She came over and saw him and told him that she was interested in, I think, getting away from CHARLIE. She was under contract to CHARLIE and getting money from him, but she was interested and wanted to get away from him and do something independently. I think it was just to sort of stir CHARLIE up. I had dinner with him before I left this last time, about something else completely - the first and only time I have spoken to him about it in detail. He said that later she came over and - this is a favorite trick of hers - she was drunk, hysterical, and laid down on the front lawn and he and his wife went out and got her and tried to straighten things out, and I think she mentioned some other man. I don't think it was CHARLIE. He didn't tell me who it was. He didn't tell me all the details, but

he said, 'I had a h--- of an experience with her.' He said, 'Up to that time I thought she had possibilities. I was going to make a test of her. She told me she was going to give up CHAPLIN'S contract and that she would be available, would be free, so I was very much interested in her.' Anybody that CHARLIE picks had potentialities, anyway, so he was ready to do something with her. No both discussed how she had sort of ruined herself and every opportunity. That was all. SAM could tell you about it, I'm sure, if it's important to you. Let's see if there's anybody else.' DURANT was asked if he considered MARI' interest in BENNY anything more than professional, and he replied, 'No, I think he was - he told me he thought she was very attractive, he didn't actually imply anything, but it might have been; I don't know. She used to put on an act with most everybody to sort of get them interested. I never thought it was anything more than an act; maybe it was, I don't know. She told me a lot about BETTY. I can't think of anybody else. I never saw her with anybody else, I don't think. I saw her at the races once with somebody else. She told MIMI once she was going to get married.'

Concerning ROBERT ARDEN, DURANT stated that he believed he was a "terrific opportunist. He's a guy who has, of course, this radio program, and anybody with any name that he can involve in it and use he is very much interested, and I suppose you can't blame him for that. But he has more or less promoted CHARLIE to get prestige. He has used CHARLIE to get him publicity and has used CHARLIE on the program, and he's used him in a social way, and when I say used, I mean used in every possible way.

As an example of this, DURANT stated, "I think just lately this girl that CHARLIE signed - ARDEN called up the reporters and said that CHAPLIN had signed her and he volunteered the information. You know, putting himself in as a sort of a friend of CHARLIE'S. I notice also when he was arrested - not that CHARLIE is a very good name at the moment, but at least he is well known, a notorious name - when he was arrested he said he just came from CHAPLIN'S house. Every time he does anything he always brings CHARLIE'S name in. If he has a party or anything he always wants to get CHARLIE, and I know he tried to get him about this doctor he represents - he tried to get CHARLIE to meet COMAN and is generally using CHARLIE to help him. I mean, you can't blame him in a way, but he's sort of pointed about it. I told CHARLIE about it, but it didn't seem to make much difference."

Asked for CHAPLIN'S opinion of ARDEN, DURANT stated, "Well, CHARLIE sort of tolerated ARDEN. He never admitted to me that he liked him and yet - ARDEN is an aggressive guy, without any sensitivity or feeling. He used to barge up there to CHARLIE'S of a Sunday, and CHARLIE couldn't throw him out. He's a guy that won't take no for an answer. I have heard CHARLIE bad him out for coming up there without ringing or anything, and taking advantage of his hospitality, and yet ARDEN still comes around, or did come around. And then I think he refused to talk to him just lately because of this girl that he signed and the way ARDEN handled it. I don't know anything about his actual character. I really don't, but I just

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LA 31-5301

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On February 11, 1950, the writer had occasion to talk with [REDACTED]. She told Agent that CHAPLIN, DURANT, et al, were telling the story that it was HEIDA HOPPER, the columnist, who had instigated the entire affair by telling BERRY to go up to CHAPLIN'S house and get herself arrested; that HEIDA HOPPER had taken this action because she was working for the Patterson newspapers and that they had wanted to "get" CHAPLIN. This source got the feeling that possibly CHAPLIN or his attorneys learned that on one occasion BERRY made the statement to somebody, the identity of this person unknown, that HEIDA HOPPER told her to do it. DURANT told this source that as far as he and MINGA WALLIS were concerned, Judge HOLLAND asked JOHN BERRY if she wanted him to represent her, and she said yes; that thereafter MINGA WALLIS and HOLLAND went back to his office and HOLLAND told MINGA WALLIS that he was worried about his fee and said that his fee would be more than \$1,000, whereupon, DURANT continued, MINGA WALLIS from HOLLAND'S office called the CHAPLIN home.

LA 31-5501

to ask CHAPLIN if he would stand for the fee. DURANT said that he answered the phone and relayed her question to CHAPLIN, at which time CHAPLIN said that he didn't want anything to do with being responsible for the fee. Whereupon DURANT said that he gave this message to MINNA WALLIS in HOLLAND'S office and also told her that he himself didn't want anything to do with paying for HOLLAND'S attorney's fees and flatly made the statement that he and CHAPLIN would not help. DURANT told Source C that he then instructed WALLIS not to bother with it. Attention is directed to the fact that the above disclosure of DURANT to Source C is at variance with what both he and MINNA WALLIS told Agents. This source said that DURANT "swears on his child" that the above facts are true, and that is all he and MINNA WALLIS had to do with the hiring of Judge HOLLAND.

DURANT in his conversation with this source also told her that when the police came up to the CHAPLIN home on the night of May 7, 1943, to arrest JOAN BERRY, CHAPLIN told the police officer to come back afterwards. DURANT told her that he overheard CHAPLIN make this request of the police officer, and, not wanting anything more to do with it, DURANT told her that he "beat it."

A snapshot of DURANT, together with subject CHAPLIN is being forwarded to the Bureau with this report, and another copy is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case. Likewise, another snapshot of DURANT with his arms around an unknown woman, together with an unknown man on DURANT'S right and an unknown woman on his left, is being forwarded to the Bureau with this report, and another copy of this snapshot is being retained in the Los Angeles files.

INVESTIGATION AT BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.,
INCLUDING RECEIVING HOSPITAL, POLICE
DEPARTMENT AND CITY COURT

B. J. FIRMINGER, City Clerk
Beverly Hills City Hall
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: BRadshaw 2-2113, Ext. 79

At the request of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, FIRMINGER was interviewed in his offices on January 28, 1944 by Agents. He explained that Beverly Hills is a municipal corporation of the sixth class; that it operates under the Municipal Corporation Act of the State of California. This Corporation Act is known as the "Municipal Corporation Bill of 1885, as Amended," and is also known as "Act 5853 Bearing" and it is the state law from which the City of Beverly Hills obtains its powers. Section 860, Article 4 of that Act designates the duties of the Police Department, setting forth its powers, etc. Section 682 of Article 5 of that Act sets forth the jurisdiction of the City Court, and Section 683 of Article 5 provides for the appointment of a city judge. It is Article 2 of Section 851 of the Municipal Corporation Act which sets forth that the government of such a town is vested in the various offices which follow, among them the Council. Those of interest to this matter reflect that five councilmen are to be elected. The Council selects a Mayor, who is presently ARTHUR L. KIM. The Council appoints a Chief of Police, who in turn has authority to appoint his officers. The Chief and any officers appointed hold their job at the pleasure of the Council. There is no specified tenure of office for these officers and, in this instance, Captain W. W. WHITE.

WHITE was appointed Captain of Detectives on August 1, 1935 by the Chief of Police, Beverly Hills, and same was approved by the Council. FIRMINGER explained that this appointment took place a few months before civil service was adopted by the City of Beverly Hills, and now in order to remove an officer or to displace him from his connection with the department the matter would come before the Civil Service Commission.

With further reference to WHITE, [REDACTED]

With reference to Judge CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, FIRMINGER explained that under the Corporation Act referred to, the Council has the power to appoint a City Judge, which is the position held by GRIFFIN. There is no definite tenure of office and his position there is at the pleasure of the Council. GRIFFIN has been a city judge in Beverly Hills since February 1, 1937.

[REDACTED] FIRMINGER, by way of explanation, stated that Judge Griffin presides over the City Court,

has jurisdiction over offenses which are committed within the corporate limits of Beverly Hills. Unless this offense is within the city, GRIFFIN has no jurisdiction. Judge HOLLAND, he pointed out, being a Justice of the township, secures his position by election. The township includes Beverly Hills and an unincorporated area. His salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County.

FISCHNER was furnishing the information concerning the Government as he understood it from a manual in his office. He was requested to contact EDWARD C. WALFS, City Attorney, who has offices at 351 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, to obtain further information as to the exact state law under which the city operates. Of the information set forth above, FISCHNER had only obtained from his manual the fact that it is under the Municipal Corporation Act of the State of California, Article 2, Section 851, that the City of Beverly Hills obtained its powers. The rest of the information FISCHNER furnished by telephone the following day.

DALE Y. KIRBY,
Clerk of the City Court of Beverly Hills
Home Address - 209 North Elm Drive
Home Telephone - CRanview 5-6740

On January 31, 1946 KIRBY was interviewed by Agents in a small room in back of the Beverly Hills Court Room.

KIRBY stated that he was in the courtroom at the time JOAN BERRY was sentenced on January 2, 1945. He stated that he recalls that she came into the court with the matron and the bailiff, a police officer whose name he was unable to recall. KIRBY stated that to the best of his recollection, Miss BERRY was wearing jail clothes with a fur-trimmed cloth coat thrown over her. He commented that it was rather chilly that morning in the court room since it was Saturday and was not a regular court day. KIRBY also recalled that there was a man in the court room who was to appear on some type of charge. He could not remember his name off-hand, but upon consulting the court record which the Agents brought with them, it was ascertained that this individual was [REDACTED]

Regarding the sentencing of JOAN BERRY, KIRBY stated that Judge Griffin recited to her a standard speech that he usually makes to all defendants, advising them of their constitutional rights and which advises them that they have the right to counsel and are entitled to bail. KIRBY could not recall exactly what the Judge's words were.

He stated that after Judge GRIFFIN concluded with advising her of her rights, he asked her how she pleaded. At this point Miss BERRY did not answer, but just started to cry and gave the impression that she did not understand. Judge GRIFFIN then read the charge to her and told her that she must

plead either guilty or not guilty. Miss HERRY did not plead right away, but turned and looked back at the matron, who was sitting in one of the front rows of the courtroom. KIRBY could not recall that the matron made any motion towards the girl at all. In fact, he denied that she would do such a thing. When the girl did not plead, Judge GRIFFIN then went into some detail with her, regarding the vagrancy charge, explaining it so that she understood it fully. HERRY was asked to state just what it was the Judge said to the girl, but he was unable to recall and stated that he only remembers that Judge GRIFFIN went into some detail. Miss HERRY then pleaded guilty and, according to KIRBY, Judge GRIFFIN asked her if she was ready to be sentenced and she said she was. However, before he sentenced her, he asked her if she was employed and she said that she expected to have a screen test at one of the major studios. Some place in the conversation the question of the hotel bills that she owed was brought up and she stated that she felt she could get a job at the studios and pay off those bills. KIRBY also recalls that it was mentioned that Miss HERRY had some friends who would pay her hotel bills, but he was unable to recall whether JOAN or the Judge brought this up. KIRBY also recalled that the Judge asked JOAN if she wanted to go back to New York and she said no, that she didn't. KIRBY stated that he couldn't recall whether the Judge made it a condition of her probation that she pay her hotel bills.

KIRBY also recalled that while JOAN was talking to the Judge the name of CHARLIE CHAPLIN came up. As he remembers, she either stated that she had been under contract to CHAPLIN or that he had promised to give her a contract. KIRBY advised that JOAN didn't talk very much about CHAPLIN because she appeared to be embarrassed when his name was mentioned. KIRBY stated that Judge GRIFFIN also asked JOAN if she lived in Beverly Hills, and she said no, and he then asked her if she had any reason to be in Beverly Hills, and she mentioned something about wanting to see CHAPLIN. At the conclusion of Judge GRIFFIN's talk with JOAN in the court, he gave her a suspended sentence on the condition that she stay out of Beverly Hills.

Going back to the time that Captain WHITE came into Judge GRIFFIN's chambers before the court session, KIRBY recalled that he was with Judge GRIFFIN at that time and that WHITE came into the chambers, told Judge GRIFFIN that JOAN HERRY had been arrested on a vagrancy charge and that she had been annoying CHARLIE CHAPLIN. KIRBY also definitely stated that he recalls that WHITE had the arrest report with him and at this time let Judge GRIFFIN read it. KIRBY also stated definitely that Judge GRIFFIN had the arrest report before him at all times when the girl was sentenced.

WHITE then told Judge GRIFFIN that the suggestion had been made that if the girl were given a suspended sentence and one of the terms of the probation was that she leave the state, that she had friends who would pay her way back to her home in the East. KIRBY recalled that Judge GRIFFIN was very

emphatic in saying that he was not interested in such a suggestion. As near as KIRBY could remember, WHITE was only in Judge GRIFFIN's chambers a few minutes.

KIRBY was asked if he could remember anything else that occurred during the January episode, and he stated that to the best of his recollection the above information was all he could think of at that time.

Regarding the arrest of JOAN BERRY in May of 1943, KIRBY stated that he cannot recall WHITE coming into the Judge's chambers before the court session. He pointed out that he probably would have been in the chambers with the Judge if this had occurred. When the girl came up for sentencing for violation of her probation, KIRBY stated that Judge GRIFFIN referred back to her previous sentence, pointed out to the girl that she had been ordered to stay out of Beverly Hills, and asked her if she was aware of this. JOAN replied that she was, and KIRBY could not recall what reason she gave for returning to Beverly Hills, but was under the impression that she said something about GRIFLIN promising to give her a contract. KIRBY stated that while the girl was talking to Judge GRIFLIN at this time she asked him if she could talk to him privately in his chambers. Judge GRIFFIN replied that that was not the proper thing to do and that as long as there was a matron present, she could speak freely. He then sentenced her to thirty days in the County Jail.

KIRBY advised that he was somewhat vague as to details of JOAN BERRY's sentencing in May and said that the above information was all that he could remember.

It is to be noted that Agents asked KIRBY on numerous occasions if the above information was all that he could remember, and after meditating for some time, he advised that that was all.

On checking the records at the Police Department on the same date it was also determined that one [redacted] of [redacted] had been booked into the Beverly Hills Police Station at 3:45 A.M. on January 1, 1943. Her booking number is [redacted]. She was described as being [redacted] married, husband [redacted] and as being [redacted] years old, 5' 5", with blond hair. She was released at 10:26 that morning on \$50 bail. This would be the woman who was in jail at the same time JOAN BERRY was booked in later that morning, at 5:36 A.M.

It is believed of importance to note that Agents have from the beginning been advised that it is unusual to have court on Saturday morning in Beverly Hills unless some special reason exists. It has been pointed out that BERRY was brought into court that day in order that it would not be necessary to keep a matron on duty at 75 cents an hour.

LA 31-5301

CYRUS C. GARRISON, Captain
Beverly Hills Police Department
Home Address: 1404 Maple
Beverly Hills, California
Home telephone CRestview 1-4200

Agents having previously contacted Chief of Police ANDERSON in his office following their interview with KISST, and having ascertained that the police officer who was acting as bailiff on January 2, 1943 was Captain GARRISON, Agents then proceeded to GARRISON's home, where he was interviewed. This interview was conducted in Agents' car in front of GARRISON's house, since he stated that he had company and would prefer the interview outside. This interview was conducted in Agents' car on January 31, 1944.

GARRISON verified that he had accompanied the girl to the courtroom with the matron on January 2, 1943, however he said that all he did was walk in the door with them and then stand to one side. He said he did not hear any conversation between the girl and the matron, nor did he hear any of the conversation between the Judge and the girl at the time she was sentenced. He said his only function was to see that no prisoner got away and that he made himself comfortable in another part of the courtroom and paid no particular attention to the proceedings.

The only thing that GARRISON said that he can remember definitely is that JOAN BERRY was wearing a fur coat at the time she was sentenced by Judge GRIFFIN. GARRISON pointed out that he thought it was funny that she should be wearing a fur coat at that time of day.

Captain GARRISON stated that the above information was all that he could remember regarding the incident of JOAN BERRY'S sentencing that day.

b7c [REDACTED]

On February 1, 1944 Agents interviewed [REDACTED] in her home. [REDACTED] is the woman who was in jail at the Beverly Hills Police Station on January 1, 1943 when JOAN BERRY was brought in. [REDACTED] is a heavy set, middle aged woman, who appears to be living in slightly better than average circumstances.

b7c [REDACTED] stated that on the morning of January 1, 1943, she and her husband were living at [REDACTED] Beverly Hills, California. They had been having some trouble with the neighbors who lived upstairs and upon their return that morning after having a few drinks in celebration of the New

Year, they noticed one of their vases had been broken and the New Year's wreath torn off the door. [redacted] went up to speak to the woman upstairs, but she would not let her in, and called the police. The police came over shortly thereafter and, according to [redacted] one of them persuaded her to get in the police car while the other officer was talking to her husband in another room. [redacted] stated that she does not know the police officers' names, but that they were both big, rough fellows who manhandled her, and she thought one of them tried to steal a pin that she was wearing on her bosom.

[redacted] was taken to the Beverly Hills Police Station where she was booked on a charge of drunk and disturbing the peace. She was taken upstairs to the jail where she remained until about 10:00 o'clock A.M. at which time her husband arranged for her bond.

[redacted] stated that shortly after she had been incarcerated in the jail she recalls that the matron brought a young girl in. [redacted] could only describe the girl as having beautiful red hair and being rather pretty. She recalled that the girl was wearing a bathrobe and pajamas. [redacted] stated that the girl was crying, appeared to be emotionally upset and [redacted] did not give the appearance that she wanted to be put in jail. [redacted] also told Agents that it had never occurred to her until Agents had talked to her that this girl was JOAN BERRY. [redacted] further said that she did not talk to the girl, or if she did, she does not recall what was said. When [redacted] was released the girl was still in the jail.

It was [redacted] recollection that she was only in the Beverly Hills Jail until about 6:00 A.M. in the morning and that at this time she was brought downstairs to the waiting room where she remained until her husband came over and got her out at about 10:00 o'clock A.M.

[redacted] said that the ultimate disposition of her case was that she finally pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace and was fined \$20 in Judge GRIFFIN's court.

It is to be noted that the court records of the Beverly Hills City Court reflect that one [redacted] Los Angeles, was arrested on January 1, 1943 on a drunk charge and was in the court on January 2, 1943 at the same time that JOAN BERRY's case came up before Judge GRIFFIN.

[redacted] was interviewed on February 4, 1944 and advised that he is the brother of [redacted] that [redacted] formerly resided at that address, but has been gone for the past three or four months. [redacted] was of the

LA 31-5701

b7c
opinion that he is presently some place in San Francisco, but could not say this for sure. According to [redacted] his brother [redacted] has had quite a bit of trouble with the police and is constantly being arrested on one charge or another. He advised that the reason [redacted] left was at his request and that he had no interest in him, and stated that it was doubtful if he would ever hear from him.

b7c
At the time of the interview with [redacted] there were several of [redacted] children around the house, ranging in years from about three or four to about thirty. [redacted] was unable to speak English very well, however, some of his children could do so. The family at first appeared to think that the Agents were looking for [redacted] to arrest him. However, it was finally explained to them that Agents only wanted to question [redacted] and Agents left their names and the address and phone number of the local office, and the family stated that if [redacted] did get in touch with them they would have him call the office. The family, however, pointed out that [redacted] can hardly speak a word of English and that it would be necessary to have a translator present to talk to him.

LOCAL BOA 200
2834 Whittier Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

b7c
The records of Local Board 200 reflect the registration of one [redacted] born at Durango, Chihuahua, Mexico.

He was described as follows:

Height	5' 5"
Weight	165
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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E. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police
Beverly Hills, California
Home Address: 152 North Clark Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Auto Telephone: Chestview 5-4718

On November 26, 1943 Agents interviewed CHIEF ANDERSON in his office at the Beverly Hills Police Department. Special Agent in Charge, R. H. HOOB, had previously called ANDERSON on the telephone to tell him this office was conducting an investigation in the course of which it was desirous to contact him. It was explained to Mr. ANDERSON that at the request of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles, it was necessary to interview him, as well as some members of his department in connection with a current investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN for possible violation of the White Slave Traffic Act in connection with his activities with JOAN BERRY. It was further explained to ANDERSON that from newspaper stories it appeared that his Department had had some contact with the victim in this case and to obtain full facts concerning same, the United States Attorney requested the interviews mentioned.

Chief ANDERSON at this point called attention to the fact that JOSEPH V. P. DUNN, who had some connection with JOAN BERRY, used to be Special Agent in Charge of the FBI and that her attorney, JACK IRWIN, was a former United States Attorney. Agent explained to him that these facts had nothing to do with the current investigation - that same was started upon an ordinary complaint. ANDERSON then proceeded to review from memory and by checking a folder which contained various complaint forms, etc. on BERRY, what connection his department had had with her. He mentioned that a Dr. [redacted] had examined her on November 9, 1942, at the Beverly Hills Hotel. He said that Dr. [redacted] was associated with [redacted] telephone [redacted]. He said that at that time she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets and/or was drunk. He didn't explain how his office would have a record of such an examination when it had no connection with the Police Department. He said that another doctor had examined her when she was at the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital.

He mentioned ROBERT ARLEN having come into the station on the morning of January 1, 1943, and that he had talked with victim for a short time. He said that Sergeant P. E. SMITH was on duty up to midnight on December 31, 1942. A check was made of the blotter but there was no record of any calls from CHAPLIN's house for a police car or of anyone coming into the station inquiring about BERRY on the evening of December 31, 1942 or the following morning. There was, however, notice of the call from the apartment on Olympic for an ambulance and APPL's notation of having answered it.

Chief ANDERSON explained that he was glad to cooperate in any way and that if there was anything which had not come to light reflecting proper actions on the part of his men, he would be glad to know it.

With reference to Captain W. W. WHITE and his connections with this case, ANDERSON said WHITE pulled a dumb trick in unofficially taking her back to the station. Further, that he knew nothing about it until the case broke in the newspapers. ANDERSON said he gave him hell and would have fired him but for WHITE's lengthy term of service with the department.

ANDERSON described the girl as no good, an opportunist. He said when his Department first handled the case it was an ordinary "tag" case; that thereafter when they found out she had been bothering CAPLIN by breaking into his house, coming into the police station, calling up on a fake suicide which necessitated an ambulance going out, they figured the best thing to do was to float her out of town.

ANDERSON personally searched the records for any calls to or from the station with reference to BERRY, which, as previously noted, resulted negatively.

He said he would be glad to arrange the work of the Officers so that they could be available for interview in the Bureau office. This he did.

On December 29, 1943, Chief ANDERSON was interviewed in the office of the United States Attorney CHARLES E. CARR by Agents and Mr. CARR. This interview was personally arranged for by Mr. CARR.

It was explained to Chief ANDERSON by United States Attorney CARR that the Federal Government was conducting an investigation which now concerned the Beverly Hills Police Department. His legal rights were pointed out to him and ANDERSON replied that he would be glad to tell all he knew without counsel because he felt that he was entirely innocent of any conspiracy to violate the civil rights of JOAN BERRY. On numerous occasions during the interview, which lasted from about 3:40 P.M. until 5:30 P.M., he said that he had never conspired with anybody, that he had never been paid anything, and if there was any conspiracy existing in his police department it was unknown to him.

He stated that the first time he had ever seen and talked with JOAN BERRY was about 10:00 A.M. on the morning of January 1, 1943, when he saw her in the office of Captain of Detectives W. W. WHITE. He estimated that he was in WHITE's office for about fifteen minutes while WHITE was questioning BERRY. He stated that he had asked her some questions himself, but he didn't recall of what nature. He said that at no time did he advise her how she should plead to the charge against her. From the picture given him by WHITE, ANDERSON said that it was his understanding that BERRY was a fairly high class prostitute.

who had been around the movie people, who had the night before stayed with some man on Olympic Boulevard, who was without any money and had no home, and for those reasons she was a vagrant. Mr. CARR asked him if he was not aware that she had been under contract to CHARLES CHAPLIN. He said he didn't know anything about that. It was then called to Mr. ANDERSON'S attention that the report of Captain U. W. WHITE set forth the fact that she had been under contract to CHAPLIN and it was only a couple of days before that CHAPLIN had thrown her out and said she couldn't have any more money. ANDERSON then admitted he knew that, but still insisted that to him she was a vagrant.

Mr. CARR asked ANDERSON if he made any recommendation as to the handling of BERRY and he said that he might have told WHITE to go ahead and charge her as a vagrant. He said he did not instruct WHITE to confer with Judge GRIFFIN before she came up in court the following day, but he admitted that such things were done by the police department and the fact that WHITE did talk to GRIFFIN was not a surprise to him. He also admitted that probably this should not be done.

ANDERSON also stated that he was aware that WHITE was in contact with some lady from the CHAPLIN residence during January 1, 1943. He said he did not know that ARDEN was in the police station that day. He said the only time he ever saw ARDEN or talked with him was on an occasion after BERRY's re-arrest in May of 1943, when ARDEN came to his office one day and tried to talk to him. ANDERSON said he told him he didn't want to see him or have anything to do with him. He explained that it appeared to him that ARDEN was seeking interview with him to explain and take the heat off Captain WHITE. This occurred after the newspapers were riding WHITE for his actions in connection with BERRY, and after it had also come out that ARDEN had given WHITE a gun which had been taken away from JOAN BERRY when she was in CHAPLIN's house. ANDERSON said he thought that maybe this gun was a part of the pay-off to WHITE because he noted that WHITE did not tell the District Attorney's Office about the gun when they interviewed him. He said he had requested WHITE to write a letter to the District Attorney explaining the fact that he did have it and that he had forgotten to mention it when he was questioned previously by their representatives.

ANDERSON advised that after it had come out that WHITE had taken BERRY to the train that he had given WHITE hell; that he had placed in his personnel file a notation that he had acted in a manner unbecoming an officer. But for the fact that WHITE had had so many years' experience in the police department, he would have fired him. He also explained that he had only been appointed temporary acting chief of police in December of 1942, and he still didn't have his feet on the ground so he had hesitated for that reason as well to fire WHITE. ANDERSON said that although he couldn't prove it, he believed there must have been a pay-off to WHITE. It was clear to him that ARDEN had asked WHITE to take BERRY to the train in order to impress on her that she should stay on that train and not get off and come back to Los Angeles.

Mr. CARR asked ANDERSON concerning the statements which had appeared in the press to the effect that WHITE had taken BERRY to the train when he wasn't on duty and asked him if it was not true that the state laws were such that police officers were on duty twenty-four hours a day. ANDERSON admitted this was true, but tried to explain it away by saying that he was not on his regular shift at that time. He admitted, however, that if he had placed a call for WHITE during that evening and he had not been available, that he would have been recommended.

With reference to MARPLE and REPO, ANDERSON stated that he did not believe that MARPLE had been a part of any conspiracy.

ANDERSON described REPO as not the usual type of police matron, but as a very feminine woman who had only recently been appointed matron. He said he had instructed her not to become familiar or severe with females in jail, and he did not believe that she would have instructed BERRY to plead guilty as she had been so requested to do by WHITE.

During the course of conversation, ANDERSON explained the trouble which has been brewing in the Beverly Hills Police Department. He said that WHITE was leading the opposition to his position and he could well understand that WHITE might try to put the blame on him if the Beverly Hills Police Department had done anything wrong in connection with BERRY. In this connection ANDERSON said that when the vacancy occurred he and WHITE had both been candidates for the position of chief; that after he, ANDERSON, had been appointed, WHITE gathered a group of officers about him and led opposition to the changes which ANDERSON instituted. In about mid-summer of this year when his temporary appointment came up for being made permanent, WHITE led the group which went to the Council and tried to keep ANDERSON from being given the position. He maintained, however, that this attitude on the part of WHITE was not coming in any way his statements in connection with this case.

ANDERSON said that in the past it was true that the Detective Bureau investigated cases and conducted ostensible official activity of which he had no knowledge. He said he was trying to change this and he, himself, is conducting some of the investigations. As of January 1, 1944, he is going to institute a report form for the detectives whereby he can follow their activities. It was clear in conversation with ANDERSON that he was not aware of some of the activities of his officers with reference to BERRY. He said he had not questioned MARPLE concerning his knowledge of what went on when BERRY was in the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital. He did recall, however, when it was brought up that someone had made a phone call from the hospital to the CHAPLIN home on that morning of January 1, 1943.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. CARR said it was entirely up to ANDERSON, but if it was agreeable to him it would be just as well he did not advise any of the other police officers of his being questioned this date. This he said he would not do, and specifically requested Mr. CARR to get in touch with the other officers of that department with whom it was desired to have interview, and not clear it through himself.

ANDERSON was again contacted on January 19, 1944 by Agents at the Beverly Hills Police Department. At this time they pointed out that United States Attorney CARR had asked them to see if there were any more records regarding Miss HERRY's case in the files of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and also to ascertain which exhibits the Chief had brought with him to the Grand Jury and which exhibits had been brought by Mr. FIRMINGER, Clerk of the Beverly Hills Court. Chief ANDERSON expressed a willingness to cooperate in every respect and called one of the clerks who went upstairs to the Identification Division and finally brought down the entire packet containing the report and identification data on Miss HERRY. It was noted that this packet contained several other copies of material which had been furnished by the Chief and also one or two reports which Agents had not seen before. One of these in particular was an explanation by Sergeant GIBBART of his efforts to locate a blotter stamp recording Miss HERRY's phone call to the station on May 6, 1943. There was also a copy of Sergeant HARTLE's report dated January 1, 1943, which had additional notations on the back besides Miss HERRY's arrest record at the LAPD. This appeared to be in different handwriting, and Captain WHITE subsequently identified this writing as his. There was also a notation on the front "50525" and "Arden." It is to be noted that CHAPLIN's phone number is CRestview 5-0525.

Chief ANDERSON explained that this material had not been taken to the Grand Jury because it was merely copies of other material which was taken. Agents, however, requested that they be allowed to take this material with them for the information of the United States Attorney, and Chief ANDERSON agreed. One of the clerks made a notation of all the material that the Agents took with them.

Captain WHITE was subsequently called to the Chief's office while the Agents were there and he identified the handwriting on the back of Sergeant HARTLE's report dated January 1, 1943, as his. He explained that this was the work sheet which he had before him at the time he questioned Miss HERRY. He said that the numbers 50525 were not in his handwriting, neither was the notation "Arden". He could not explain how these were placed on the report. Captain WHITE was also asked if he could state definitely that Miss HERRY's criminal record for petty theft with the LAPD was on the report at the time he questioned her. He stated that he could not say definitely, but it was his belief that it was on there. It was then pointed out to Captain WHITE that he had told the Agents at the time he was interviewed in November, 1943, that he

LA 31-5301

had just found out about Miss HERRY's criminal record. Captain WHITE said he still thought it was on there in January, even though he had previously told Agents it had just come to his attention in November.

Lieutenant GERNART was also subsequently called to the Chief's office and asked if there were any other reports that he had made regarding Miss HERRY's arrest in longhand. This question was occasioned by the fact that the District Attorney's office records showed a report written in longhand apparently signed by Sergeant GERNART. GERNART emphatically denied that he had made any reports in longhand and after some reflection suggested that possibly the District Attorney's Office had copied the typewritten report in longhand themselves.

A. J. GERNART, with alias JOE GERNART
Sergeant, Beverly Hills Police
Department Detective Bureau
Home Address - 135 N.E. 4th Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Home Telephone: CRestview 5-1113

Having previously arranged the appointment with Chief ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department, Agents interviewed Sergeant GERNART in the FBI offices on November 29, 1943.

GERNART started out by saying "Ya, well, the only thing that came to my attention in the JOAN HERRY case, having not known anything about the case, I mean, so far as her first arrest around in December 31, 1942, I mean, it was just a case that went through the Courts of the Uniform Division, and Sergeant KAPPLER had something to do with it, and it never did register with me at all. Except one night. Now, I can't recall the particular date of her arrest. I mean, in so far as the time she went to Court to file in the morning and the Judge revoked her probation and sentenced her to the County Jail. I arrested her that night. You probably have the date of that arrest."

"If I arrested her on May 7th, she went to Court on May 8th, and I didn't see her after I arrested her, but as I said, not knowing anything about the case, CHARLIE CHAPLIN's connection and whatnot-- there was a call received-- I was working nights, you see -- there was a call received on the 6th which would be the night before the arrest, see. A woman representing herself to me that called the (?) Detective Bureau and was a phone conversation. You see. She calls me over the phone -- she appeared to be crying -- she said that her name was JOAN HERRY and that she was in Beverly Hills and she was in violation of probation and wanted me to come over and arrest her."

LA 31-5301

GERHART stated that BERRY said that she was at CHAPLIN's house when she called on May 6, 1941. He was asked what time the call came in and he stated "Oh, it was possibly about 8:00 P.M. I would say approximately 8:00 P.M. in the evening, and so, hell, Christ, we have had screwy calls in here before, and so, not knowing anything about the case at all, I couldn't figure it out and so I talked to her on the phone, and I didn't say whether I would come or I wouldn't come. I had to make some check to see whether or not we had such a case as JOAN BERRY."

"So I looked in the file to see whether or not there was a Bench Warrant issued in our office. I could find no Bench Warrant, see. And then I went to the Record Bureau and checked the record Bureau and found out that a JOAN BERRY had been arrested 4- December and that she was sentenced to so much time, as I remember 90 days or whatever it is, suspended and placed on probation with the idea of keeping out -- whatever the Court records show, see. I took no action on it at all. See? I took no action whatsoever on it. See? So then the following night we got -- I got a call about JOAN BERRY's being at CHAPLIN's home."

GERHART went on to say that the call came to the desk at the Police Department first, and after giving some consideration to the time thought that it was around 8:20 when he went up to CHAPLIN's house. He said BERRY was standing on the porch. He asked her if she was JOAN BERRY and she said that she was. GERHART said that he then asked BERRY if she was on probation to the court to keep out of Beverly Hills and she said that was true, so, he told her that she was under arrest and took her to the station. GERHART said there was a man standing in front of the house who appeared to be the butler, but that he had no conversation with him. GERHART said that he had no conversation with anyone while he was at the door of the house, other than BERRY.

He went on to say "I just took JOAN BERRY and on her way down she tells me about how much she was in love with this man, what a great artist he was and so on, and that's about all on the way down. I took her to the station, and she didn't appear to be in no broken spirit or anything like that. I was so darn surprised when I heard afterward that she was pregnant. She had her coat on, and as I remember she had slacks. If I remember right. She didn't appear to be pregnant, because two or three days later, when the thing broke in the press, you know, it said she was pregnant four months. I mean, she appeared so flat to me, you know, as I looked at her. I remember looking at her."

In looking back over the events that transpired that night, GERHART stated that BERRY did not mention being pregnant and he said that when he talked to her on the telephone before arresting her, the conversation lasted not over a minute. She was crying, and she simply said she was at CHAPLIN's house, her name was JOAN BERRY, that she was on probation to the city court, that she had violated her probation and she wanted him to arrest her.

GERHART did not recall who was on duty at the police station on the night of the 7th, but thought perhaps it was Sergeant HARPLE. He suggested that there would be a blitzer stamp showing the call from the particular address. In trying to explain what the set-up was at the Beverly Hills Police Station on the nights of May 6th and 7th, GERHART stated "At times there have been such a thing as -- the thing is worked this way. The Uniform -- there is a Uniform Sergeant, and he might be the Shift Commander, and he also may at different times have a field Sergeant. There may be two Sergeants on duty. See what I mean. One to be designated as the Commanding Officer of that particular shift and the other man in the field. Well, I mean, I don't remember -- the Shift Commander don't stay at the station at all times, you see. He goes out in the field himself at different times of his shift and supervises his men in the field; however, if a person is brought into the station for booking, you see, or if a uniform man brings a man in for some interrogation of a suspicious character, which they have a right to bring in, the Shift Commander, if he's in the field, is called into the station, you see?"

"He's the one naturally that passes on it, so when I brought this girl in -- book her, the Shift Commander -- I don't recall whether he was in the station or whether he was called into the station -- anyway he was the one that placed her in jail with the matron. You see, the matron was called immediately upon my bringing her in. She was brought in, and the matron was called."

GERHART explained that the matron was called before BERRY was booked and that the booking was done in the presence of the matron. GERHART said that he did not stay while BERRY was being booked and that he just turned her over to the Sergeant on duty and then he left.

GERHART recalled at the time of BERRY's arrest he was working on an extortion case and was covering the house of one JACE YOUNG, a Beverly Hills citizen. He said that he had never seen BERRY before and after she was booked he did not see her again. He said that he had never heard of BERRY being arrested in January, 1943 and explained as follows:

"I never saw her before in my life. I didn't know anything about the case as I started to tell you. See? Because when I received the call that night, had I known all about the case, you see, I would have gone up there; but I don't, I mean, a thing like that, I'm not going to barge into a home because I got a telephone conversation. Christ no. We get -- lots of times we get these crazy phone calls which no doubt your office gets the same thing. When I got the phone call I made a check myself to ascertain whether or not we had a Bench Warrant for such an individual. See?"

GERHART also denied that he had known in May that Captain WHITE had taken JOAN to the railroad station in January of 1943.

GERRHART was asked if he saw CHAPLIN at the CHAPLIN house on the night JOAN was arrested. He said that CHAPLIN wasn't on the porch where BERRY was but that he could see him in the doorway. GERRHART said that he knows CHAPLIN and has seen him many times. GERRHART was asked specifically if he ever had any conversation with CHAPLIN personally in connection with JOAN BERRY. GERRHART replied "No, no." GERRHART further denied knowing TIM DUBANT.

GERRHART was asked if BERRY told him why she came back to Beverly Hills. He replied "Well, I don't think I did. She began to talk about CHAPLIN, and she tells me what a great man he was and everything. In other words, he was a great artist. He's a genius in his work, and she cared so much for him. She didn't say how long she had known him. She didn't say anything about living up there. In fact, when all that thing came out in the paper and afterwards, it was all news to me, except that I did read the report on the prior arrest, but what the hell, a particular case like that -- it didn't register very much with me until it came out in the paper with all this other scandal. Naturally then you begin to see that when I read that report on the 6th, then the thing began to make -- I know what I mean -- make sense to me."

GERRHART went on to say that he was not actually at the police station when the call came in for him to go up and arrest BERRY on the night of May 7, 1943. He was, however, at the station on the night of the 6th when he talked to her on the telephone. GERRHART explained that someone at the police station called him at JACK YOUNG's house and told him to go up to CHAPLIN's house. GERRHART thought there were some other officers at YOUNG's house at the time, but he could not remember who they were.

GERRHART was asked specifically if he went back to CHAPLIN's house after booking her. GERRHART replied "No, no, no. I didn't go back to CHAPLIN's at all. That was the end. The only part I had in it." GERRHART also denied that he went back to CHAPLIN's within the next few days and he said he did not call CHAPLIN after that.

It is to be noted here that later when GERRHART was interviewed on January 9, 1943, that he admitted going back to CHAPLIN's house and talking to CHAPLIN after he left the police station after booking BERRY.

With respect to this interview on November 29, 1943, it was pointed out to GERRHART that Agents had information that somebody from the Beverly Hills Police Department was up at the CHAPLIN house soon after she was arrested. He was asked if he was sure that that wasn't him. He replied "No, I don't remember being up there at all." GERRHART said that he had been on CHAPLIN's grounds several times since he has been connected with the Beverly Hills Police Department, but this was in connection with other cases.

GUSHART was asked if, after he received a telephone call on the night of May 6, 1943, he did not think that it was enough to go up and look for BERRY considering he had checked the records and seen that she was sentenced in a Beverly Hills court and also, inasmuch as she had called him up and asked to be arrested.

GUSHART replied "Well, no. You see, there was no -- here's the situation. There was no Bench Warrant having been issued in this particular case, and because I received the phone call wouldn't warrant me -- I mean, after all it's said and done, you stop to think in the course of years how many people that's barred from a Court, I mean, in so far as living in a place. Now, for instance, had I known the girl, you see, and met her down the street and know she was on probation to the Court to keep out of the City of Beverly Hills, naturally I would make an arrest. See. But this phone conversation, I mean, no. I mean, how did I know she was at the CHAPLIN'S home. No, I took no action or it at all, except for the fact that for my own information to check to see what or not such a person had been arrested."

GUSHART denied knowing ROBERT ARLEN other than hearing his name, and stated that he had never talked to him. At this point GUSHART was again told that it was agents information that he had either gone back up to CHAPLIN's the night after he picked BERRY up or called them and told them what had happened. GUSHART replied "I don't remember that. I can go back and check my records and find out whether or not I did. I can't remember no conversation at this particular time. I don't."

GUSHART went on to say "Well, I won't say definitely that I didn't have a telephone conversation with Mr. CHAPLIN. I don't recall no conversation, but in so far as seeing TIM DUNSTON or any -- or ARNOLD, what's his name -- ARNOLD or whatever it is -- ARLEN -- I have NEVER seen those men. I could have had a telephone conversation with Mr. CHAPLIN, but I don't remember it."

GUSHART was also asked if he remembered any conversation with CHAPLIN in connection with JOAN BERRY or his arresting her. He replied "That's right. I don't remember. I could have been possible, as I said, I came in this morning and nobody told me to refresh my memory about this thing, and I have had so darn little to do with the case that it has never registered with me at all. See. I have never kept tabs on -- I knew those two occasions, and I could have talked to CHAPLIN on the phone -- I'm not saying that I didn't -- but I don't remember talking to CHAPLIN."

GUSHART was asked if he was ever offered any money for his services in connection with JOAN BERRY. He replied "Back no, not in any way, shape or form whatsoever."

GERHART was again asked if he checked with the CHAPLIN residence on the night of May 7, 1943 at all. He replied "So, no. Absolutely no I didn't. There wouldn't be no reason for me to do it. I mean, there wouldn't be no reason in the world for me to do it. If she was -- unless now, for instance, if I would have handled that girl in the first place, like when she was arrested in January, now she -- if I had arrested her, and I saw her in the Court and I know something about the case, I would have; but here was a call that came to me, and it was a Greek call to me. It made no sense to me. The girl appeared to be crying on the phone and telling how sorry she was that she was in Beverly Hills and in violation of probation and wanted me to come over and arrest her."

"Well, in these times even an officer is not going to go down and pull a stunt like that, only to get a false arrest thrown at him or something. Well, what the heck? I mean, Jesus, I got to use a little better judgment than that. So I naturally did about it. See? I checked the records to see and the next day I checked further on it, and then made sure and went to the Court and checked. Our record wasn't any too complete upstairs. Our Record Bureau wasn't any too complete upstairs as to the probation sentence, you see. So I checked it the next day and dismissed it completely out of my mind entirely, and that night I got the call from the office."

"Well, then I was more familiar -- it was a violation of probation -- so I go up there and get the girl. She tells me a lot of hokum coming down. I'm all alone in this car with her, and so I bring her in and I (V). Then I go on my way. Now, even the next day, when the girl goes into Court, I have never even discussed this thing until it broke into press. See? I can't tell you right now when it broke into press -- whether it was the next day or a week later. I can't tell you, but I do know it broke into press."

At the request of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, GERHART was again interviewed in CARR's office by Agents and Mr. CARR on January 5, 1943. At this time GERHART stated substantially the same information as he previously furnished, except that he now recalled that he had gone back to CHAPLIN's house after arresting and having JOHN HERRY booked.

At the conclusion of the interview GERHART was asked if he cared to give a signed statement. He said that he did and accordingly this statement was dictated by Agents and GERHART to Stenographer LORENA C. HEIBERG of the Los Angeles office of the FBI. This statement is herein set out, and inasmuch as it was not signed, it is being forwarded to the United States Attorney's Office, and a copy thereof is being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division.

At the conclusion of the dictation of this statement to Stenographer HEIBERG, Mr. CARR advised GERHART that an appointment would be made for him to

come back and sign the statement after the stenographer's notes were transcribed. However, subsequent to this, Mr. CARR advised that it would not be necessary for GHEHART to sign the statement and accordingly he has not been asked to sign it:

"Los Angeles, California
1-5-64

b7c
V. A. J. GHEHART, better known as JOE GHEHART, 138-B South Peak Drive, Beverly Hills, California, telephone CHestview 6-1143, a sergeant, Beverly Hills Police Department, Detective Bureau, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement; that anything I say can be used in a court of law against me. No promises or threats have been made to induce the making of this statement.

The first information that I have ever had concerning JOAN BERRY's relations with CHARLES CHAPLIN came to me in May of 1963. On the 6th of May, 1963, while I was on duty at the Detective Bureau, Beverly Hills, a phone call was relayed in to me. To the best of my recollection this phone call came sometime between 8:00 and 10:00 P.M. I am sure it was after dark. It was a woman on the phone, and she said "I am JOAN BERRY. I am up at Mr. CHAPLIN'S home. I am on probation in the Beverly Hills Court and I'm in violation of my probation. Come up and get me." My answer might have been "all right." I took no action that night. I took no action as I was not familiar at the time with this case.

The next day when I came on duty in the afternoon sometime after 2:00 P.M., I checked our record bureau for the name of JOAN BERRY and located information reflecting that she had been in custody of the Beverly Hills Police Department in January of 1963. I read the arrest report and the special report attached, which was an interview had with the girl by Captain WHITE, and from that record I found where she had pled guilty in city court to the charge of vagrancy and had received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation, the probation directing her to stay out of Beverly Hills for a certain specified period. While I do not recall the exact period that she was supposed to stay out of Beverly Hills, I do know that that period had not expired in May of 1963.

On returning to the Detective Bureau, there was discussion among the members of the Bureau about JOAN BERRY, and I recall one member, possibly Detective Sergeant A. E. McRAE, saying, "That's the girl that was picked up for vagrancy and was almost nude, and she is the

daughter of JOHN EDWARD HERRY, the notorious check artist whom you have seen in numerous bulletins and who at one time was supposed to live with his daughter on Shirley Place." That is the statement as I recall.

I had no direct conversation with Captain E. W. WHITE on this day, May 7, 1943, concerning my phone conversation with JOAN HERRY the previous night. I did not directly advise him that she was in Beverly Hills. Whether Captain WHITE was in and out of the room in which we were discussing JOAN HERRY being back in Beverly Hills, I do not know. No further action was taken by me looking towards locating HERRY.

During my tour of duty that day I was assigned to the residence of JACK YOUNG, 517 or 519 North Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills, in connection with an extortion case our department was working on. While at his house I received a phone call from the desk in the Beverly Hills Police Department. Whether it was the desk clerk or Sergeant MARPLE who called me, I do not recall. Anyway, I was told that they had received a call that JOAN HERRY was at the CHARLES CHAPLIN residence, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills. This call from the Police Department to JACK YOUNG'S house came at approximately 8:00 P.M. The blatter at the police station should reflect the telephone call received there from CHAPLIN'S residence.

Inasmuch as I was now aware that the girl was on probation, I went up to the CHAPLIN residence, and on arrival I parked the car adjacent to the residence and on walking up a short flight of stairs, I saw a young woman standing on the porch adjacent to what I believe to be the front door to the residence. I informed her that I was a police officer, showing her my credential, asked her her name and she stated her name was JOAN HERRY. I said, "You are on probation to the city court, aren't you?" and she said, "I am." I said, "What are you doing here?" She said, "I want to see Mr. CHAPLIN." I then informed her that she would have to go to the police station with me as she was definitely in violation of probation.

At the time of this conversation a man, whom I took to be a butler from the way he was dressed, was standing next to the door on the porch. This man was a middle-aged man, as I recall, approximately 5' 11" tall, had grey hair and was slender in build. Words might have been spoken by this man to me, but I can't recall what was said by him. I do not recall that he asked me to come back up to CHAPLIN'S after I booked her, but he might have. I saw no other individuals while I was at CHAPLIN'S at this time, except a man who appeared to be a chauffeur who was in the yard.

On the way to the police station, JOAN did most of the talking. She stated that she had known Mr. CHAPLIN for a long period of time and that he was a great artist and a genius in his work, and I also remember her saying that she was very much in love with him and that she had gone to the house that night to talk to him, but they would not let her see him. There was no conversation about her being pregnant and I did not observe it, either in the car or at the station. As I remember, the clothing JOAN BERRY was wearing that night consisted of slacks and a loose coat, no hat.

After we got to the police station, I turned her over to Sergeant HARPLE, the officer in charge and who also acts as a jailer. She was booked for violation of probation by me. I was not in the police station very long, and left.

When I was previously interviewed by the aforementioned Agents, I did not recall that I went back to Mr. CHAPLIN, but on checking my records and discussing this matter with other members of the Detective Bureau, I now recall that I had been to Mr. CHAPLIN'S residence a second time on the night of the arrest. In my notebook appears a notation with reference to this particular arrest of JOAN BERRY that I interviewed CHARLES CHAPLIN regarding the arrest of JOAN BERRY.

When I left the police station I went back to CHAPLIN'S house. The reason I went back up there was because my investigation that day reflected that her father had been in trouble with the law and was wanted by numerous cities in the United States, including Los Angeles, for forgery, and that his name had appeared in numerous bulletins, and that sometime in 1942 two Los Angeles officers from the forgery detail, named JONES and COPPAGE, were at our office making an investigation on some address on Shirley Place where this man had resided with his daughter. So I went back to the CHAPLIN residence and interviewed Mr. CHAPLIN regarding JOAN BERRY'S background and to find out who she was. I did not know that BERRY, the check passer, had been apprehended. Further, if the man who was on the steps of CHAPLIN'S when I picked up JOAN BERRY told me to come back up after I had booked her, it didn't register with me at the time and had nothing to do with my going back up there.

When I got back up to CHAPLIN'S, the butler let me into the sitting room where I met Mr. CHAPLIN, and he introduced me to a girl who was there with him, who I now know is his present wife. I had met CHAPLIN once before at, I believe, his house. I told Mr. CHAPLIN that I was the officer who had just arrested the girl in front of his house and asked him to tell me who she was. CHAPLIN said that he had met this girl quite some time ago and that at that time he had idiosyncrasy that she had great possibilities as an actress, that he had sent her to dramatic school and that he had a part for her in a picture, and that recently she had caused him a lot of humili-

LA 31-5301

lation; that her actions were causing him trouble and that her actions were apparently based on the fact that she was in love with him. I don't recall exactly how he worded it, but what CHAPLIN said indicated to me that his friendship with this girl had ceased and that he no longer wanted to have anything to do with her. I estimate that I was at CHAPLIN'S house ten or fifteen minutes.

When I left, I received no instructions, nor did Mr. CHAPLIN ask me to again get in touch with him and give him the results of any court proceedings. While I was there he offered me a drink, but I did not accept it. This constitutes the only time that I was at CHAPLIN'S house following the arrest of JOAN BERRY on that date, May 7, 1943. As I remember now, I had no telephone conversations with Mr. CHAPLIN after May 7, 1943, either with reference to my arrest of JOAN BERRY on that date, or anything else at any time thereafter.

I have read the above statement, consisting of five typewritten pages and a portion of this page, and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Dated this _____ day of January, 1944.

(Unsigned)

Witness:

JACK YOUNG
120 North Beverly Glen
Burbank Hills, California
Telephone: CRestview 5-6015

Attention is directed to the fact GEMART said he had been working on an extortion case with the Los Angeles office the night he was called to the CHAPLIN home. This case was identified as the JACK YOUNG case, YOUNG being one of the owners of YOUNG'S Market in this city. The writer interviewed Mr. and Mrs. JACK YOUNG at their home on December 15, 1943, and was advised that when the case commenced on May 4, 1943, they got in touch with the Beverly Hills Police Department and they did not furnish any officers to guard their child but suggested that if a reasonable sum of money was paid that one of the officers off duty could

sleep in the home. He said that Officer McRAE was there the first night and another night Officer PIERCE or FRANKSON, and then they recalled that JOE GERRARD of the Beverly Hills Police Department was there on the night JOAN BERRY was arrested at CHAPLIN'S house. As they recalled, at about 8:00 P.M. that night they were just sitting down to dinner, GERRARD being with them at the dinner table, and the telephone rang. GERRARD answered it because it was possible it might be the extortionist. He came back to the table and told them he had to leave, stating that some dirty dame was bothering CHAPLIN trying to get in the front gate and he would have to go up and see about it. They recalled he took another drink of his coffee and left saying that he would be right back.

They said they sat around waiting for him to return and wondered what had happened to him because it was not until 11:00 that night that he returned. The only conversation he had with him concerning the matter was he mentioned he had arrested JOAN BERRY and taken her to jail. In view of the newspaper publicity which resulted shortly thereafter, they also remembered he had mentioned that she did not appear to be pregnant, although they were not sure whether he had in a later visit with them made that observation in view of the publicity.

At no time, either that night or later, did he admit having anything to do with her being "undressed" when in the custody of the officers. He said in that connection he had a matron to take care of those things. They said he did not talk about her having tried to commit suicide that night by cutting her wrists.

JACK YOUNG remembered that when GERRARD returned that night he mentioned that "CHAPLIN bought him a drink." YOUNG was sure of this because he recalled GERRARD mentioning that it was Scotch.

In conversation with YOUNG it was developed that he is a close friend of "COCKIE" HILTON, owner of the Tumb House of this city. It will be recalled that information has been received that ROBERT ARDEN was supposed to have boasted at a dinner party attended by people of foreign extraction that he had fixed things up for CHAPLIN in connection with BERRY. It was developed from YOUNG that COCKIE HILTON had married the sister of EVA GABOR; that HILTON's wife's name is TARA and that she is Viennese. In the event it is necessary to interview HILTON, YOUNG, being a good friend of his, volunteered to be of assistance in getting in touch with Mr. HILTON.

W. R. BARDWEY, Lieutenant
Burbank Police Department
Burbank, California

BARDWEY was interviewed by Agents on January 18, 1934 in his office at the Burbank Police Department. BARDWEY is now in charge of the Burbank

Identification Division, and stated that he was in charge of the Beverly Hills Identification Division from about January 8, 1955 until September, 1955.

When questioned regarding instant case, HARTMEYER stated that he could not remember for sure when he fingerprinted JOAN BERRY. As he recalled, however, it was in May of 1955 and as he recalled he forwarded the prints to the Bureau in Washington, D.C. about three or four weeks after printing the girl. He stated that he had forwarded these prints at the request of Chief MURKIN, who wanted to see if the girl had a criminal record in view of the publicity which was breaking about that time. HARTMEYER stated that the girl had been dressed in pajamas on one occasion, but it was his recollection that at the time he fingerprinted her, she was wearing slacks.

HARTMEYER went on to say that as far as his procedure is concerned, as soon as he fingerprints anyone he immediately calls the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles Sheriff's Office to see if the person has any criminal record with those departments. It is customary to furnish the LAPD and LASD with the fingerprint classification and in the event that they have no record they usually make a name search.

The arrest report of Sergeant KASPLE of the Beverly Hills Police Department dated January 1, 1955, was shown to HARTMEYER and his attention was directed to the notation on the back which indicates that the girl was arrested in 1955 on petty theft charge. HARTMEYER identified the writing on the back and the initials below the writing as being his. He stated that he could not remember definitely when this notation was put on the back of the arrest report. He explained that he was somewhat confused because it was his impression that he had not fingerprinted the girl in January, and suggested that possibly he had put this notation on the back in May and had just picked up the wrong arrest report.

HARTMEYER stated that in the matter of procedure there are usually four copies of an arrest report made, one of which goes to the Detective Bureau, two copies go to the Identification Bureau and one copy goes to the court. This latter copy is usually kept in the booking office in a drawer until it goes into court, and on the completion of the case the clerk usually writes the disposition on this particular report. He stated that sometimes this report is destroyed and sometimes it goes up to the Identification Division.

It was further pointed out to HARTMEYER that there was no property receipt attached to the arrest report of KASPLE dated January 1, 1955. He stated that he could not explain this but that as far as he knew the procedure was as follows. This property receipt is filled out to show all the property of the girl at the time she was arrested. One copy of the property receipt goes to the prisoner and the other is retained by the Identification Bureau and is

LA 51-5301

added to the arrest report. HARTMEYER was of the opinion that this receipt is probably located in the Identification Bureau of the Beverly Hills Police Department.

HARTMEYER pointed out, however, that he was not at all sure in his mind as to when he fingerprinted the girl or when he put the notation on the back of the police report. He stated that if he fingerprinted her in January, he feels sure that he would have called down immediately to the LAPD and LAGO for a criminal check. He stated that it was just his impression in thinking about that he had fingerprinted her in May.

JOSEPH HEAD
Beverly Hills Police Department
Identification Bureau
Beverly Hills, California

HEAD was interviewed in Chief ANDERSON'S office at the Beverly Hills Police Department on January 19, 1944. HEAD advised that it was his recollection that the girl had been fingerprinted in January of 1943 and pointed out that there is a notation to this effect in a ledger in which a notation is made of all persons who are fingerprinted. These notations are made by date. Agents were allowed to view this ledger, and it did reflect that Miss BERRY was printed in January, 1943. HEAD then explained that inasmuch as the prints were already on file she was not printed in May inasmuch as she was already assigned a Beverly Hills police number. It was HEAD'S recollection that HARTMEYER printed Miss BERRY in January. HARTMEYER stated that the prints of Miss BERRY, however, were kept on file by the Beverly Hills Police Department from January to June, 1943, at which time they were submitted to the Bureau in Washington, D.C. He explained that sometimes in the case of minor violations no prints are submitted to the Bureau in Washington, D.C. HEAD was of the opinion that the notation regarding Miss BERRY'S arrest by the LAPD was put on the back of the arrest report in January. He said that this is automatic procedure with the Identification Bureau as soon as a person is fingerprinted and prints classified.

WALTER R. CONSENT
Home Address - 902 Cloverdale
Los Angeles, California
Home telephone - Walnut 1636
Business Address - Alcamo, Ltd.
2 East Columbia, Burbank, California
Business telephone - Stanley 7-1175

CONSENT was interviewed by Agents on January 18, 1944. CONSENT is a radio operator for the Beverly Hills Police Department and is presently working only one night a week. CONSENT stated that he was on duty on May 6 and 7, 1943, and that he recalls that on one of these two nights he received a call from a

girl who identified herself as JOAN HERRY and who said that she was in the bathhouse at CHAPLIN'S home; that she was on probation to the Beverly Hills Police Department and she wanted someone to come up and arrest her. She was crying and appeared to be in a hysterical condition. It was his recollection that he mentioned this call from HERRY, there was some discussion with the officers present, and it was suggested that he get in touch with Captain WHITE to find out what they should do. GONSITT said he called GIBBART. He did not definitely recall where GIBBART was that night and when it was suggested that he might have been at JACK YOUNG'S in connection with the extortion case, GONSITT agreed that that might have been true. GONSITT recalled that there were two phone calls from the girl, but he could not place them as to the nights that they occurred. He said he had been giving the matter some thought since he had had a call from Chief of Police ANDERSON a few days ago and that in the event he recalled anything more definite, he would so advise Agents.

PAUL SMITH, Sergeant
Beverly Hills Police Department
Beverly Hills, California
Home address - 5715 Wilshire Way
Beverly Hills, California
Home telephone - CRanstview 1-2335

SMITH, who has been at the Beverly Hills Police Department for eight years, was interviewed by Agents on December 7, 1943. The records of the Department reflect that SMITH was on duty December 31, 1942, from 4:00 P.M. until midnight and from 12:01 A.M. to 8:00 a.m. in the morning of May 8, 1943. SMITH stated that K. MOURACHES was his clerk on duty at the same time. SMITH was asked if he remembered ROBERT ARMEN or anyone else coming into the Police Department and making inquiry as to HERRY'S whereabouts on the shift from 4:00 P.M. to midnight December 31, 1942, which would be New Year's Eve. He was asked if it came to his attention that the watchman at CHAPLIN'S home, or anyone else telephonically contacted the department inquiring for HERRY or furnishing any information. He said that no such calls came in there. In discussing activity of the Department on New Year's Eve, SMITH recalled definitely that the Department was not busy. He thought it unusual that so few cases should be brought to their attention on such a date.

With reference to the other shift from 12:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. May 8, 1943, SMITH said that when he came on duty he noted that the blotter reflected that HERRY was back in jail and he recalled that Mrs. HERR, the matron, was on duty. SMITH said he knew nothing of the Department's being on the look-out for HERRY the previous day.

LA 31-5301

R. MacRACHEN, Clerk
Beverly Hills Police Department
Beverly Hills, California
Home Address - 713 North Roxbury
Beverly Hills, California
Home telephone

MacRACHEN was interviewed by Agents in the Identification Office of the Beverly Hills Police Department on December 7, 1943. He recalled his tour of duty previously mentioned, and added that he was in the Department on the morning of December 31, 1942, when BERRY came into the office of the Police Department, crying, and Sergeant MARPLE thereafter interviewed her, after which MARPLE and RENO took her home. MacRACHEN said that MARPLE told him that on the night, which was the first time that BERRY was in the Beverly Hills Jail, she told him, MARPLE, that CHARLES CAPLIN was her boyfriend with whom she had had a fight, et cetera. It is to be noted that all others interviewed had denied that BERRY made known the identity of her boy friend on her first visit to the jail. MacRACHEN said that he probably was aware of the fact that she was in jail on the morning of May 8, 1943, but he said it was only mentioned in conversation and he had no information concerning what had gone on before.

MacRACHEN was asked if he had any other information which might be of interest to Agents in connection with the inquiry to develop complete facts concerning BERRY and CAPLIN. He said that he did not, but he observed that the uniformed division of the Police Department would not know much about what went on concerning CAPLIN and JOAN BERRY. He said that CAPLIN would have called directly to Captain W. W. WHITE and Sergeant GOSHAW of the Detective Bureau; that they would conduct their own investigation, take whatever action they saw fit, and no one else in the Department would know anything about it.

M. L. McINTYRE, Clerk
Beverly Hills Police Department
Home Address - 2282 Manning
West Los Angeles
Home telephone - ARIZONA 3-9773

McINTYRE has been with the Beverly Hills Police Department for two years, and was on duty with Sergeant MARPLE from 12:01 A.M., January 1, 1943, until 8:00 A.M., January 1, 1943. He likewise was on duty with Sergeant MARPLE the previous morning from 12:01 A.M., December 31, 1942, until 8:00 A.M., December 31, 1942. He said that MacRACHEN was likewise in the office.

Covering incidents which occurred on December 31, 1942, McINTYRE said that when JOAN BERRY came into the office they turned her over to Sergeant MARPLE for questioning, inasmuch as he was in charge; that after MARPLE and RENO had taken her home, MARPLE told them that she had had a fight with her boy

friend, and McINTYRE said he did not explain any further or tell who the boy friend was. He was asked specifically if she had mentioned CHARLES CHAPLIN and he said, "No." However, it was McINTYRE'S recollection that BERRY had walked out of the police station, rather than her being taken home. In addition he had not recalled that BERRY was on duty, but on checking the records he found that she was there all night.

As for the incidents on January 1, 1943, it was McINTYRE'S recollection that two calls had been received announcing the suicide. The first was treated as one of the usual "post" calls, and on the second one, MAMPLE went out. He said he was not too sure that there were two. McINTYRE said he recalled that the hospital was called over to the Police Department to ask them what they were going to do with BERRY. McINTYRE said they were very busy during the morning of January 1, 1943. BERRY when she came in was booked with McINTYRE, but he said he had no conversation with her. It is to be noted that the records, according to McINTYRE after checking them, reflect that BERRY came on duty that morning, January 1, 1943, at 3:45 A.M., and further that at 5:30 A.M. she went to work on the "B" case. Previously she had been working on the "Arnold case."

On May 7, 1943, McINTYRE said he was working the day shift from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and further that he knew nothing of his Department being on the look-out for BERRY. During the course of interview with McINTYRE, it was observed that in the room used for interviewing of these officers was an inter-office communication box, which was humming and gave all appearance of being in operation. Several times McINTYRE left the room to check some records, and while no conversation was had between Agents over this observation, definite note of same was made.

After concluding the interview with McINTYRE, the address of Officer WILLIAM F. THORNE, 1264 North Maple, Beverly Hills, telephone Chestview 9-5734, was obtained from McINTYRE, THORNE being one of the other officers on duty during the time that is being covered.

As Agents left the room, comment was made that they were going to see the Chief of Police for a minute, and thereupon Agents proceeded immediately to the Chief's office, the door of which was closed. McINTYRE said that the Chief was in his office and to go ahead. Agents knocked on the door, and the Chief said to come in. Upon entering the room it was observed that sitting at the Chief's desk was a man, later referred to by the Chief as his clerk, and that he apparently had been writing in shorthand on a pad of paper which was in front of him. Agents observed the shorthand characters. The clerk started to go out of the room, but the Chief said to stay there unless Agents desired to talk to him alone. Chief ANDERSON was told that such was not the case, and appreciation for his cooperation was expressed. It is to be noted that the Chief has an inter-office communication box in his office.

LA 31-5301

WILLIAM F. THORNE, Police Officer
Beverly Hills Police Department
Beverly Hills, California
Home Address - 4184 North Maple
Beverly Hills, California
Home Telephone: Chestview 5-6734

Agents interviewed THORNE at his home on December 7, 1943. THORNE advised that he was on duty in the office of the Beverly Hills Police Department substituting for a clerk who was ill, on May 7, 1943, from 4:00 P.M. to midnight. He was on duty with Sergeant MARPLE. THORNE said that a call came in from CHAPLIN's place requesting that an officer be sent there. He was asked if he, THORNE, received the call and replied that he did not, but that he remembered hearing MARPLE say that BERRY was bothering CHAPLIN and his guests. THORNE recalled that Detective GIBBART answered the call. THORNE said he did not recall seeing GIBBART leave the station, however, but it was his understanding that he was going to answer it, MARPLE having told him that such was the case. THORNE said he did not send GIBBART to the CHAPLIN residence to arrest BERRY. On further reflection he thought perhaps the radio technician on duty at the time, one WEST GOSSETT, might have received the call. It was ascertained that PAUL GOSSETT now only works at the Beverly Hills Police Department one day a week; that he has a business of his own in Burbank, California, telephone Stanley 7-1175, home telephone Walnut 1696.

THORNE continued that he recalled BERRY being brought into the station; that she was placed in the waiting room until Mrs. RIND arrived; that there was some comment about her trying to cut her wrists with a soapbox. THORNE went into great detail, explaining how BERRY had broken her soapbox in two and used the hinges to cut across her wrist. He said she made several scratches thereon. He also advised that when she was taken upstairs to be put in her cell, that BERRY screamed and bellowed to the high heavens and for a while he thought the roof was coming down. THORNE recalled that from conversation among the officers on duty and Mrs. RIND later that JOAN BERRY had told Mrs. RIND that she was pregnant by CHARLES CHAPLIN. THORNE observed that she had a convincing story, too.

This officer furnished the name of one Sergeant SPLANE, who had poked through the hole in the wall separating the booking office from the waiting room and observed BERRY cutting her wrists. He just happened to be passing by and made this observation.

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BEVERLY HILLS CITY COURT RECORDS

The following records were turned over to U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR by B. J. FIRMINGER, City Clerk, Beverly Hills, California at the time FIRMINGER testified before the Grand Jury. These records have been returned to the U.S. Attorney's Office. They reflect the following information:

1. City Court convened at 10:30 A.M., Jan. 2, 1943; present Hon. CHAS. J. GRIFFIN, Judge; D. Y. KIRBY, Clerk; and the following proceedings were had:

"JOHN HENRY D ZHAY Sec. 647 Sub 3 P.C.

Cause called. Judge GRIFFIN presiding. Both parties ready. People represented by _____ (D.C.A.) Defendant represented by self. Defendant in court duly arraigned, informed of the charge against her and of her legal rights. Defendant gives true name as above and enters her plea of guilty of the offense charged. Ordered to serve 90 days in County Jail suspended on condition you keep out of Beverly Hills and pay hotel bills now owing."

2. City Court convened at 9:30 A.M., May 6, 1943; present Hon. CHAS. J. GRIFFIN, Judge; D. Y. KIRBY, Clerk; and the following proceedings were had:

"JOHN HENRY D ZHAY.

Defendant in Court for violation of probationary sentence. Found in violation by the Court. Probationary sentence modified by changing "90 days suspended" to "60 days suspended" and defendant ordered to serve 30 days in County Jail.

3. City Court convened at 2 P.M., May 12, 1943; present Hon. CHAS. J. GRIFFIN, Judge; D. Y. KIRBY, Clerk; and the following proceedings were had:

"JOHN HENRY D DILLAS.

Sec. 647 Subd 3 P.C.

CECIL D. HOLLAND in Court representing above named defendant, moves the Court to modify terms of probationary sentence in such a manner to allow the release of defendant from the County Jail, due to the physical condition of defendant, and to allow her to be sent to a sanitarium or to be placed under medical treatment. Motion granted. Probationary sentence modified to suspend 85 days instead of 60 days and defendant ordered released this date. Terms further modified to allow defendant to come into Beverly Hills for the purpose of consulting her attorney.

4. City Court convened at 2 P.M., June 1, 1943; present, Hon. CHAS. J. GRIFFIN, Judge; D. Y. KIRBY, Clerk; and the following proceedings were had:

"JOHN HENRY - DILLAS.

CECIL HOLLAND, ALFRED WICKERHUISER & JOHN IRWIN, Counsel for above defendant, appear before the Court to present motion regarding their client:

The Court rules that counsel shall file written Notice of Motion and sets the case for hearing on June 11, 1943, at 2 P.M. Copy of Notice of Motion to be filed with District Attorney's office."

5. City Court convened at 2 P.M., June 11, 1943; present, Hon. CHAS. J. GRIFFIN, Judge; D. Y. KIRBY, Clerk; and the following proceedings were had:

"JOHN HENRY D DILLAS.

Sec. 647 Subd. 3 Penal Code.

Case called for hearing on Motion to Vacate Judgment and Plea of Guilty. Defendant in Court represented by JOHN IRWIN. J. M. LEVY representing the District Attorney's Office.

THOS. HENDERSON, Court Reporter.

The Court enters an order, Bench Pretense, correcting Minute Record dated January 2, 1943, to show period of Probation as one year. Mr. IRWIN asks leave to withdraw motion filed as of June 10, 1943, to Vacate Judgment and Plea of Guilty. Request Granted. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. IRWIN files new Motion under Section 1203.3 and 1203.4 of the Penal Code, and moves the Court to terminate period of Probation as of this date; permit the defendant to withdraw her plea of Guilty; enter plea of Not Guilty; and dismiss the case.

At this point S. S. KERN, Attorney, as Amicus Curiae, addressed the Court in support of the Motion.

The Court thereupon granted the motion. Case dismissed.

6. Memorandum In Support Of Motion To Terminate Probation And Change Of Plea. #D-2445 - People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. JOAN HENRY, Defendant, filed June 11, 1963 and signed JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney for Defendant. This memorandum asks for a termination of probation and permission to withdraw plea of guilty and substitute plea of not guilty and is based on the fact that HENRY is in delicate health and expecting a child in the near future.
7. Notice of Hearing of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Plea of Guilty, #D-2445 filed June 10, 1963 and signed by JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney for the defendant JOAN HENRY.
8. Motion to Vacate Judgment and Plea of Guilty, #D-2445 filed June 10, 1963 signed JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney for Defendant JOAN HENRY.
9. Carbon copy of letter to County Jailer, Booking Office, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California dated May 12, 1963 from the Judge of Beverly Hills City Court to the effect that HENRY'S probation had been modified and authorizing them to release HENRY as of May 12, 1963.
10. Letter dated May 12, 1963 to JOAN HENRY to the Honorable CECIL D. HOLLAND, Beverly Hills Justice Court, 730 North San Vicente Blvd., West Hollywood, California from MORTIS CRAMER, M.D., Senior Physician, Jail Division, Los Angeles County Jail. This letter reads as follows:

"Pursuant to your telephone request of this date, the following information is submitted.

"Examination of the above named woman revealed the cervix to be small and hard; the uterus was enlarged

"containing a mass about the size of a grapefruit, consistent with a pregnancy of five months.

"A cervical smear was negative for gonorrhea, and a blood test (Kahn) taken on May 11, 1943, was negative for syphilis."

11. Criminal complaint dated January 2, 1943 City of Beverly Hills, California filed by C. C. GARRISON of the Beverly Hills Police Department charging JOHN HENRY with violation of Section 267, Sub. 3, Penal Code, to the effect that on the first day of January, 1943 in the City of Beverly Hills she did wrongfully and unlawfully roam about from place to place without any lawful business.

12. Letter dated June 5, 1943 from Mayor ARTHUR L. EBB, Beverly Hills, California to Chief JENSEN requesting full and complete statements from all City Employees relative to the HENRY case and also enclosing a letter to be posted on the police bulletin board. A copy of this letter dated June 5, 1943 is also made available which letter was addressed to the Chief and all officers of the Beverly Hills Police Department of Beverly Hills signed by Mayor ARTHUR L. EBB. This letter reads as follows:

"The following becomes a regulation to be observed by members of the Department:

"Any person requesting a police officer to deliver any sealed or written communication to any defendant in a case still pending in the City Court will be referred to the City Prosecutor as the agent to transmit such communication."

"This letter will be posted on the Police Bulletin Board."

13. Letter dated June 5, 1943 from Mayor EBB to RICHARD C. WILKE, City Attorney, City Hall, Beverly Hills, California. This letter in substance requests WILKE to take statements from everyone in the City Hall in connection with the HENRY case. EBB states that he is not satisfied with the statements which have been received thus far and states that the City Council wants to review every act and fact in this case in which a city official participated.

14. Letter dated June 11, 1963 from FRED W. HENNINGER, District Attorney, County of Los Angeles, to Judge GRIFFIN which encloses a copy of a press release and which states:
"You will observe that I stated in the same (press release) that I was happy to state that no irregularity whatever has been found with regard to any action taken by you in reference to the BERRY case."
15. Press release dated June 11, 1963 which was enclosed with the above letter dated June 11th from the Los Angeles County District Attorney to Judge GRIFFIN. This release reads as follows:

"After conferring with my deputies and investigators who have been engaged in investigating the CHAPLIN matter, and its various angles, I have concluded to close the case for the reason no evidence has been developed which justifies the initiation of a prosecution and therefore there is nothing to take to the grand jury for their consideration or action.

"After the investigation had been started by this office, and in connection therewith, Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN made a specific request that the phases of the case which concerned him and his court be looked into thoroughly. This was done, and I am happy to state that no irregularity whatever to the BERRY case.

"It should be understood that in the event any further evidence is developed which justifies proceeding further, appropriate action will be taken."

INTERVIEWS WITH PRINCIPAL WITNESSES
BY BUREAU AGENTS

EDWARD C. CHANEYLos AngelesWest Los Angeles, CaliforniaConfidential telephone number BRinson 9-1769Business address 1185 Summit DriveBeverly Hills, CaliforniaConfidential telephone number CRestview 5-0525

Reference report on Pages 25-26 sets forth information developed from EDWARD CHANEY concerning the Mann let violation in this matter, and also mentions interview with him on December 10, 1943, in the Bureau Office. Matters discussed with CHANEY at that time not previously set forth will be mentioned here.

He was asked if he could recall the number of times BERRY was at CHAPLIN here following CHAPLIN'S return from New York in December of 1942. He thought it was probably about two or three times. CHANEY explained that that was the number of times she had been there, to his knowledge, and he thought she might have been up there on other occasions that he didn't have knowledge of. At this point in the interview he said that she was up there with a gun just before Christmas and then came up the following day after some money and was given \$50. CHANEY also was sure that CHAPLIN had given her some money the night before when she was there with a gun, or perhaps it was early in the morning. CHANEY estimated that it was about 2:00 o'clock in the morning that the sons of CHAPLIN woke him up, saying that there was some disturbance in the house. CHANEY said it was about 2:00 o'clock the following afternoon that BERRY left. He thought it was somewhere between \$60 and \$67 that CHAPLIN had given her before she left.

With reference to her coming back the next day for \$50 and getting \$50 CHANEY said, "Yes, he promised her \$50. I suppose he promised her \$50 a week - I don't know, but how it came out - that same day he said, 'Miss BERRY is coming up for \$50.' He said, 'I don't want to see her, EDWARD,' - he said, 'I'll give it to you,' which he did. And that day, that would be the next day, you see, she called me up and said, 'EDWARD, have you got my money?' and I said, 'Yes.' She said, 'I'll be up in about seven minutes' to be exact. I can remember that, you see. Wherever she was I don't know. Well, she was up and she just drove around and I watched for her and I gave her the \$50, you see. Well, six days afterwards - this is what the boss told me, I never saw her any more that week, so it would be the night of the gun, the next day, you see, for the \$50, and then she never bothered me more until six days afterwards. She said, 'EDWARD, have you got my money?' I said, 'What money?' She said, 'The \$50 that Mr. CHAPLIN promised me.' I said, 'I don't know anything about it,' because he never said anything to me about it, so I went right in to him and said to him, 'By the way, sir, Miss BERRY is on the phone'

LA 31-5301

and she's asking for her money.' He said, 'You can give it to her tomorrow,' you see, so that would make a week. The seventh day, you see, that's how he figured it out. He said, 'You can give it to her tomorrow.' So I went back to the phone and said, 'You can get it tomorrow.' She hung up on me, and that night she came up and broke the joint up again."

CHANEY said that as he understood it, she came up that night; he didn't see her but knew she was there. He was asked if CHAPLIN had ever told him that he had put her under contract again for \$50 a week, and CHANEY replied in the negative. He admitted that BERRY had never told him that she was under contract again for that amount, therefore, he was asked if he just assumed that that was the situation from the conversation he had overheard. In answer to this question, CHANEY said, "Well, you see how it was, you see. This was the gun episode, you see. She said that she was destitute - she had nowhere to go, she owed her hotel bill and she had no clothes - they had held her clothes at the hotel. This is what she told me, you see, and I said, 'Well, he can't put you out of the house like that,' and she'd got a gun, you know. I knew she had the gun because I was up in the room with her, you see. And I said, 'Now, look here, JOAN,' I said, 'You've done wrong by coming up here with a gun. You can break into the house as much as you like,' I said, 'but you can't come in here with a gun - that's out. I'm telling you what I said to her. I said, 'That's out of our hands altogether.' I said, 'If the police got that, you're liable to prosecution.'" As CHANEY understood it, BERRY never did get that next \$50.

CHANEY estimated that the decision when she was there with the gun was probably about the 15th of December; that it was the 20th that she came back and got the next \$50 and that it was about the night before Christmas that she called for the \$50 due her a week later. He said that although he didn't see her, he understood that she came up there Christmas Eve and while she didn't break any windows that night, she did throw soap and up at the windows. As he understood, nobody in the house saw her; the house was locked and she apparently didn't get in. He said that this information came from the watchman, WITT.

Asked if BERRY was at CHAPLIN'S house between Christmas and New Year's, CHANEY said he knew that she was there on the night of December 31, 1942. To his knowledge he didn't know whether BERRY was at CHAPLIN'S home on the night of December 30, 1942. He was asked if it was not possible that CHAPLIN and BERRY had had dinner at CHAPLIN'S home on the night of the 30th and he said he didn't believe so because he would probably have served and he was positive he didn't. In fact, he said BERRY only had dinner with CHAPLIN one night since he had been employed by him, and he recalled that on that occasion they went out after dinner to a movie and had a fight. Continuing, he said, "She got sore at him or something, and she left him there - she walked out on him, but I can tell you, I don't know exactly what date it is, but it was before he went to New York. You see, she walked out on him and the next day she called up and apologized. She said, 'Edward, I

"I told you to take an apology to him, that I was sorry." I said, "What did you do?" she said, "I walked out on him." But that was before and that's the only time a girl has had dinner there with him, and then they went out after dinner."

With particular reference to New Year's Eve, CHANEY said he didn't see her, but he was told by the watchman that she had been there. CHANEY thought that he got home that night about 11:30. He said when he got to the house, WITT told him she had been there and had jumped out the window. Asked what the watchman had told him, CHANEY said, "Well, he just told me she had rung the front doorbell and he went. The boss was out, you see. He went and got her and pulled her in the house because he wanted to keep track of her, you see. He pulled her into the sitting room off the porch, and she sat in the chair there and whatever they talked about I don't know. He didn't tell me, you see, and he said she acted dopey and all like that, and he went up to her and shook her, you know, to wake her up. I don't know whether he smacked her face or anything like that - you know, if any. He's unconscious you give them a smack in the face - give them a sock to bring them to." Asked if WITT had stated that he slapped BERRY, CHANEY stated, "Well, I think he did. I wouldn't be sure - I wouldn't like to put it into - but he said he shook her to wake her up. She was acting dopey; if you know the girl and see her many times, you'd think she was gone anyway, but half the time she's not. But I believe he did say, but I wouldn't swear, that he just smacked her face to wake her up and get her up and said he was going to call the police, and he said he went to the phone. I don't know whether he was going to or not. And then she said she wanted to go to the toilet, because she knows that house as well as anybody else. And she went to the help's toilet - the girls' toilet, you see. She locked the door, turned the faucet on, pulled the chain and got out of the window and fell down about fifteen or sixteen feet into the ivy. That's where you got choked. If you could see the place you'd know that no one could fall out of that d--- little window without getting scratched, and then she beat it."

Asked where CHAPLIN was on that occasion, CHANEY said he believed he was at Chasen's restaurant, and it was his understanding that WITT got hold of the chauffeur to go down and tell CHAPLIN that they had her up at the house. He continued, "That's what they did, yes - they called him out of Chasen's. You know, CHAPLIN when he was excited and he was out, he didn't want to be bothered. He said 'Leave her arrested.' That's what he said." Asked if CHAPLIN told that to HARVEY ALLEN, CHANEY replied, "Yes, but she got away."

With further reference to that night, CHANEY said that BERRY called him about 12:30. He remembered answering the phone from downstairs. At that time BERRY said, "Oh, EDWARD, I called you up to say 'goodbye' and to thank you for all you've done for me - I've taken sixteen pills and it's no good your trying to find me," she said, 'or trace this call because you couldn't find out anyway. Goodbye and thank you,' and she hung up, as much as to say, 'I'm going to commit

icids.' But I didn't take no notice of it because I've heard that talk many times, ever since she's been at the house it's always been pills, or getting drugs, or something. I don't know whether she did or not, but they never killed her."

Asked if he told WITT, the watchman, or CHAPLIN, or anybody about this call, CHANEY didn't know whether he did or not. He said, "I never took any notice of it to tell you the truth. I may have and I may not." CHANEY said he did not tell CHAPLIN when he came home that night of what had occurred, nor did he at any time talk to him at Chasen's restaurant that night.

Asked what happened the following morning, New Year's Day, when HENRY was in jail, CHANEY said, "Nothing happened." Asked how he knew she was in jail CHANEY replied, "I know she was in jail - I know she had been arrested." Asked who told him, he said, "I think the watchman told me, I believe, that she was arrested." He said that WITT told him this the following morning, New Year's Day, and claimed he didn't know how WITT found out. He also said, "CHARLIE said, 'Have her arrested,' and I don't know where in the devil they picked her up. That was the time she was down at the apartment - that time with, what was his name?" He was referring here to MIKE MOSCOW. CHANEY said he didn't think he told CHAPLIN that HENRY was in jail on New Year's morning, although he was quite sure that WITT had told him of her being there. Asked how CHAPLIN found out she was in jail, CHANEY replied, "That I don't know - I don't know."

CHANEY thought that it was likely that ARLEN was up at CHAPLIN'S house that morning or at least during the day, but he said that he did not call ARLEN to tell him of JOHN being in jail. Told that ARLEN had advised Agents that he received a phone call from him, CHANEY, on New Year's morning instructing him to go down to the jail, CHANEY replied, "No, I think he's a little off there," and then said that he didn't recall that. He continued, "No, to be honest about it, I don't recall that. I don't recall that. He may have been up to the house and the boss asked him to do it, but I don't think it was any telephone. The boss may have asked me to call ARLEN to come to the house. I'd put it that way, but CHARLIE never asked me anyway - you know, to try to get him to go and find out anything about Miss HENRY, because there's no third party, you see. He might have told me to call up ARLEN, that he wanted to see him. I'd say that because there's many times he asked me to get anybody - he'd say, 'I want to talk to Mr. DORRIT,' 'I want to talk to Mr. ARLEN,' 'I want to talk to Mr. WRIGHT, got him to come up,' you see. That's the way he'd do, but he wouldn't tell me what he wanted them for, and ARLEN might have put it that way, that I called up - that doesn't mean anything, you see. He might say, 'EDWARD called up and wanted me to find out what was wrong,' but he came to the house - I didn't say that over the phone."

While ARLEN was at the house, CHANEY said he talked with CHAPLIN and he was not present. He remembered that ARLEN left with HENRY'S fur coat to take it.

back to the police station, and he also remembered that after that ARDEN had come back up to the house to talk to CHAPLIN. He said he heard none of the conversations between his employer and ARDEN.

CHANEY said he had some conversation with ARDEN about the hotel bills owed by BERRY, ARDEN stating that "What a mess it was - the bills she had owed." He said ARDEN didn't tell him how much money he paid out, but he knew about how much it was because he had seen the bills himself. He thought it was over \$600. CHANEY was asked if ARDEN had told him why CHAPLIN wanted the hotel bills paid or at least why they were paid, and he replied, "No, he didn't tell me. You see, CHARLIE never talked to me about it. I only got those things from what I hear and all like that. No, I think he was just worried - he didn't want no scandal or anything like that," and as for ARDEN, CHANEY said, "I think he did it to help CHARLIE out as a personal friend. I don't think he did it with the intention of getting 'into trouble or anything, because BERRY wanted to go to New York. She had been wanting to go for a couple of months - she used to come to me and say, 'I've begged him to let me go, but he won't let me go.' CHARLIE didn't let her go, you see, because he had too much money tied up in her, for that movie, you know. But I think ARDEN just did it because, well, just to get her off of his mind, and I believe CHARLIE just thought she'd just go - she'd just forget it."

Agents asked CHANEY if ARDEN told him what arrangements he had made with Captain WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police. To this question CHANEY replied, "Well, I don't know about that. He didn't say he had made any arrangements with him, but he did tell me that he'd asked Captain WHITE if he'd see JOAN BERRY on the train, and I think Captain WHITE's wife, I don't know whether he's married or not - I've seen him a couple of times, that's all; that his wife and him went down together and saw JOAN on the train and gave her her clothes."

CHANEY recalled that after BERRY left town following her sentence in January, 1933, she called from Tulsa, Oklahoma, and wanted to talk to CHAPLIN. CHAPLIN, however, didn't talk with her and CHANEY said that on that occasion she told him that she was married and was going to have a baby; that she was married to an Army captain. CHANEY said he wished her all the happiness in the world and at the time thought to himself, "That's one thing - we got rid of you."

The next time he heard from her, CHANEY said was, "Miss HUNTER down at the studio, she got on the same trolley car in New York, in Hollywood, or something, I don't know. And she called me up and said, 'What do you think, Edward,' I said, 'I don't know.' She said she got on the trolley, and 'who was sitting there but JOAN BERRY.' I said, 'My G--, she's back here.' And then I think it was in a few days she called up the house, and that's when she said that her husband was coming out here and she wanted Mr. CHAPLIN to have that court order lifted so that she could bring her husband into Beverly Hills. I said, 'Well, you hang on the wire and I'll see if I can talk to him,' and I went in and he said,

"I've got nothing to do with that," he said, "that's the court - I've nothing to do with it," and I went and told her. She called up several times about the same thing. She did call up and say that she'd gotten in touch with what's-his-name's lawyer -" asked if he was referring to GETTIE'S lawyer, CHANEY continued, "GETTIE'S lawyer, and he said CHARLIE could have that lifted. I told him she had called up several times and he said, 'I've got nothing to do with it, it's nothing to do with us, that's the court.'"

CHANEY then made mention of the time BERRY visited the CHAPLIN home in May of 1943 and spent five or six hours talking to him down by the pool. Asked if that was a few days before she was again arrested and put in jail, he replied in the affirmative. CHANEY said she came up there in her car and he saw her coming and went around and told Mr. CHAPLIN that she was there. He continued, "Before we could finish, she was there, you see, and she said, 'I want to speak to you alone, EDWARD.' He said, 'If you want to speak to me, you can say it in front of EDWARD.' She said, 'I don't think you'd like EDWARD to hear it,' and they went down to the pool, and they were down there I should say three or four hours and she came up to the house and she was excited. She said, 'He won't listen to me. I've offered to marry him and then when the child is born, we'll get a divorce, but he won't listen to me. He said he can't marry anybody, that his public won't let him.' You know she was an actress. And then she went down there again - she went down to the pool again and she was there a couple of hours, and they walked up again, and he rung the bell and I went in and he said, 'Will you get Miss BERRY a sandwich?' So I went out and made a couple of sandwiches and I took them in, put a cloth on them and put the two places and she sat down, and he wouldn't sit with her. So she ate these two."

EDWARD continued that after they had finished lunch they went again down by the pool and later came back up to the house and said, "I can't do anything with him. He won't do anything." There is a possibility that EDWARD in this discussion confused BERRY'S visit to the CHAPLIN home a day or so before she was arrested in May of 1943 with a later visit around Decoration Day of 1943 after she had been released from jail. It appears probable that he did so confuse it because he next went on to talk of how BERRY got in touch with NEDCO HOPPER and then Judge HOLLAND. This could not have happened on this date in May of 1943 because BERRY did not yet know Judge HOLLAND. This was pointed out to CHANEY and he was asked if he didn't recall previously advising Agents of BERRY'S being there in May of 1943 when she went up to CHAPLIN'S bedroom and saw him in bed with COOK O'SHEILL. He was then positive that she had had a conversation with CHAPLIN before her second arrest, which lasted for some time down by the pool.

CHANEY then went on to detail what happened when she came up there about Decoration Day of 1943 and he said, "Then she came up to the house. Then they were down there six or seven hours. She came up to the house - she could do nothing with him. She could get nothing out of him. She went to the phone, called up NEDCO

EDWARD and HEIDA HOPPER told her to come down there. She called directly to Judge HOLLAND and he asked her to go down there too, so then he talked to me. I don't know whether she said, 'I'll get EDWARD to take me down,' or something like that, and I got on the phone. He wanted to talk to me, and he said, 'You bring her down to me,' he said, 'bring her right into my office so that she isn't picked up. I don't want that girl picked up,' he said. So I took her down and when she got there, she was mad. She said she could do nothing with him and she wanted the papers served on him. She said, 'If you get the papers, I'll sign them right here.' He said, 'I couldn't do it; they couldn't be ready until tomorrow, and you bring your mother in and I'll sign them,' and she turned around and said, 'And I want you to get onto that s--- of a b--- DURANT for these abortions.' He said, 'I have nothing whatever to do with it.' He said, 'That's the District Attorney.' And then she came down and we went out and she said, 'Now, will you take me to HEIDA HOPPER'S,' and I said, 'all right' and I took her there... and I left her there."

CHANEY was asked if that was the last time that he saw BERRY and he replied in the affirmative. He was reminded of a visit he had at BERRY'S house several months before the baby was born and he admitted that that visit had taken place.

With further reference to BERRY'S visit to CHAPLIN'S home in May of 1945 before her arrest he was asked to detail more of what took place on that occasion, and he only recalled that when BERRY came downstairs from seeing a woman in bed she made that statement, but didn't identify her as OONA O'NEILL. For that reason EDWARD said he didn't believe she knew who the woman was.

EDWARD explained that O'NEILL was in bed in CHAPLIN'S home because she was sick. He said she was suffering from a very bad cold and in addition she had lung trouble. He quoted CHAPLIN as saying that OONA had T.B. and EDWARD said that Dr. SHELTON came up to treat her, gave her "a lot of medicine, because she had that cough bad, my G---, it would kill you, at that time." Agents asked him if when BERRY found them together she did much talking with CHAPLIN. He didn't know how much, but was quite sure that they talked some place downstairs. He was asked if he took BERRY away from the property and he said he wasn't sure, he was so mixed up because he had taken her so many times in his car. He explained that sometimes he would take her away and ask her where she wanted to go, and she would fool him. He said he would be instructed by her to just drive someplace, and when they got so far she would tell him that she left her car in Beverly Hills so to take her back there. He said BERRY explained that she just wanted to talk to him about CHAPLIN'S other girl. EDWARD thought it was the following night that she came up and was arrested.

CHANEY was asked in detail what occurred on the night of JOAN'S arrest in Beverly Hills at CHAPLIN'S home, and he said, "Well, I'll tell you, the front doorbell rung. There was OONA, CHARLIE and DURANT having their dinner in the living room. She rung it. She rung the bell and, you know - have you ever been up in the house? There's a big hallway, you know, and you open the door and there's a vestibule with a glass door, and I saw her, and I just went like that to her, and instead

1. opening the door, I went back to the living room and said, 'Miss HERRY'S at the front door.' Of course they all jumped up, you see, and DURANT - I don't know what his boss - DURANT said, 'Well, I'll go and talk to her,' and he went into the vestibule. I followed him and he didn't go outside, he just said, 'Go away - don't want to see you.' He continued, 'Yes, but that didn't make any difference to her. So then CHARLIE came out and OOM - they hid behind the door, you know, and CHARLIE wouldn't resist it, and he went out and talked to her. Oh, he said some very unpleasant things and he went all over the ground with me at that time, you know, I don't like to repeat it, but --'. Asked what CHAPLIN said to her, CHANEY stated, 'Oh, he called her a dirty little blackmailer. You just came up to blackmail me.' CHANEY was asked what HERRY'S reply to this was, and he said, 'She didn't open her mouth. She looked like a little girl sixteen years, you know. She had her hair tied up in a red ribbon and a pair of slacks on and a long coat, and I felt sorry for the kid, you know - I don't like to see people talk like that to anybody, no matter how bad they are.' Asked if CHAPLIN called HERRY any other names than a 'dirty little blackmailer,' CHANEY replied in the negative.

After CHAPLIN had so addressed HERRY, CHANEY said he was instructed to 'call up the police and have her arrested.' He said that when CHAPLIN told him this he didn't take any notice of it, whereupon CHAPLIN turned to DURANT and said, 'Go and call up the police and have her arrested.' CHANEY explained further that 'Of course, to me that was all the thing - she wanted to be arrested, you see. I went outside to her and I said, 'JOHN, you don't want to be arrested, you don't want to go and be shut in jail. Why don't you beat it?' I said, 'No, no,' she said, 'If my wife has his child born in jail, he can have it that way.' Asked if he had already known of HERRY'S pregnancy, CHANEY replied, 'Only what she had - that came as a surprise to me, because she had said over the phone from Tulsa that she was married, and I said to her, 'I thought you said you were married.' 'Oh,' she said, 'that was just a bluff, a blind.' So I said, 'Why don't you go away - you've got plenty of time, you don't want to be shut in jail,' I said. She said, 'Oh, no, no.' So she just sat down there and she just waited and he came up and picked her up. I heard him say, 'Come on, JOHN, let's go down to the station and talk it over.'

CHANEY was asked if it was not true that approximately the day before she was actually arrested and again the same day he had not talked with HERRY on the phone and at that time he was aware that the Beverly Hills Police were looking for her. With reference to this CHANEY said, 'Well, I think the order had been, and she had been at the house and they were looking around - yes, that was right, they were up there looking for her. I don't know how the news got around. She was expected up there and the police was telephoned for, and Captain WHITE came up. That was the first time I ever saw him. So came to the front door and said, 'Is JOHN HERRY here?' and I said, 'no.' Asked if that was the day of the night that she was actually arrested, CHANEY stated, 'Yes. You know, come to think, she had called up and said she was coming up to see Mr. CHAPLIN around 2:00 o'clock, but she never did because he had - he informed the police and WHITE came up there, he was up there

on, he must have been up there about half past 1:00 or a quarter of 2:00, and he hung around a little while, and he said he had some duty to perform, that he'd be back again, and that if she should come up, call up the police. But she never came up that day at all."

Agents asked CHANEY who it was who had called the police, and he said that he didn't know, it was a little vague to him. He recalled that BERRY had called the house and said that she was coming up there. He also remembered that he had so told CHAPLIN, whereupon CHAPLIN had told him "have the place watched and call the police up to watch for her and pick her up." CHANEY was then asked if he did call the police and tell them, and he replied, "I believe I did, yes." He didn't remember who he talked to, just that it was the police station in Beverly Hills. He said he gave the order that CHARLES CHAPLIN was expecting Miss BERRY there, "a telephoned she was coming up and will you come and pick her up." CHANEY said though, "She never did come." He was then asked if he remembered talking to BERRY that same day, telling her that the police were looking for her and she had better stay away. He admitted that "Possibly, I don't know what day, but she did call and I did tell her that she better stay away, the police were looking for her to pick her up."

He was asked if he recalled and could identify Captain WHITE and Detective GERNERT of the Beverly Hills Police. He said he remembered GERNERT because he was the one who picked her up, and continued, "The night he picked her up he came back and Mr. GERNERT told me that he was coming back to tell Mr. CHAPLIN what happened. That was the way, didn't he come up - oh, I don't know, it must have been about 10:00 o'clock. It may have been a little before 10:00 or 11:00. He was there for about fifteen minutes, that was all." CHANEY said that when GERNERT came back he talked to CHAPLIN and there was nobody present other than the two of them. CHANEY said he did not stay in the room, but "everything was open, I mean, the living room doors were open, but I don't think there was anything particular said that I think you fellows - he didn't give him anything." Agents asked if GERNERT asked for anything, and CHANEY stated, "No, he didn't ask for anything, but you can look between the lines - I think he expected something, but he didn't know CHARLIE. But with Captain WHITE, I never saw Captain WHITE in the house." However, CHANEY said WHITE was up there that same day, but he just got out of the car and there was another officer with him in the car. Neither of the men had uniforms, at least CHANEY was sure that WHITE didn't have one on. He continued that WHITE rang the front doorbell and identified himself. CHANEY said that was the first time he had ever seen him and that he told WHITE, "Well, she hasn't come around." He said, "Well, I'll stick around for fifteen or twenty minutes," and then he rang the bell again and said he had an appointment he had to keep, but he'd be back, and if she should come up, just to call the station. She never did come, but they did come back and ask if she had been around, and I said "No," and he said, "Well, we'll stick around outside for just a little while," but they never came to the house any more."

CHANEY was asked if this was the second time WHITE came back the same day, and he replied, "The same day, yes. He said he had an appointment. He was there for about fifteen or twenty minutes and then he went away. He came back and rung the bell. He said he had an appointment but he would be back, and if she did come up between to call up the police station and somebody would come up, but she didn't come up. He came back and I said, 'She hasn't been here,' and he said, 'I'll stick around outside for a little while,' which he did, and then they went away and we didn't hear anything from them that day."

CHANEY continued that he never saw GEDBART or WHITE again, however, but GEDBART called several times within the next few days. With reference to that CHANEY said, "He wanted to give a lot of talk, you know, and he annoyed the boss, you know - that was all through with and he wanted to forget." He was asked what GEDBART wanted to talk about, and CHANEY said he didn't know. He said his conversation with him consisted only of GEDBART stating that "he would like to talk to Mr. CHAPLIN, and I'd go in and tell the boss, and the boss would go in the phone and talk to him. That's all I knew, you see."

The writer reminded CHANEY that in previous interviews with him he had told Agents that CHAPLIN had told him that his conversation with GEDBART consisted of first one, then the other asking "What do you know?" Further that CHAPLIN in talking about it didn't say what else their conversation consisted of, but "Of course, you could see one was testing the other to see what they'd say. I don't mean to tell you that CHARLIE liked him." In fact, CHANEY said he didn't believe CHAPLIN did like GEDBART because he annoyed him.

CHANEY said he had heard no conversation at all concerning the obtaining of the services of Judge HOLLAND for JIM HENRY. He said that was a surprise to him. CHANEY said, "There was nothing spoken about it at the house - never." I was under the impression CHARLIE had nothing to do with it at all. I thought myself it was DURANT and NIMRA WALLIS for their own benefit." When asked to explain what he meant by their own benefit, CHANEY said, "I don't know - they're implicated in it too. DURANT is scared as hell." He was asked if by that statement he meant DURANT's connection with abortions on HENRY and CHANEY replied, "Sure."

After HENRY was released from the County Jail and taken to a sanitarium CHANEY said she called him from Santa Monica and that he went down and saw her. He said at that time her conversation consisted of "Well, same old thing. She was jealous, and a lot of O'NEILL and how he got another girl and all that. It was the same old stuff over and over again. I was down there for about fifteen or twenty minutes. She had a private room there, but you were the first ones I ever told about that." CHANEY did admit that nobody else had ever asked him that question before. CHANEY explained that the reason he went to the hospital was because "I didn't want anybody to put anything over on me. You know, I'm a lone wolf in this business, nobody's helping me." Along this line, with reference to CHAPLIN, CHANEY

said that "He's practically thrown me to the wind. I mean, he said to me this morning, 'Get a lawyer to go down with you,' but who the b--- is going to pay for a lawyer - it's nothing to me - I haven't done any wrong." He continued, "I said, 'Well I call up Mr. WRIGHT - oh, he's out of town, or MILLIKAN?' and CHARLIE just rids his head, and then I call up, and he says, 'EDWARD, well the only thing is 'Jill CHAPLIN you'd better cooperate with the FBI,' he said. You see they don't want the case, it's too dirty for them. It's no good to them. That makes CHARLIE sore. He thinks he's just got to clasp his hands and they run after him. And then CHARLIE said, 'Don't go down, you're a sick man.' The only time I'm sick to him is when there's anything to be said against him. But DONA said - she was sitting at the table when I saw him - she said, 'CHARLIE, he's got to go - he has to go.' 'Well, O--- d--- it,' he said, 'I'm not scared of them. What the b---,' he said, 'I'll talk to them.' If you ever do go to get him, believe me, you're in for the time of your life."

CHANEY was asked if he recalled a telephone call coming to the CHAPLIN home sometime between 2:30 and 5:00 o'clock in the morning of January 1, 1943, from the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital. He replied that, "I believe there was a call like that coming to the house." He didn't know, however, whether he answered the phone or not. He was sure, however, that there wasn't any request made by anyone from the hospital that they come down and pick her up, or at least that nobody at the CHAPLIN home said they would be down to pick her up.

EDWARD related an incident when BERRY had been at the Beverly Hills Hotel, apparently had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets, and then found her way to the CHAPLIN home. He said he took her back to the hotel and en route, in a condition which indicated she was in a stupor, related that BERRY referred to the "two abortions I had." At that time there was with her a nurse who had been assigned to watch her. CHANEY said that when they got her into her room at the hotel, BERRY wanted the nurse to lie down with her, whereupon the nurse said, "I wouldn't lay with you, you dirty little pig, if you paid me. What about my money? I want \$27 - I've been with you two nights," then turning to CHANEY, the nurse said, "She ain't got no money to pay, where shall I get the money from?" CHANEY said he replied, "Well, I'll see you get the money." However, on telling CHAPLIN of this incident, he quoted CHAPLIN as saying, "I had nothing to do with it. I'm not going to pay her - let the people who called up pay her."

When he got back to CHAPLIN'S home, CHANEY said that either that day or the next he was talking to Mr. DURANT, at which time he told him, "By the way, Mr. DURANT, she is opening her mouth about two abortions." CHANEY said that DURANT replied, "The s--- of a b---. Aw, she can't prove anything." He said that DURANT also stated "that was bad business."

In describing CHAPLIN'S attitude toward this investigation, CHANEY quoted CHAPLIN as stating that he had had an affair with BERRY in October, 1942 in

New York and again in December, 1942, in his home; that he had had affairs with lots of girls, and what of it? Also CHANEY said he knew of letters that CHAPLIN received from different girls, among them IRIS GABRIEL, who was previously mentioned as one who had associated with CHAPLIN during the past year. CHANEY said he understood she was back in Hollywood, but he didn't think she had seen CHAPLIN. He said just the other day he had seen a letter from her which CHAPLIN had hidden away in his tie drawer. CHANEY thought that letter from GABRIEL had been written within the past six weeks. Therein she said she wanted to talk to him.

CHANEY was asked concerning the suitcase of CHAPLIN'S which BERRY had when she left town in January, 1943. He explained that she had been at CHAPLIN'S house and she and CHAPLIN had gotten in a fight and she had to leave. He said he took her away in his car and en route asked her where she wanted to go. CHANEY continued, "She said, 'Will you drive me over to Beverly Hills?' and I did, and it was the same thing over again, and I said, 'Where do you want to go, JOAN?' 'Oh,' she said, 'drive me back. I parked my car back there,' and when we got over there it was down at the bottom of the hill - you know our place, where the street goes off - there was her car, and all smashed in at the front. She had hit someone - it was all bent in. The radiator was all bent right in. I said, 'My G---, you certainly hit something.' She said, 'Oh, HENRY, do you think CHARLIE would loan me a suitcase - I've nothing to put my clothes in?' And, by G---, I'm like CHARLIE, I'd give her any G--- thing to get rid of her. I said like this, 'I'll let you have one of these suitcases, but you've got to let me have it back, otherwise I can't make up for it.' CHARLIE'S got nice suitcases, and it cost \$125 that suitcase. Everything is in the studio's name - it isn't CHARLIE CHAPLIN - everything belongs to Charles Chaplin Studio, and we have to account for everything, and of course I told the old man. I went back and got one of the suitcases and took it down where her car was. She waited for me, and I said, 'I have to have this back, JOAN,' and that's the one she took away with her. And I got after ARDEN - I said, 'For G--- sake, don't let that woman get away with the boss' suitcase.' I told the boss she's got it. He said, 'Don't let her get away with it,' and I said, 'I'm like you, I'd give her any G--- thing to get her out of the house.' So would he, you know, to get rid of her. So I said, 'I gave her your suitcase,' but we never did get it back. I said, 'ARDEN, don't you let that woman get out of this town with that suitcase. But he said, 'Oh, when I went to see her off she had nothing to put her clothes in. I said, 'Well let her go.' So I just told the studio and they replaced it. But I really don't know the date. That was another one of these times when she was up at the house."

CHANEY made some other observations concerning CHAPLIN and BERRY and stated with reference to the position in which he found himself, "I mean, if you'd been in my position and these things - you forget them. It isn't a sure business to remember. They happen - these things happen and I never expected I was going to be called upon to answer such questions - and the things with BERRY - so many times she was a pest, you see. Personally the girl was very nice to me. Of

course she played up to me as an actress because she knew I was the only one she could get to CHARLIE through, and if she couldn't get by me, she couldn't get to CHARLIE. She could never see him unless it was through me, see, and she played up to me and I know that, but I'd like to see the girl get a good deal. He's a wealthy man and between you and I, the majority of these wealthy guys, especially in the movies, they've got these girls, but they look after them, you know that - they pay them off - \$1,000 or \$5,000 is nothing to them. They give them an automobile, they give them a fur coat, but he expected it for nothing. You see, he says because 'I'm CHARLIE CHAPLIN,' and that isn't right - that's like me - he expects my blood - I'm supposed to look after him,' and continued, 'He's CHARLIE CHAPLIN - it's an honor to work for him. I'm just in a d--- mess. I'd quit tomorrow, because it's doing me no good, you know. My doctor don't like it - I'm paying him money. CHARLIE ain't offered me a d--- nickel. He wouldn't say to the studio, 'See that ECKHARD has---.' You know in domestic work the family says 'Well, look after him and see that he gets everything.' Well, that son of a gun never sent me an orange down, yet he expects all this of me. Of course, when it comes up, 'You're a sick man - you don't have to go.' But he's scared, you see, because he doesn't know what he's done, and I know what he's done. That's the trouble, you see.'

Concerning OONA O'NEILL's living in CHAPLIN'S home for four or five months before they were married, CHANEY told of her having disappeared for about a week immediately prior to their marriage and during the time that the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office was investigating CHAPLIN. She was then staying in the apartment that she had in Beverly Hills. Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office ascertained that CHAPLIN had an apartment for OONA O'NEILL at 9052 West Olympic Boulevard. Should it be necessary to develop further information in this connection, [REDACTED], who lives in the same apartment building, could be of assistance.

Interview with EDWARD CHANEY by the
Los Angeles District Attorney's Office

At 11:30 A.M. on June 6, 1963, CHANEY was interviewed by Investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP T. TOYER at 100 North Westbury Drive, Beverly Hills. Notes on this interview were taken by LOREN ADAMS. Most of the matters covered by the District Attorney's Office with EDWARD concerned the presence of OONA O'NEILL in CHAPLIN'S home before they were married. ECKHARD lied to those investigators, telling them that she never stayed there overnight unless her mother was present. Very little was said about CHAPLIN'S association with JOHN HENRY and nothing was covered which has not been previously set forth in this report.

LA 31-5301

FLORABEL MUIR

City News Service of Los Angeles, Inc.
138 West First Street
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: Michigan 8254

FLORABEL MUIR is a newspaper woman who owns the City News Service of Los Angeles, Inc. She is also the Los Angeles representative of the New York Daily News. She is a red haired woman of about fifty years, very outspoken and is regarded as a very capable newspaper reporter by her colleagues. She is married to HERVY MORRISON, a former newspaper reporter who is now doing publicity work for Twentieth Century Fox Studios. She has apparently been very cooperative with the agents in instant case and furnished the information which is set out below very readily.

She testified before the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles in instant case on January 13, 1944.

On January 4, 1944 United States Attorney CHARLES M. CARR, together with agents, interviewed FLORABEL MUIR in Mr. CARR's office. She went over in some detail her connections with instant case.

She stated that on a Saturday, which would be May 8, 1943, HEIDA HOPPER called her to advise that JANE BERRY, an associate of CHAPLIN, was in the County Jail. On Monday, May 10, MUIR stated that she went to the County Jail and found that MINNA WALLIS was there, talking with BERRY. She asked MINNA WALLIS what she was doing there and the latter told her that HEIDA HOPPER had sent her down. MUIR pointed out to WALLIS that that was not true because HEIDA HOPPER had sent her, MUIR, to see BERRY, however, WALLIS persisted in stating that she was there because HEIDA HOPPER told her that BERRY was in jail. In front of VERA SULLIVAN, who has since been married, or at least who has a married name, matron in the County Jail, MUIR stated that she soundly cross-examined WALLIS as to actually what she was doing down there talking to BERRY. CHAPLIN's name was mentioned by WALLIS and MUIR recalled that WALLIS said that CHAPLIN was not the father of BERRY's child, but that it was PAUL GUTTY. While she was in the jail MUIR got permission to call HEIDA HOPPER to substantiate her claim that HOPPER had sent her, MUIR, and not WALLIS.

After WALLIS had secured the services of Judge HOLLAND, MUIR said that she and HOLLAND took BERRY out of the County Jail and to a hotel in Westwood. As MUIR put it, they had hidden her out, but she finally located the place where BERRY had been staying. After that they put her in the Santa Monica Hospital and while there HOLLAND had one Dr. [redacted] examine BERRY and his report was that she had a tumor. MUIR recalled that she had probably talked with Judge HOLLAND some twenty times before she actually interviewed him on May 30, 1943, as will be set forth hereinafter. During that time [redacted] told her, as also did HOLLAND, that BERRY was not pregnant, but had a tumor. MUIR

said she told HOLLAND he better not go on with that story because she knew she was pregnant, and in connection with the pregnancy MUIR said that she arranged to have BERRY given the rabbit test while she was in the County Jail, so she of her own knowledge knew that she was pregnant. She also mentioned that HENDA HOPPER had sent BERRY to her own personal physician, [REDACTED] and examination reflected that BERRY was pregnant. b7c

At one time ARDEN called both FLORABEL MUIR and HENDA HOPPER and claimed that he was the father of BERRY's child. She pressed him on that point, and he then admitted that he had been kidding. MUIR said that she pointed out to him that Mr. DEL GUERCIO (Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service) would be glad to get that information. It was after she made that statement that ARDEN back tracked.

MUIR told of the day that Mrs. BERRY, JOAN BERRY, herself, together with the two investigators from the District Attorney's Office, JONES and ROSENMAN when she said she knew, were all up at HENDA HOPPER's. This followed JOAN's conference with CHAPLIN on that date, May 30, 1943. HOPPER had learned that JOAN was there, had called CHAPLIN's residence and asked to have her delivered at HOPPER's. MUIR described the scene as one where first BERRY cried and then her mother, then they got no place so they then went down to Judge HOLLAND's office. JOAN BERRY left with Mr. WOODMANSETT to get something to eat. In front of MUIR, Mrs. BERRY told Judge HOLLAND that she didn't think she could trust him, and asked Miss MUIR's opinion of the matter. MUIR said that she told Mrs. BERRY, in front of HOLLAND, "I think he's a crooked b-----," whereupon HOLLAND said, "I'll admit MARY HALLIS engaged me to act as JOAN BERRY'S attorney. She made me the proposition that if I took her out of jail and got her out of the state, TIM DUBART would give me \$500." HOLLAND continued that after he had talked with BERRY he saw that she was a victim of circumstances in this matter and that thereafter he said that his sole interest was in protecting BERRY. MUIR stated that she interjected at that point that the thing that switched HOLLAND was Judge PARKER's editorials, continuing that they "scared H--- out of you."

MUIR said that about this time HOLLAND tried to get BERRY to sign a settlement with CHAPLIN wherein it had been written by FRONT IDENTITY that BERRY had been promiscuous, and included similar statements which defamed her character. This proposed agreement also provided that BERRY was to never again make any claim on CHAPLIN as the father of her child. It is recalled that when Agents interviewed HOLLAND and WOODMANSETT, HOLLAND was specifically asked if such a provision was in the proposed settlement and he said it was not.

MUIR said that when she first found BERRY in the County Jail, she herself contacted SAMMY BLUM, Beverly Hills attorney, but before he had time to take any action, HOLLAND was on the scene. MUIR described BLUM as one of those who runs Beverly Hills. With reference to the time that he appeared in

Judge GRIFFIN'S court and made a speech after the case had been settled, MUIR said that his purpose in so doing was to white-wash GRIFFIN's part in the picture.

With reference to her conversations with Judge GRIFFIN, MUIR said that GRIFFIN told her that WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Officer, had come to his chambers before BERRY appeared on January 2, 1943, and told him that CHARLIE CHAPLIN wanted to get BERRY out of the state. GRIFFIN continued, according to MUIR, that he had told WHITE that he didn't like the idea of CHARLIE CHAPLIN trying to tell him how to run his court. MUIR also recalled that GRIFFIN had told her that when BERRY appeared in his court on January 2, 1943, she told him that she had a job coming up in pictures.

MUIR also mentioned that HEIDA HOPPER had told her of contacting VARY PICKFORD in an effort to raise some money to get BERRY out of town, or at least taken care of, but was not too detailed on this because she said it was all hearsay as far as she was concerned.

On January 5, 1944 FLORENCE MUIR was again interviewed by agents in Mr. GARN's office. At this time she expressed a willingness to dictate a complete statement of her knowledge of instant case. Accordingly Bureau stenographer [redacted] took this dictation from Miss MUIR, which statement is set out below:

"I first heard about JOAN BERRY from HEIDA HOPPER, who called me on Saturday, the day that JOAN was sent to the County Jail for violating her probation. HEIDA told me over the telephone that this girl had told her that CHARLIE CHAPLIN was the father of her unborn child and that she was in such a distraught condition when she was at HEIDA's office that HEIDA was afraid to send her on the streetcar, so she called a girl who had been living with JOAN at the Chateau Elysee, the girl being MARIE DE GARDIA, and asked her to take JOAN to Dr. [redacted] who gave her an examination and found out that she really was pregnant. HEIDA was very excited about the whole thing and thought that there should be something done.

I called the County Jail and talked to one of the matrons, and she told me that JOAN was there, but they had given her a sedative because she came in so excited; that she wasn't able to see anybody and they would rather I didn't interview her that afternoon because they had put her in the hospital under a sedative, I think they said.

Monday I tried again to see her and they said she was still under a sedative. I think it was Tuesday I sent HELEN HOPPER, who is a cameraman for the "Daily News," and VARY TAYLOR, who then worked for me on the "City News" over to get a picture of JOAN in jail. After they got the picture

"I had intended to go over and talk to her. MARY TAYLOR called me on the phone and said that there was a woman named WALLIS there who was telling the girl not to talk to reporters and not to give any pictures. So I went over to the County Jail and up to the women's department and found that MINNA WALLIS was there. She came out and I said 'Hello, MINNA,' and she said, 'Oh, hello, PEGGY, what are you doing here?' I said, 'The same thing you are - I want to talk to JOAN BERRY.' She said, 'Oh, I hope you're not going to write anything about this - it's a terrible case, and I said, 'Well, I'd never have known about the case a I would never have given it any unfavorable publicity of CHAPLIN hadn't thrown her in jail.' She said, 'Well, you don't know the whole story, and CHAPLIN is not responsible for her condition - it's a man named PAUL GITY. CHAPLIN has been very good to her.' I said, 'Why wouldn't he be good to her, after all men are usually good to their mistresses until they get tired of them.' I said, 'I think that they should never have sent her to jail if they didn't want any bad publicity. Now they're asking for it, and I'm afraid they're going to get it. Why don't you try to do something for the girl to get her out of here. This is no place for a girl who is pregnant and in her mental and physical condition.' She said, 'I think you're right, and that's what I'm going to do. What do you advise?' I said, 'I don't advise anything - that's up to you.' She said, 'I'm going down to Beverly Hills and try to do something for her.' I said, 'How did you happen to know she's in jail and how did you happen to come up here?' She said, 'HEIDA HOPFER sent me up here.' I said, 'I don't think that's true, because she sent me. Why should she send you?' She said, 'I talked to her on the telephone this morning, and she told me to come up here and do something for JOAN.'"

So she left, and I tried to talk to JOAN. Matron VERA SULLIVAN - I don't know her married name - said that JOAN didn't want to talk to anybody because MINNA WALLIS had told her not to. I asked Mrs. SULLIVAN if MINNA WALLIS had told JOAN that HEIDA HOPFER had sent her up there to see her, and she said that she had. So I told Mrs. SULLIVAN to bring JOAN out - I wanted to talk to her. She did, and JOAN was very reluctant and cried and said she didn't want to talk to reporters. I said, 'You think HEIDA HOPFER sent MINNA WALLIS to see you, don't you?' and she said, 'Yes, I do.' I said, 'Well, will you believe me if I tell you HEIDA HOPFER sent me to see you, and not MINNA WALLIS?' She said, 'No, I won't believe that because MINNA told me that HEIDA sent her and that she's going to get me a lawyer and take me out of here.' I said, 'I don't think you can trust MINNA WALLIS. After all, she's a friend of TIM DUGAN's and TIM DUGAN is not a friend of yours.' She said, 'I don't want any publicity about this. I'm sure that CHARLES is only doing this to me to make me suffer so I can be a great actress.' I told her CHARLES was a heel of the worst kind and no matter what he was doing it to her for, he hadn't any right to do it;

that nobody had a right to send her to jail for anything she'd done, and I asked her if she wanted to talk to HEIDA HOPPER on the telephone and have HEIDA assure her that she could trust me. She said, "Yes," if HEIDA would tell her that, she'd trust me. So I called HEIDA on the telephone and, with Mrs. SULLIVAN's permission, let her say a few words to JOAN. HEIDA warned her that MINNA WALLIS was not her friend; that she hadn't talked to her and that she must be very careful and that she could trust me. So then JOAN agreed to tell us her whole story and pose for pictures.

In the meantime, PEARL GROS from the "Los Angeles Examiner" and H. VARD HURTELL, also from the "Examiner," joined the group, and through tears and dramatics and all sorts of emotional upheaval, JOAN finally told us the whole story about how she was thrown in jail on New Year's Eve and how she got the tourist ticket and \$100 from a policeman in Beverly Hills who put her on a train to go back to New York where her mother was. She said when she got to Omaha she decided not to go to New York, said she was ashamed to go back as a failure and also she felt that CHARLES still loved her and that she still loved him, and that if she could go back to Los Angeles she could make him believe it. She kept saying all the while that it was all her fault; that she hadn't done what CHARLES told her to do; that she had spent more money than she should have and that he was only trying to discipline her when he threw her in jail. I told her she was nuts - that guys didn't discipline women that way; that he had been doing this to girls for a long time and that she wasn't the first one and wouldn't be the last.

I asked her if it was true PAUL GERTY was the father of this child, and she said, "Absolutely not," that she had never had anything to do with PAUL GERTY in her life in a sex way; that he was just a good friend. She told me about the night the baby was conceived; how she went to CHARLES's house with a gun, threatening to kill him and that the gun acted as an aphrodisiac, and she stayed all night. She told me the two boys were in the house that night in another room. This took a long time to tell, because she kept breaking down and crying and telling me CHARLES was a fine man; that he was a genius and all the things he did wrong he couldn't help doing because he was a genius, and she didn't want to hurt him in any way. I said, "He's hurt you plenty, he's got you in the sur. That's a fine thing for a genius to do." She knew that, but still she knew that he would take care of her, that everything was all right. All she had to do was to talk to him and she knew that the day she went over to talk to him that if TIM LURANT hadn't been there and she had been able to talk to CHARLES alone everything would have been all right. Then we finally got the story and took pictures of her.

I said, "Well, JOAN, I'll try to get you a lawyer and get you out of here." She said, "This is a terrible place - I can't eat," and she was going through a period when her stomach wasn't any too certain anyway.

So I tried to get SALLY EARS to take the case and get her out of jail, that was the main thing. In the meantime, MIRIAM WALLIS came back with CECIL HOLLAND. I called up the matron - they told me they had been up to see her and the next day took her out and hid her from the reporters in an apartment in Westwood Village under an assumed name. I called the apartment and they had just taken her to the Santa Monica Hospital.

They wouldn't let us talk to her in the hospital at all, but HEIDA HOPPER finally got in. HEIDA just used to walk in the back door and talk to her. I drove her down there a couple of times one night. We were going to kidnap her, but HEIDA went in to talk to her and she had been shot full of hyp and we couldn't move her. They gave her these sleeping tablets all the time she was there.

In the meantime I called HOLLAND a number of times, warning him that he was on dangerous ground and I knew he had been hired by CHAPLIN and that this was a thing that might get him into trouble with the Bar Association if he was representing the girl or representing CHAPLIN, and he should watch himself. He kept assuring me that he was acting for her and her alone and that nothing was further from his mind than to be engaged by CHAPLIN - he didn't know CHAPLIN and had never talked to CHAPLIN about the case, and I said, "Well, the girl has told me about two other abortions she had, and I don't think that she should have any more abortions because if she does, you're going to get into an awful jam." He said, "Well, you know I wouldn't have any abortions performed" and I said, "No, you wouldn't have any abortions now because we're watching you." He said, "I don't even know she's pregnant." I said, "You should know she's pregnant - we've had two examinations on her - the doctor at the County Jail and [redacted] both examined her." He said, "Well, [redacted] isn't sure she doesn't have a tumor." I said, "How you know G-- d-- well she hasn't got a tumor. At least I know it and you better find it out and if she loses that tumor by some accident, you better watch out."

In the meantime Judge PACE of the "Hollywood Citizen News" began writing editorials demanding investigations, and HOLLAND began getting a little frightened. Each time I talked to him he got a little more communicative and tried to tell me a bill of goods that he was on the level, and assuring me - although I was always insulting him - that he wasn't a crook and that he meant only the best things in the world for the girl. I said, "Who's paying the hospital expenses for the girl?" He said, "I am." I said, "Where are you getting the money?" He said, "Her father has been giving it to me." I said, "You're in communication with her mother?" and he said, "Yes."

I called [redacted] on the telephone and asked him about the child and how it was coming along and what they were going to do for her, and he said, "Well, I'm convinced she has a tumor," and I said, "Well, before you convince yourself too far that she has a tumor, you go down and look at the

County Jail records and also call Dr. [REDACTED] and confirm his records, because there were two against one and they don't think she has a tumor, they say she's going to have a baby." I think they said in six months from that date.

She got out of the hospital and went to a hotel. In the meantime I had gone to the District Attorney, FRED HUNTER, and asked him why he didn't investigate the case. I told him that the girl had told me there had been two abortions committed and I also thought that there was a law violation in having these women, her and DOMA O'NEILL who was then living at the house too, up there at the same time his two sons were and who were juveniles. There might be a contributing delinquency charge. So he immediately started an investigation. He put two investigators on - PHIL TOWER and ROSS GROSSMAN.

So on the morning of Decoration Day PHIL TOWER called me at my home and told me that he had been working on the case and the girl was down at the New Carlton Hotel with her mother and that she was going nuts. She threatened to jump out the window and that now she had gone up to CHAPLIN's house and that the mother was frantic and didn't know what was going to happen - they might put her in jail again, etc., and would I try to talk to the mother; that I might calm her down. I went down to the hotel and ate breakfast with her and MARIE DWORAKA and they told me that JOAN was up at CHAPLIN's house; that she got away from MARIE and had gone. So I called up NEDDA HOPPER and told NEDDA that the mother wanted to see her and could we all come up and talk to her.

So we went up. The mother was very reluctant to have any publicity or any lawsuit of any description. She thought the best thing was to take the girl and go back to New York and let the whole thing drop because she didn't want any of CHAPLIN's dirty money, as she called it, and that it was a terrible disgrace and her family would feel terrible. GROSSMAN and TOWER were up there with us.

In the meantime, NEDDA had called up CHAPLIN's house and told EDWARD, the butler, to bring JOAN down to her house, so by the time we arrived at NEDDA's, JOAN was there and was full of this hop and acting silly. NEDDA had a long talk with her about how she was grown up and going to have a baby and to stop being foolish and believing anything CHAPLIN told her, and she said CHAPLIN told her he would take care of her - all she had to do was to drop the whole thing, trust him, go out of the state and have her baby and when it was all over he would take care of her, and later they might sometime get married, but she couldn't marry her now because of the publicity. So we told her that she was listening to a lot of hogwash; that he was just trying to get her out of the state. He insisted she should try to go out of the state.

This went on all day. We had one conference and then another, and the mother was very stubborn and wanted to drop the whole thing, and JOAN cried and she cried and so finally I called up HOLLAND and told him that they were up there and I was going to bring them down to his office in Beverly Hills and have a conference. So we went down there. TOWER and BROSMAN went home, and I took the two women to HOLLAND's office.

We walked up to his office, and the girl hadn't had anything to eat all day and she was exhausted so BROSMAN took her out to eat, and Mrs. BERRY and HOLLAND and I sat in his office and talked. Mrs. BERRY said to me - b. this time she is getting very chummy with me - "Do you think I can trust Mr. HOLLAND?" Mr. HOLLAND is sitting there. I said, "Mrs. BERRY, I'm saying this to you in front of Mr. HOLLAND - I think he's a crooked b----- and I wouldn't trust him as far as I can see him. However, he's way out on a limb now and everybody's watching him. You've signed an agreement that he should be your lawyer - at least JOAN has," because he made her sign something when she was in the hospital and I had a copy of the thing which she signed. He gave her a copy and kept a copy himself. I said, "I know that now he's being watched and I don't think he can afford to do anything crooked with you." He said "FLORABEL, I swear to God I have no intention of being crooked in this matter. I will admit to you that I that I was first hired in this case by MINNA HALLIS. She came to my office and told me that if I would go and get JOAN BERRY out of jail and arrange it so she could be put in a sanitarium and then be taken out of the state, THE DURANT would give me \$500. After I talked to JOAN and she told me what CHAPLIN had done, I changed my mind." I tried to pin him down as to exactly when he had changed from representing CHAPLIN's interests to BERRY's interests, and he said he couldn't remember exactly. He said, "Don't pin me down - don't cross-examine me like that. You're worse than the District Attorney." I said, "Are you sure that it was JOAN's story or Judge PALMER's editorials that made you change your mind? I know that you're scared to death because everybody's afraid of Judge PALMER. He has a lot of political influence and he has been hitting you pretty hard." He said, "Yes, that's been murder, but it's all unfounded. I'm not guilty of the things he says I'm guilty of." Then he said to me, "To make it certain that I'm on the level with JOAN, I'm going to ask you and MINNA HOPPER to sit in at the conferences with myself and CHAPLIN's attorneys when we make the settlement." I said, "The h--- you are. Then tomorrow morning or the next day the 'Hollywood Reporter' would have MINNA HOPPER and FLORABEL PUIN in a big blackmail shakedown. Neither MINNA HOPPER nor myself are principals in this lawsuit, and speaking for myself, and I think MINNA will take the same position, neither one of us will sit in on any conferences between any attorneys and CHARLIE CHAPLIN. That will have to be between Mrs. BERRY and JOAN and CHAPLIN. I'm merely a reporter who is trying to get the facts in the case." So he said, "You don't trust me at all, do you?" and I said, "No sir, I don't trust you at all." This was said kind of laughingly.

So I left then - went home, JEAN hadn't come back. In the meantime the mother turned to me and said, "I think if I could talk to a priest, I'd get my mind straightened out on this whole thing." I said, "Probably that would be a good idea; sometimes people do get comfort from talking to a priest." So I said, "I'll see what I can do." In the meantime, I don't remember whether it was BROSEMAN or TOWER who called the Blessed Sacrament Church - I didn't. The deal was made before we left MYCRA's house - that that night I would take her to the Blessed Sacrament Church. That night I went back down to the hotel and took Mrs. BERRY to the church. I called her the next morning and she told me that she hadn't had a very satisfactory talk with this man. He seemed to be in a little hurry and she felt that she needed further advice. I tried to find out who could help her, and someone told me to call the priest at La Cienega and that he could talk to her better than anyone else.

I took her out that night and we went in the priest's part of the church and I introduced myself and her. She wanted to talk to him alone, and I didn't want to be present. They stayed in his study. When we left she felt very much happier. I said, "Well, now what are you going to do?" and she said, "Well, I can't tell you what I'm going to do because he has given me some advice which I'm going to accept. I'll tell you one thing - I'm going to get myself another lawyer. I never hired HOLLAND - I don't trust him and after all, he's JEAN's attorney, not mine, and I'm going to get myself a lawyer because I think we need better advice than HOLLAND can give us." I said, "I think that's a good conclusion. Do you want to tell me who it is? Maybe I can tell you if he's any good." She said she would rather not. So to my great surprise, JACK IRWIN called me up and told me he was taking the case, and I knew he would be on the level with her and I advised him to watch HOLLAND, and I told him what HOLLAND had told me about the \$500.

The same day Mrs. BERRY hired IRWIN. I told the "Daily News" and the U.P. and they were up at the Carlton Hotel, so it was a big press conference. Mrs. BERRY asked me to protect them at the conference and keep people from asking her questions or taking her picture, and I assured her that they wouldn't take her picture if she would consent to the interview. So I stayed with her. JOE HERNANDEZ was there from the "Examiner" - he kept hanging on. He wanted JEAN to pose for pictures powdering her face, etc., and JACK wouldn't stand for any of that kind of business.

They were broke - they didn't have any money and the reporters were driving them crazy and it was hard to get a room any place at the hotel, so I took them up to my house and kept them there for a week - Mrs. BERRY and JOE. This was the next day after JACK came into the case. I made them promise they wouldn't tell anybody they were there. I felt sorry for them - they had no place to go and no money. From my house - I kept them there

a week - they went over to JOE HUNN'S house. Mrs. HUNN took care of them and helped them. Then they went to the Mayflower Hotel.

Then comes the day of CHARLIE's marriage. I heard from "Variety" that CHARLIE was going to marry somebody and they thought it was JOAN. So I called the hotel and asked for JOAN. Mrs. BERRY said she was sleeping. I said, "Get her on the phone." So she came to the phone and said, "What do you want, FLORENCE?" and I said, "I just want to know that you're in the hotel, and not up in Santa Barbara with CHARLIE." She said, "Well, there's something doing - EDWARD said he's gone from the house." EDWARD or ANNETT told her that CHARLIE was going to get married, but that he was forced into it and said, "You're the only one who forced him." She still wouldn't believe it.

The following day I went up to the hotel - her mother asked me to break the news to her. When I told her, she went completely haywire and became a raving maniac. TOM CALON of the "Times" came over and all the other reporters, and JOAN sat on the bed and posed for pictures, and kept screaming. That night the doctor came down and they stayed with her. The next day she escaped out of the hotel and went down to the American Airlines and booked passage for Mexico City. She said she couldn't stay in the country, she couldn't breathe the same air that CHARLIE and ANNETT would breathe. Her mother called me on the phone to come on down, that JOAN was going to Mexico and I had to stop her. JOAN came back up to the hotel - she didn't have any money to get the passage to Mexico and she had to get it from her mother. She said what she really planned to do was to jump out of the airplane. I told her she was crazy. Dr. [REDACTED] said it was shock - the shock of hearing of the marriage.

The first day that JACK (ISBY) went into court to get JOAN BERRY permission to come in and out of Beverly Hills, after the hearing was over - the Judge granted it - JACK also made a plea on that same day that she be allowed to withdraw her guilty plea and that she be given a chance to be rehabilitated and put in the care of her mother. GRIFFIN didn't consider it that day and indicated that he didn't want to consider it because HOLLAND was in court. He didn't like HOLLAND.

So then I went in the chambers and I went in alone first and I said, "I want to get the whole picture here. There seem to be a lot of things that went on here. Now, how did you happen to throw this girl in jail?" He said, "I put her in jail because she violated her probation." I said, "But you didn't give her a trial to find out if she had violated her probation, did you?" He said, "No," and I said, "Don't you think you should? You can't send somebody to jail for violation of probation until you find out if they've violated it, and you can't go on the word of somebody else. She might not have even been in Beverly Hills, and legally you're required

to give a person a hearing on a case like that. If I'm convicted of some sort of a crime and put on probation, certainly I have the right to a trial to find out if I've violated my probation." He said, "We don't do it that way in Beverly Hills." I said, "You do a lot of things in Beverly Hills that aren't right." He said, "You don't know the problems we have to contend with in Beverly Hills." I said, "Yes, I do. You've got a lot of screwballs who come out here to see the movie stars, and that's a big problem, and you've got lots of millionaires living here. I understand that, but you ought to be careful that you don't violate somebody else's rights." He said, "Well, I didn't think that under the law you were required to have a trial." I said, "I think you are." Then I said, "How in the world did you happen to 'rag' her in the first place?" He said, "She pled guilty." I said, "She told me she didn't plead guilty - she didn't know what happened to her; that you told her she had to go to jail if she didn't get out of Beverly Hills." He said, "Well, I did give her a chance to speak for herself and I asked her if she was working anywhere, but she said she had a job coming up, she thought." I said, "Well, she came into court with a \$1500 for coat on, didn't she?" He said, "I don't know. I never noticed what she had on. You know how police courts are - we have lots of cases. This was just one other case." I said, "Well, it couldn't have been just one other case, because some policeman came in here before the case and told you that CHAPLIN wanted her sent out of the state, didn't he?" He said, "Yes, as a matter of fact, he did. Captain WHITE came in here and told me that ROBERT ARDEN said that she had been molesting CHAPLIN and CHAPLIN wanted to get rid of her - get her out of the state, and asked me to order her out of the state. I told WHITE that I didn't intend to do anything of the kind, and that he had a h--- of a lot of nerve to come and ask me such a thing and that he would 'go back and tell CHAPLIN and ARDEN both that they weren't telling me what to do." I said, "Why didn't you bring CHAPLIN and ARDEN in for contempt of court for trying to influence your decision?" He said, "Well, I didn't think I could get a conviction on them. I only had WHITE's word for it that they had told him what to say." I said, "Did you know about the \$100 and the ticket?" He said, "WHITE told me that CHAPLIN was willing to pay the bills in the hotel and stores and give her a ticket and some money to go to New York with. I told WHITE that I couldn't take any judicial cognizance of the money CHAPLIN was giving to her at all. It didn't make any difference to me."

Just about that time in came Chief ANDERSON and the other reporters -- CATON and CLAUDE KIRKALL from the "Examiner." I started to ask ANDERSON questions, and he said, "I don't have to answer your questions. I'm not on trial." I said, "The h--- you're not on trial, and you better answer my questions. You're on trial with the public, and you better tell me the whole story. Why did those cops go up and look at this girl when she didn't have any clothes on?" He said, "That's a G--- d--- lie-- they didn't do anything of the kind. The only person that was there was the matron. She lay on the floor in the cell and wouldn't put jail clothes

I said, "Why did you try to put the jail clothes on her - she was going to the County Jail the next day." He said, "She tried to cut her wrists and we had to search her. She had a broken mirror in her pocketbook and we took all her clothes off so she wouldn't have any concealed weapons." I said, "What's the police matron's name?" and he said, "She's a society woman and I can't give you her name." I asked ANDERSON if it was true that this society woman had offered JOAN \$250 for her fur coat, and he said he didn't know whether she had or not and he said, "I'm sure if she did it was only out of the kindness of her heart because the girl said she didn't have any money."

Then I said, "What gave you the conclusion that she was a 'vag'? Why did you do that?" He said, "Well, she came in one night before and told us she didn't have any place to sleep and wanted us to put her in jail." He said, "She got to be a nuisance around here. We decided to get rid of her." I said, "I know, but don't you ever stop to consider that here's a very young girl and you're doing her a great injury by throwing her in jail. Why didn't you take her home or try to cover up or protect her some way. She obviously wasn't a tramp. She was a young girl that should have been protected." He said, "We thought she was a tramp. She told us all the guys that she'd been sleeping with." I said, "Who did she tell you she had been sleeping with?" He said, "Well, she said she slept with PAUL GUTTY, SAM'S BRUSCH, CHAPLIN, DEPART, ANDON, BLUMENFELD and a scenario writer at 20th Century-Fox, SAM FAREL." I said, "Now, look, Chief, you mean to tell me that this girl sat in your jail and glibly told you that she slept with all those men?" He said, "Yes." I said, "I think that's a G--- d--- lie. I've known from my police experiences the worst kind of a prostitute and they don't talk that way. She may have slept with a few guys, but I don't think she'd tell a bunch of cops that." He said, "That's certainly what she said." I said, "What were her exact words?" He said, "You're worse than the District Attorney the way you cross-examine me." I said, "I want to know exactly what she said." He said "He asked her if she slept with those guys and she said 'What do you think?'" I said, "Oh, so it's your interpretation of what she said, not exactly what she said." I said, "You, with your filthy mind thought that was what she said. The answer to that with anybody else would be that it was a denial, rather than an admission." "Well," he said, "maybe so." "They talk that way - they wisecrack," he said, "so we just put them down as tramps." Then he said, "This whole case has been stirred up by HEDGA HOPPER anyway." I said, "What do you mean by that?" He said, "She told the girl to go over there and get arrested." I said, "Who told you that? You got that story from CHAPLIN. You don't know what you're talking about." "Yes, I do," he said, "she's a trouble maker." I said, "You know HEDGA could sue you for libel for what you just got through saying because you accuse HEDGA of sending this girl over to violate a law and get herself arrested. That's a grave charge and it isn't true. HEDGA HOPPER has got more sense than to tell JOAN to go anywhere near CHAPLIN. Who have you been talking to over at CHAPLIN'S? I heard from some of the boys that he wouldn't talk to anyone."

So we wanted to talk to WHITE and WHITE was away on sick leave. I said, "Where did WHITE get the pistols that JOAN took up to CHAPLIN'S house?" He said, "I think ARLEN gave them to him." I said, "Was that the payoff, or did he get any money?" He said, "He didn't get any money. I know that." I said, "Well, how come this guy WHITE goes way out of his territory and goes down and puts this girl on the train?" He said, "He didn't do that in any official capacity." I said, "It looks like he's lending some color of authority to the deal." I said, "Why send him to put her on the train in Los Angeles? He's got no jurisdiction in Los Angeles." He said, "I know it - he hasn't got any right to go down there at all. I bawled him out of him for it. He didn't have any right to do that. He was just trying to be a good guy," or words to that effect, that he was trying to be nice to the girl and see she didn't get into any trouble. I said, "Who did he expect trouble from?" He said, "Oh, I don't know - she was worried and she didn't have any automobile to go to the train with, and Captain WHITE and his wife took her down there. They liked the girl." I said, "Well, is that what made them tell the porter not to let her get off the train until it left the State of California?" He said, "I don't know if he told the porter that or not." I said, "That's what JOAN told me he did." I said, "When ARLEN came to WHITE with the ticket and \$100 and told WHITE to give it to the girl, why didn't WHITE tell ARLEN to give it to her himself?" He said, "The reason WHITE did it was because ARLEN had to go to his broadcast and couldn't wait."

Looking back at the second conversation I had with NEEDA, which was Monday, after she told me on Saturday the girl was in jail, she said "Did you go down there and get that story?" I said, "No, because the matron told me to leave her alone, that she was in the hospital." She said, "Well, I had a big talk with MARY PICKFORD today and I told her something ought to be done about this; that we shouldn't let that b----- get away with these things all his life and for the sake of Hollywood somebody ought to do something about it and it was up to her because she was part owner of United Artists." I said, "What did MARY say?" and she said, "Mary is going to try to do something about it," and something about there wasn't much you can do about CHAPLIN, anyway.

I called CHAPLIN'S house that Monday after I talked to NEEDA, and called him all day Tuesday, but he wouldn't talk to me. I talked to EDWARD, the butler, and told him it was FLORABEL WHEAT calling. I called him Monday, and didn't call him Saturday.

I also had a conversation with ROBERT ARLEN. I called him at his apartment sometime after May 12, 1943. I know it was ARLEN because he has a very definite accent. NEEDA also called him on the same occasion right after I did because I told her what he said to me, and she called him up to see if he would say the same thing to her, and he did. I called him to ask him what he knew about the case. I introduced myself - I said,

"My name is MUIR. I work for the 'New York Daily News'." He said, "Yes, what is it you want?" I said, "I'm interested in the CHAPLIN Case. What do you know about it? The girl tells me that you took her clothes out of the Chateau Mlysee and she wants to know where they are." He said, "I didn't take them out - they're still there." I said, "Well, she said you were going to pay the bill and take them out." He said, "I was, but I didn't do it." I said, "Where were you going to get the money to get them out with? Was CHAPLIN going to pay the bill?" He said, "Why should CHAPLIN pay the bill?" I said, "CHAPLIN's the father of the baby, isn't he?" He said, "No." I said, "How do you know?" He said, "Because I'm the father of the baby." I said, "I'm very sure that's an interesting admission, and I'm very sure Mr. DEL GUERCIO would be glad to hear that." He said, "What about DEL GUERCIO?" and I said, "Well, from what I hear about DEL GUERCIO and the Immigration Department, you're under orders to be deported. The first time I saw you, you were in the County Jail." He said, "I don't remember meeting you." I said, "Probably not - you meet so many people when you're in jail. I think I'll tell DEL GUERCIO you're the father of the child. That might make a better story." He said, "Well, you wouldn't want to tell something you didn't know for sure, would you?" I said, "No - you just told me." He said, "Well, we all talk, you know." I said, "Oh, so now you're just talking." He said, "Yes, but don't believe everything that girl tells you. She's no good - her father's in the penitentiary." I said, "Where's her father in the penitentiary?" He said, "He's up in Folsom." I said, "How do you know that?" He said, "I know when he was sent up. The whole family's no good - the mother's a drunkard and the father's in jail." I said, "That doesn't necessarily follow that she's a tramp because her family is in jail." He told MURPHY that JOAN stole CHAPLIN's suitcase, or his suitcase.

MIRIAM HOPPER
1708 Tropical Avenue
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone CHestview 5-0623

Miss HOPPER is the well known Hollywood Columnist for the Los Angeles Times. She also has a radio program and has had several roles in motion pictures. She testified before a Federal Grand Jury in instant case on January 13, 1944.

On January 8, 1944, Agents interviewed Miss HOPPER at her home at 1708 Tropical Avenue, Beverly Hills. This interview had previously been arranged by United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR.

Miss HOPPER was asked to furnish whatever information she had concerning the CHAPLIN-BERRY association and advised that she first heard of JOAN BERRY on May 7, 1943, when she came to her business office in Hollywood. BERRY

told HOPPER that she had read her column, written on the occasion of her, BERRY's birthday. HOPPER had dwelt at length in that article of hers concerning CHAPLIN. It was written portraying the hypothetical case of a girl who had gone to Hollywood and had been taken up by CHAPLIN, who promised her stardom and then discarded. When BERRY came to her office she told her story of how she had been under contract to CHAPLIN, had been intimate with him and that then as of that date she was pregnant by CHAPLIN. HOPPER said that BERRY was in a hysterical condition and that she sent her to her, HOPPER's personal physician, Dr. WILLIAM BRANCH, who examined her and advised both BERRY and HOPPER that the girl was pregnant. So hysterical was BERRY when she appeared in her office that HOPPER requested her to get in touch with some friend to accompany her to BRANCH'S office. HOPPER recalled that this girl friend was MARIE DE GARDIA.

After HOPPER had no further contact with BERRY that day after she left her office, but she instructed her to keep in touch with her. The next day she heard was the following morning when HOPPER said that EDWARD, CHAPLIN'S butler, called her on the telephone and said that JOAN BERRY had asked him to tell her that JOAN was in jail. HOPPER said she immediately got in touch with JESSIE BRISCAULT, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, who is a friend of hers. He advised her that the only way to help BERRY was to get an attorney. The next thing that occurred was that MINNA WALLIS called her on the telephone and inquired of her whether she was going to do anything about BERRY being in jail. HOPPER stated she asked WALLIS why she wanted to know. WALLIS replied that she had known JOAN BERRY through CHAPLIN who was a good friend of hers, that BERRY thought she was in love with CHAPLIN, but that actually she was a terrible person - had through and through. MINNA WALLIS contended that CHAPLIN had in fact been good to BERRY, had purchased a fur coat for her. HOPPER asked WALLIS if CHAPLIN ever bought her a fur coat and WALLIS said no, but that she wished he had.

HOPPER said she also told MINNA WALLIS that instead of BERRY being the terrible one that it must be CHAPLIN, because she herself knew that BERRY was pregnant and presumably BERRY had gone up to tell him she was and that he had thrown her in jail. HOPPER said WALLIS asked her how she knew BERRY was pregnant. HOPPER said she had talked to BERRY herself and had her own physician examine her. HOPPER said that WALLIS still counseled her to stay out of it because it was going to be a dirty mess, to which HOPPER replied that she was going to get into it with both feet.

Then HOPPER said the thought of FLORANCE NUIR, who knew how to handle things, so she called her and told her of BERRY'S plight. This all took place on Saturday, May 8, 1933. HOPPER was positive that she never instructed or asked MINNA WALLIS to go down and see JOAN BERRY in her behalf.

HOPPER said she was up at MARY PICKFORD'S the following day and told her of JOAN BERRY'S case. HOPPER said that PICKFORD was very sympathetic and offered to pay the girl \$100.00 per week for three years. As far as HOPPER knew, there was no conversation between PICKFORD or CHAPLIN or ARTHUR KELLY.

or anyone else concerning trying to get CHAPLIN to help the girl and when he refused or they were not able to locate him, PICKFORD and KELLY were going to put up the money themselves. It is recalled that is the story ROBERT ARDEN told.

HOPPER said that on Saturday, May 8, 1943, she called the CHAPLIN home on numerous occasions trying to get hold of CHAPLIN, but he would not come to the phone. Later that day HOPPER said CHAPLIN did call her but then she would not talk to him. HOPPER then told of a phone call from the Los Angeles County Jail and she told JOAN BERRY that she did not send MIRRA WALLIS down to see her.

The next contact HOPPER had with BERRY was on Decoration Day when she was brought down to her house by CHASTY. This was the occasion when Mrs. BERRY, the District Attorney's officers and BERRY were trying to discuss the logical solution to BERRY's problem.

It is of interest to note that HOPPER stated that both DAVID SELANIK and SAM GOLDSTEIN at the time the story broke in the papers in June, 1943, tried to get her to lay off publicizing the case and taking a stand against CHAPLIN. They said it would be bad for the industry. GOLDSTEIN, HOPPER said, pointed out that if they ever got to investigating the rest of the industry it would be just too bad for all of them.

On the afternoon of January 14, 1944, when Agents returned from a conference with United States Attorney CARR, he showed agents a note which had been prepared for him by his stenographer. This note advised that at 12:40 P.M. this day the Business Manager for MIRRA HOPPER had called, stating that that morning MIRRA HOPPER's maid had received a telephone call from a man who had a voice with a foreign accent. This man told the maid that he was "Murder, Inc." and that MIRRA HOPPER should "keep her G-- &--- mouth shut." It was Mr. CARR's thought that the message was probably from some crank; however he suggested that the matter be checked into.

Agents accordingly contacted MIRRA HOPPER's business office and talked with GERTIE SHANLAND, her secretary. SHANLAND advised substantially the same information as contained in the original information. However, she did say that MOLLIE REWELL, HOPPER's maid, had added that the day before the telephone call, which would be January 13, 1944, a foreign looking man had come to HOPPER's house at about 11:00 A.M., ostensibly to show Miss HOPPER some linens. HOPPER was not home at the time and the man came again around 10:15 A.M. on January 14, 1944.

On this occasion MOLLIE only opened the peep hole in the door and in answer to his questions concerning HOPPER, said she wasn't there. SHANLAND said MOLLIE felt it was the same man who had telephoned fifteen or twenty minutes later and had made the alleged threat. MOLLIE REWELL was telephonically contacted and she stated substantially the same information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PART 5 OF 5

SUBJECT: CHARLIE CHAPLIN

FILE NUMBER: 31-68496

PART 3 OF 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case

Originated At: LOS ANGELES

File No. 31-5301

Report Made At:
LOS ANGELES

Date When Made:
5/4/44

Period for
which made:
2/25-5/4/44

Report Made By:

HA
HB
RD
LCH

CHARGED

Character of Case:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was.
Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kligler, Raoul R. Kligler,
Rudolph Kliegler, Rudolph Klegler; WILLIAM W.
WHITE; CHARLES J. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE RAY MARPLE;
JESSIE VINIPHER KENO, was.; "Billie" Kane; THOMAS
WELLS DURANT, was.; Tim Durant;
MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE, was.; Joan Barry, Joan Barry,
Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett,
Joanne Barry, Jo Anne Barry, Bettie Booker, Joan
Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine Molafen, Mary
L. Spencer - VICTIM.

VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL
LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts: VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, Calif. on 2/10/44 returned 3 indictments charging CHAPLIN, et al. with violation U.S. Code, Title 18, Sections 51, 52 and 56, conspiracy in violation of civil liberties of JOAN BARRY. Subjects arraigned 2/21/44 and 5/9/44 is date set for arguments on demurrers and motions to quash which were filed 3/9/44. However, on 4/14/44 Federal Judge J.F.T.O'CONNOR sustained plea in bar filed by Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him; exception allowed the Government. No appeal taken to date. These indictments based on activities of Subjects subsequent to arrest of BERRY 1/1/43 by Beverly Hills Police in the person of Subject CLAUDE R. MARPLE; the appearance of ROBERT ARDEN, admittedly acting for CHAPLIN, before Capt. W.W. WHITE at that Police Department to request Judge GRIFFIN to send BERRY out of State of Calif. On 1/2/43 BERRY sentenced by GRIFFIN to 90 days in jail, suspended on condition she leave Beverly Hills, Calif. and pay hotel bills. GRIFFIN had been advised

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Special Agent
In Charge

31-68496-256
Original
Part 3 - last
Page 287-433

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| | 3 - Los Angeles |

by ARDEN that CHAPLIN would pay the bills and her transportation to New York. Capt. WHITE escorted BERRY to Berlin 1/5/43. After BERRY'S return to Calif. in April, 1943, and visit to CHAPLIN'S home 5/7/43 allegedly to advise him that she was pregnant by him, Subject TIM DURANT, called Beverly Hills Police to have her re-arrested. Following day GRIPPIN sentenced BERRY to 30 days in jail. 5/11/43 evidence reflects that DURANT, working in CHAPLIN'S interests, had MINNA WALLS obtain services of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, who got BERRY out of jail with the original idea of putting her in a sanitarium and thereafter sending her out of state. Results of interview with all Subjects and principal witnesses, excepting CHAPLIN who has never been interviewed, set out. All deny conspiracy. However, ARDEN and WHITE both admit conversation wherein idea was to "float" BERRY out of the state in Jan., 1943. Question of further prosecution of Subjects under above-mentioned indictments has been referred to the Department by U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. GARR. [REDACTED] Disposition sheet reflecting acquittal of CHAPLIN on Mann Act charges 4/4/44 submitted herewith.

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Los Angeles, February 25 and April 13, 1944.

Agents then maintained contact with GERTRUDE SHANKLAND and she was advised to report any recurrences of such matters immediately. On the following Sunday night SHANKLAND got in touch with Agent [redacted] stating that COLLIS REEVE did not answer the telephone at HOPPER's house and she was disturbed. SHANKLAND got in touch with HOPPER, who had gone to Whittier, Calif. over the week end, and it was concluded that perhaps REEVE had decided to stay with friends, as she had told SHANKLAND she might. It was suggested to SHANKLAND that if anything immediately warranted the attention of the police she should get in touch with the Beverly Hills Police Department. SHANKLAND said she discussed that with HOPPER but they didn't want to do anything like that. SHANKLAND was told if anything occurred during the night she should feel free to call the FBI office. *b7c*

b7c On the following morning, January 17, 1944, SHANKLAND called Agent [redacted] at the office about 11:00 A.M. to state that REEVE was back at HOPPER's home and said she had been there Sunday afternoon and evening and that the phone had not rung. HOPPER, however, had called her from the office this date, January 17th, and MOLLIE answered the phone. They were at a loss to explain why MOLLIE had not answered the previous day because it was not necessary that she should lie about not being there. However, they were satisfied that now everything was all right and expressed thanks for the Bureau's interest and assistance. SHANKLAND was requested to get in touch with this office should they hear from the foreign looking man.

b7c On the afternoon of January 17, 1944, BESSIE HOPPER called Agent [redacted] with reference to the telephone calls previously mentioned. She said that this morning MOLLIE had told her she got a telephone call in which a voice merely went "Ha ha ha ha" and then the phone was hung up. Just a few minutes before her call the Bureau office at 3:30 P.M. on this date, Miss HOPPER said she too received a call at her office, at which time a voice did the same. She said it was impossible to determine whether it was a man's voice. However, HOPPER said she had been receiving such calls for years. She said sometimes an individual would call up and give her the "raspberry" and then hang up.

She said it didn't bother her nor was she frightened. She felt this particular call was a similar prank; however, she said if anything occurred at her house of a nature which was unusual, she would get in touch with the office in the morning. She inquired as to whether she should print in her column that she was being guarded by the FBI and she was told that this did not appear to be advisable.

A description of the foreign looking man who appeared at HOPPER's home is as follows:

Age	50
Height	5' 9"
Weight	170

Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Extraction	French, Syrian
Clothing	Good, wore no hat

GERTRUDE SHANKLAND subsequently stated that she had talked the matter over with BENA HARSBERGER, HOPPER's business manager, who had personally made the call to Mr. CARR's office, and they were both of the opinion that ELLIE RITELL had just made up this story to frighten Miss HOPPER and perhaps to get her out of the house over the week end in order that she, ELLIE, could use the house. SHANKLAND was particularly in accord with this theory in view of RITELL's answers to SHANKLAND's questions about the telephone calls over the week end of January 17th.

In view of the non-specific nature of this complaint and inasmuch as there were no further recurrences, no further action was taken by this office in this regard.

CECIL DELEVAL HOLLAND
Home address 218 South Bedford Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: Chestview 5-7565
Business address - 314 Bank of America
Building, Beverly Hills, California

CECIL DELEVAL HOLLAND is a Judge of the Justice of the Peace Court in Beverly Hills, California. He is a law partner of one HARRY M. WOODMANSEE, offices at 314 Bank of America Building, Beverly Hills. HOLLAND was the Federal Grand Jury in instant case on January 26, 1934.

On December 29, 1943 agents interviewed HOLLAND in his office. Agents had previously called HOLLAND at his home and arranged for the interview.

Although the interview was originally arranged for with Judge HOLLAND, at the time the Agents appeared in his office WOODMANSEE was present and HOLLAND stated that WOODMANSEE had had as much to do with the case as he had and requested that he be allowed to sit in at the interview. Agents stated this would be all right.

At the outset of the interview with Judge HOLLAND he appeared exceedingly nervous. His face was slightly flushed and his hands were trembling. It was explained to Judge HOLLAND that the Federal investigation was being conducted regarding the JOAN BERRY - CHARLES CHAPLIN affair and that possible violations of the White Slave Traffic Act and violation of civil

difficulties existed. It was further explained to Judge HOLLAND that the investigation was being conducted at the request of United States Attorney CHARLES CARR, who had desired that all persons who had any connection with the case be thoroughly interviewed.

HOLLAND's first statement was that he did not feel that he could give the Agents any information inasmuch as it would violate his lawyer-client relationship with JOAN BERRY and that it would be necessary for him to have her permission. It was then pointed out to Judge HOLLAND that there were certain events which transpired regarding this case, which occurred before he was a BERRY's lawyer and that the Agents were also interested in these matters. HOLLAND then requested the Agents to advise him if he was being accused of being a part of the conspiracy because if he was, he felt that he would have to be very careful that he did not say anything which would incriminate him. Agents pointed out to Judge HOLLAND that he was not being accused in any sense of the word, that Mr. CARR had merely requested that he be interviewed and the facts as he knew them be ascertained, and after Mr. CARR had assembled all the facts from all the individuals involved in the case, he would then decide which persons would be witnesses and which would be subjects.

At this point WOODMANSEE, who had been silent heretofore, pointed out to HOLLAND that it would probably be best to give the Agents all the information that was available and cooperate in every respect. However, WOODMANSEE was also of the opinion that they should secure the permission of JOAN BERRY before giving a full account of their dealings with her.

Agents then got Miss BERRY on the phone, and she gave HOLLAND permission to make a full and complete statement.

HOLLAND stated that he first came into the case through MINNA WALLIS, who called on him in the earlier days of May, 1945, and told him that JOAN BERRY was in jail and that she wondered if he could get her out. He said that he had become acquainted with MINNA WALLIS at an earlier date when he had represented her in Beverly Hills in the matter of some traffic violations. HOLLAND said that he asked Miss WALLIS what the situation was, and she explained that JOAN BERRY had been arrested in Beverly Hills for violation of her probation on a vagrancy charge, that she was going to have a baby and that CHARLES CARR wanted to help her, get her out of jail and send her back to her mother in New York. She gave the impression that CARRLIN and BERRY had been previously acquainted and that he was doing this as a favor to her. WALLIS indicated as to what CARRLIN's fee would be, and HOLLAND said \$500. MINNA WALLIS then called TIM TIT on the phone in HOLLAND's office and told him what the situation was. TIM said he would talk to CARRLIN and call back on the phone. TIM called back shortly and said that he had talked to CARRLIN and that he said that the price was all right and to go ahead and try to get her out of jail.

Judge HOLLAND stated that he went to the County Jail with MINNA WALLIS, where BERRY was incarcerated; that he interviewed BERRY and at this time she told him that she wouldn't tell who the father of the baby was, but that it wasn't CHARLES CHAPLIN. HOLLAND then stated he began his efforts to get her out of jail and first of all obtained a letter from the County Jail physician, which stated that BERRY was about four months pregnant. He then came out to see Judge GRIFFIN in Beverly Hills and personally told him that BERRY was pregnant and should be released from jail. HOLLAND recalled at this point BERRY told him that she had tried to tell Judge GRIFFIN that she was pregnant, but he wouldn't listen; also that she had called the police a few days prior to her arrest and told them that she was in violation of her probation, but they wouldn't come and arrest her, but that when CHARLES CHAPLIN called on the phone the police immediately came up and made the arrest. HOLLAND went on to say that Judge GRIFFIN agreed that the girl should not be incarcerated if she was pregnant and the next day he appeared in GRIFFIN's court and asked for a modification of BERRY's sentence. HOLLAND said that he first asked GRIFFIN to allow BERRY to complete her sentence in a sanatorium, but GRIFFIN was not in favor of this idea and stated that he would rather release her entirely.

At this point HOLLAND stated that he could not remember for sure whether he went over to see GRIFFIN personally after MINNA WALLIS had contacted him, or whether he called GRIFFIN on the telephone. However, he does recall getting in touch with Judge GRIFFIN after MINNA WALLIS had talked to him, and asking GRIFFIN what the nature of the charges was and also telling him that a client of his was interested in getting the girl out of jail and being sent back to her mother.

At the time Judge GRIFFIN released BERRY from jail one of the conditions in the release was that BERRY stay out of Beverly Hills with the exception of any trips into the city for the necessity of seeing her attorney.

A few days after BERRY's release, HOLLAND stated that he talked to Chief WILSON and asked WILSON to show him the police reports on the arrest of BERRY. WILSON refused to show HOLLAND the police records and said, "I'll only tell you the dates from my memory, but I won't show you the records. For all we must protect our citizens of Beverly Hills and CHARLES CHAPLIN is a big man." HOLLAND stated that he remembers definitely that this is substantially what WILSON said, but HOLLAND also pointed out that he and Chief WILSON are not on very good terms and haven't been for some few years.

HOLLAND also recalled that GRIFFIN was somewhat angry with him at the time, HOLLAND hadn't made some type of a statement to the newspapers clearing up any suspicion as to irregularities in the handling of the girl. HOLLAND pointed out that this was impossible for him to do because he didn't know the full details of the handling of the girl.

HOLLAND recalled that when he was in GRIFFIN'S court on the day that BERRY'S release was secured a call was transferred from his office to the courthouse from either MINNA WALLIS or TIM FURANT. HOLLAND was not sure which the person that HOLLAND talked to told him that they had talked to LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney, and WRIGHT had advised them to "lay off" and this individual instructed HOLLAND to drop the case - to leave BERRY in jail and forget about it as the matter was "too hot." HOLLAND stated that he refused, stating that he didn't want any money and that he thought it was a dirty trick to play on BERRY. HOLLAND pointed out at this time that he never did receive the \$500 fee which MINNA WALLIS had agreed upon, but he did on a subsequent occasion talk to TIM FURANT on the phone about the \$500 fee and TIM told him that he had been talking to CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN had okayed the payment.

7C Getting back to the chronological activities of JOAN BERRY, HOLLAND stated that a Dr. [redacted] of Beverly Hills examined BERRY after her release from jail and advised that she should be confined in a hospital. For about one day, however, BERRY had a room in a hotel in Beverly Hills, the name of which HOLLAND could not recall off hand. She was then taken to the Santa Monica Sanitarium where she stayed for about ten days or two weeks. During this time BERRY talked to her mother by long distance phone in New York. HOLLAND also said that while BERRY was in the sanitarium she told him that CHAPLIN was the father of the child, and that he remembered this very well because he had recalled that when he first interviewed her in the County Jail she had said that CHAPLIN was not the father of her child. After BERRY had said CHAPLIN was the father of the child, HOLLAND had her sign a brief statement dated May 18, 1943, to this effect. He allowed the Agents to view the copy in his file. HOLLAND stated that he gave BERRY a copy of the statement, but that it is his understanding that HEDDA HOPPER stole it out of her purse later on.

HOLLAND also advised that about this time he discussed with JOAN the advisability of her obtaining another lawyer. He told her that if she wanted to get another one, she should feel perfectly free to do so, but she said, "No," and they decided to go ahead and file suit against CHAPLIN. HOLLAND said that he paid all of her bills at the Santa Monica Sanitarium and at the hotel in Beverly Hills. While in the sanitarium HOLLAND said that he recalled that HEDDA HOPPER came out to see BERRY.

BERRY'S mother finally arrived in town and again upon her arrival HOLLAND told both her and JOAN that if they wanted to get another lawyer, they could do so; that the only thing he wanted was to get back the money he had spent and if possible a fee later for his services. HOLLAND stated that he then got in touch with LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney, and told him that he intended to file suit unless WRIGHT wanted to talk settlement. WRIGHT said that he would discuss the settlement, and they went down to WRIGHT'S office. HOLLAND recalled that he first wanted a trust fund set up for the baby until it was twenty-one years of age; that they negotiated along these lines for about a week, with negative

7c
 14. LOYD WRIGHT at first did not believe that BERRY was pregnant and re-
 ted that his doctor, a Dr. [REDACTED] examine BERRY. The examination was made
 [REDACTED] verified that he found a pregnancy of about five months. HOLLAND
 and that he finally reached a settlement with CHAPLIN'S attorneys, but BERRY
 her mother refused to sign. After expending considerable time with BERRY
 her mother, it was obvious that they could never make up their minds what
 wanted, so HOLLAND wrote a letter of resignation dated May 29, 1943 a copy
 which he also allowed the Agents to view. HOLLAND explained that in his
 opinion BERRY and her mother could never get it through their heads that
 actually they were not entitled to a large settlement themselves, that the only
 one who had any legal claim on CHAPLIN was the baby, and that this was for the
 support of the child and inheritance rights. BERRY and her mother apparently
 thought they should each get about \$75,000 and the baby also get \$75,000; that
 they were more interested in the cash than anything, and that in his, HOLLAND'S
 opinion if CHAPLIN'S lawyers had offered them a couple of thousand dollars he
 believes they would have been glad to settle and forget about it.

HOLLAND stated that as he remembers, BERRY'S mother finally
 went to a Catholic priest who recommended IRVIN. IRVIN finally came into the
 case and a \$5,000 fee was split up between HOLLAND, WOODHAUSEE and IRVIN.

Looking back over the case, WOODHAUSEE stated that at the time
 BERRY'S sentence was lifted she told him that she was not a vagrant at the
 time she was sentenced inasmuch as she was receiving \$25 a week and she later
 told WOODHAUSEE that she was receiving this \$25 from CHAPLIN and also had an
 expensive fur coat.

HOLLAND stated that FLORABEL MUIR contacted him on several
 occasions and had once accused him of representing CHAPLIN'S interests because
 he had hidden BERRY out. HOLLAND explained that this was not the case at all,
 that he had merely tried to get the girl into seclusion because she was
 in a condition to be bothered by newspaper people and that never at any time
 did he represent CHAPLIN'S interests. He recalled that FLORABEL MUIR had talked
 to Judge GRIFFIN in his chambers for about three hours and had apparently been
 interpreted to him, and he suggested that possibly FLORABEL MUIR obtained
 the information which might be of interest to the case.

With regard to the abortions performed on BERRY, HOLLAND stated
 that it was his recollection that she told him that she had had two abortions
 and that TIM DUFFANT had made the arrangements and that DUFFANT had also made her
 of a home sort of a paper saying that CHAPLIN was not responsible for the abor-
 tions, but that DUFFANT later took this paper away from her. HOLLAND also said
 that GRIFFIN had sent a letter to the Bar Association about HOLLAND'S practicing
 as a lawyer in GRIFFIN'S court when he was also a Justice of the Peace in Beverly
 Hills. HOLLAND mentioned that GRIFFIN had done the same thing in his court and
 that after this incident he had looked up the law on it and has ascertained that
 it was against the law for him to do it and therefore there was no reason for
 action to be taken by the Bar Association.

Interview with HOLLAND and WOOLHARDEE was concluded with both these individuals apparently in a cooperative mood. They stated that if any case came to their attention which they felt would be of interest to the investigation, they would be glad to get in touch with the Agents. They requested that Agents leave their names, which was done.

On January 24, 1944 Judge HOLLAND was again interviewed by Agent in the office of United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR. Mr. CARR was present at all times, and as a matter of fact, requested that Judge HOLLAND come down to his office.

At this time Judge HOLLAND stated substantially the same information as he had previously furnished the above Agents when interviewed on December 29, 1943, at his office in Beverly Hills. However, Judge HOLLAND clarified certain points as follows.

He stated that on May 11, 1943, MINA WALLIS came to his office and at that time told him that JOAN BERRY had been arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department for violation of her probation on a vagrancy charge; that she was in a pre-natal condition and that CHARLES CHAPLIN was acquainted with her and wanted to send her back to her mother in New York. MINA WALLIS gave Judge HOLLAND the impression that CHAPLIN wanted to help the girl. They talked for some time as to what the fee would be and HOLLAND stated that his fee for handling Miss BERRY's case would be \$500. While in his office Miss WALLIS called TIM DUNN on the telephone and told him that the fee would be \$500. HOLLAND stated that he recalls that he also talked to TIM DUNN at this time regarding the fee and TIM told him that he would have to check with CHARLES CHAPLIN and see if the amount was all right. TIM apparently did check with CHAPLIN because he called MINA WALLIS back on the telephone while she was still in HOLLAND's office and told her the fee of \$500 was all right with CHAPLIN. Then WALLIS and Judge HOLLAND then drove to the County Jail where BERRY was incarcerated, in MINA WALLIS' car and Judge HOLLAND interviewed Miss BERRY.

At this time JOAN told JUDGE HOLLAND that she was in a pregnant condition but she refused to tell him who the father of the baby was. However, she stated that it was not CHARLES CHAPLIN. HOLLAND then asked JOAN if she wanted him to represent her and she said yes. HOLLAND stated that at no time did he ever discuss his fee with JOAN BERRY and no mention was ever made of BERRY having a thousand dollars out of which she intended to pay Judge HOLLAND. HOLLAND stated definitely that as he recalls BERRY did not have any money at all. He pointed out that subsequent bills that were made in Miss BERRY's behalf while he represented her were all paid by him.

HOLLAND stated he then contacted the County Jail physician who gave him a letter to the effect that Miss BERRY was four or five months pregnant. Then HOLLAND and MINA WALLIS then left the County Jail together and drove

back to Judge HOLLAND's office in Beverly Hills in Miss MALLIS' car. They went to Judge HOLLAND's office and HOLLAND called Judge GRIFFIN on the telephone to find out what the case was about. At this time HOLLAND stated that he told Judge GRIFFIN that the girl was pregnant and that he had been contacted by a friend of hers and CHARLES CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN was interested in helping the girl and wanted to send her back to her mother in New York. He also suggested to Judge GRIFFIN at this time that the girl be put into a sanitarium. According to HOLLAND Judge GRIFFIN told him to come to his court the next day and make a formal request for modification of the girl's probation.

The next day HOLLAND went to Judge GRIFFIN's court and made a request for the modification of her probation on the basis of her pregnant condition. HOLLAND stated that at this time from the bench Judge GRIFFIN said to him, "I will modify her probation, but I am not going to send her out of the state." HOLLAND pointed out that this seemed to him to be a strange statement inasmuch as he had never asked that the girl be sent out of the state. Judge HOLLAND stated however that perhaps Judge GRIFFIN had construed his telephone conversation on the previous day as a request to send her out of the state inasmuch as he had mentioned that CHARLES CHAPLIN wanted to send her back to her mother in New York.

Judge GRIFFIN then modified the girl's probation so that she could be released from jail but still insisted that she stay out of Beverly Hills with the exception of any visits that she might make to Judge HOLLAND's office.

While in court that day HOLLAND states that he received a telephone call from TIM DUBOY at which time TIM DUBOY told him, "The girl is talking too much and I believe that you should withdraw from the case." HOLLAND stated that at this time he began to be a little suspicious and told DUBOY that he was now representing the girl and that he intended to stay in the case and he help her all he could. He remembered that DUBOY's statement had somewhat incensed him because he felt that the girl was not getting a fair deal. HOLLAND then stated that Miss BERRY was released from jail and that he took her to a Dr. [redacted] in Beverly Hills who examined Miss BERRY and advised her that she should be confined to a hospital. The first day after her release however, HOLLAND stated that he took Miss BERRY to the Claremont Hotel in West Los Angeles and then the following day after Dr. [redacted] examination she was taken to the Santa Monica Hospital, 16th and Arizona Streets, Santa Monica, California. HOLLAND also pointed out that when Miss BERRY was released from jail she was in a very hysterical condition, was highly nervous and did not know whether she wanted to have the baby or not.

Shortly after she was confined to the hospital Miss BERRY told HOLLAND that CHAPLIN was the father of her child and HOLLAND at this time began negotiations with CHAPLIN's lawyers, LOYD WRIGHT and FRANK C. DOHERTY. HOLLAND also had Miss BERRY sign a brief statement to the effect that CHAPLIN was the father of the child. This statement was dated May 18, 1943, and HOLLAND pointed out that he asked her to sign it inasmuch as he wanted to protect himself in the event the girl changed her story. Upon contacting LOYD WRIGHT,

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 EIGHT told him that he desired to have one of CHAPLIN's doctors examine the girl in order to verify that she was pregnant inasmuch as it was possible that she might have a tumor. EIGHT then sent out Dr. [redacted] to the Santa Monica hospital to examine the girl and Dr. [redacted] verified that the girl had a pregnancy of about five months. Efforts were then made to arrange some type of a settlement with LOUD EIGHT and HOLLAND stated that they drew up a settlement which in his mind was substantially the same as the one the girl eventually signed. However, she refused to sign it and HOLLAND's explanation was that she did not like one of the phrases which stated that CHAPLIN emphatically denies that he is the father of the child. According to HOLLAND, BERRY thought she would be admitting that CHAPLIN was not the father. Efforts were then made to draw up a satisfactory settlement but BERRY and her mother had come out from New York and would not approve any of the arrangements that HOLLAND made so he wrote them a letter of resignation dated May 29, 1943, and dropped out of the case. Around the first of June Miss BERRY and her mother engaged the services of lawyer JACK IRVIN. Later IRVIN and HARRY M. WOODLAW, HOLLAND's law partner, went into Judge GRIFFIN's court and asked for a dismissal of charges against Miss BERRY. Later on IRVIN went back by himself and the charges were finally dismissed. At the time HOLLAND was interviewed he did not have with him a copy of the first agreement he had asked BERRY to sign and stated that he would try to find a copy of this agreement when he returned to his office and would allow agents and Mr. GARR to see it.

HOLLAND also stated that shortly after Miss BERRY was released from jail he ran into Chief ANDERSON of the Beverly Hills Police Department and asked if he could see the police records on BERRY's case. ANDERSON at this time said he could not allow him to see the police records. He said that he would give them any of the dates wanted from memory. ANDERSON pointed out that CHARLES CHAPLIN was an important man in Beverly Hills and that they had to protect their citizens.

HOLLAND stated that he felt that he had done nothing wrong as far as his handling of the girl's case was concerned. He stated he had done nothing to violate her civil liberties and was of the opinion that DWIGHT and ALLEN ALLIS, acting for CHAPLIN, had tried to use him to get rid of the girl.

HOLLAND also stated that he felt that GRIFFIN had some animosity toward him because he had represented the girl in GRIFFIN's court and was at the same time a Justice of the Peace himself in Beverly Hills. He said that Judge GRIFFIN wrote a letter to the Bar Association, asking that he be investigated for practicing in GRIFFIN's court, but that nothing ever came of this, probably because he located some law which stated that it was not permissible for him to appear in another judge's court and that as soon as he found out about this he immediately desisted.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. GARR asked Judge HOLLAND if he would like to appear before the Federal Grand Jury on the following morning. HOLLAND was at first rather reluctant to so appear, stating that he felt that he had had enough unfavorable publicity and that the public

might get the wrong impression of him. Mr. CARR pointed out that he was merely attending an invitation to the judge in order that he might have an opportunity to clear up any points that were still not clear in the minds of the Grand Jury. HOLLAND finally agreed to appear before the Grand Jury and stated that he would appear next Wednesday at 2:00 P.M. HOLLAND then asked Mr. CARR if he would make a statement to the newspapers that he, HOLLAND, was not involved in the conspiracy. Mr. CARR told him that it was not his policy to make such statements.

HOLLAND also said at one point during the interview that he thought he had grounds for a good libel suit against the Los Angeles Examiner. He said this newspaper had stated that he had actually assisted in getting the girl out of Los Angeles and he said that this was not the case at all. He stated that some newspaper reporters called him up and questioned him regarding his participation in the case and then construed his answers the way they pleased. He mentioned that he wished he had never talked to them at all.

MAX E. WATT (Deceased)
1102 South Western Street
Los Angeles, California
City 1-0000, Chestview 5-1278

On November 26, 1945 Agents interviewed MAX E. WATT as his home. WATT is the husband of LOUISE RUSHER, who is employed at the Chaplin Studios as a bookkeeper. It had been developed that he was the one who was hired by CHAPLIN as a night watchman on New Year's Eve to protect the CHAPLIN property. WATT is a man about 40 years of age, who according to reports, is suffering from some disease and is unable to work. EDWARD, CHAPLIN's butler, on one occasion, said that he was affiliated with activists, but still that he was able to drink his beer.

WATT was out in front of his house moving the lawn at the time the Agents approached him and during the course of the interview, which took about an hour and one half, it was observed that he appeared to be a bit intoxicated. His face was covered with red welts which appeared to be some kind of infection. On being told AGENTS' identity and the purpose of same, WATT expressed himself as very happy to cooperate. He said that he was an honorary deputy sheriff and that where fellow officers were concerned he would be glad to do all that he could. He was asked for information concerning the activities of JOHN BERRY in and around the CHAPLIN house when he was there. About half way through the interview he said he was unable to recall exact dates so he went to the telephone and called his wife, Miss RUSHER, who was at the Chaplin house. From his side of the conversation it appeared that his wife had asked him the reason for his questions concerning his presence at the CHAPLIN house on New Year's Eve. WATT told her, "never you mind, just tell me what I want to know." A little later he said that there were a couple of gentlemen who were asking him about the CHAPLIN-BERRY matter and that they wanted to take a "deposition." WATT executed the following signed statement, which is being forwarded to the United States Attorney:

Los Angeles, California
11-24-43

"I, MAX K. WATT, 1149 South Bedford Str., Los Angeles, Calif., Tel. CR-61976, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement and I know that anything I say can be used in a court of law. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement.

About 9 P.M. on Dec. 31, 1942 I went up to CHAPLIN's residence, 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif., at his orders to act as a night watchman. I was given a description of JOAN BERRY by EDWARD, the head butler. I was told to keep her out of the house if she appeared.

I figure it was after midnight and therefore Jan. 1, 1943, when this girl walked into the kitchen where I was having a cup of coffee. This girl, who I now know was JOAN BERRY, said she wanted to see Mr. CHAPLIN. I told her to sit down in a chair and I started to call HARVEY, the chauffeur for CHAPLIN. He was at my sister-in-law, MARY SECREST, she lives in an apartment in Beverly Hills.

While I was talking to HARVEY a taxi driver came to the door with a fur coat which belonged to BERRY. He said he didn't want the coat but rather the \$1.76 for BERRY's fare. I told him he could get it at the CHAPLIN Studio the next day.

HARVEY said he would come right up and he came in about 20 minutes. By that time JOAN BERRY got out of the house through a toilet window.

However, while she was in the house she started to get away and I told her to sit down or I would shoot her. I had my six shooter with me. She ran for the kitchen and opened a drawer where there was a 38 automatic. She grabbed it but I knocked it out of her hand.

Also before she got away she told me she was pregnant and that CHAPLIN was the father of her child. She was crying when she told me that.

HARVEY and I looked around for BERRY but couldn't find her. The next I remember was at about 3:20 A.M. Jan 1, 43 when the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital called the CHAPLIN residence and I answered the phone. He said BERRY was in there and had tried to commit suicide. I told him to keep her there and we'd find out what should be done.

CHARLES CHAPLIN came home a little bit after that. I told him about her being up there and that she was in the Receiving Hospital. I also told him she said she was pregnant and had said that he was the father of her child. He threw his hands up and said he was absolutely innocent. I told him if he wasn't he'd better pay off right away. I feel he is innocent because with all his money he could squash it up if he wanted to.

When I talked to the Beverly Hills Receiving Hospital I didn't say anything about having her for cost. Before dawn that morning a radio car from the Beverly Hills Police Department came up to CHAPLIN. I talked to him and told him what had happened.

The next morning, or rather that morning after I got home, I called BILL WHITE, Chief of Detectives, Beverly Hills P.D. and told him of holding BERTY at CHAPLIN and understanding he had her now. He said that they, meaning the Police Department, would take care of her.

The night of Jan. 1 '43, a radio car again came up to CHAPLIN. They were just cruising around. I remember they scared CHAPLIN when I turned the lights on their car.

I have read this statement consisting of five handwritten pages and it is all true to the best of my knowledge and recollection."

Signed MAX K. HATT

Witnesses:

Sp. Agt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

Sp. Agt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, Calif.

In addition, HATT said that it was his impression that EDWARD REIN's butler, was in the house all the time that he was there, as was ANDREW, second man. It is noted that EDWARD came on about midnight and ANDREW around 1:00 p.m. He described BERTY as being a "hell-cat".

In conversation, HATT said he understood we had previously questioned Captain BILL WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department. He was straight on this matter, he being pointed out to him that that questioning was conducted by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. He said that he had gone to school with BILL WHITE and that WHITE's brother had told him that following the questioning on the part of the District Attorney's Office, WHITE

had not been able to eat for three days. WATT said that he would ask his wife for other dates when he had worked at CHAPLIN'S as a night watchman and advise this office.

On January 13, 1944 WATT was subpoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury and at the request of United States Attorney CHARLES M. CARR, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed him in Mr. CARR's office. He had brought with him check stubs from the Chaplin Studios reflecting employment by CHAPLIN at his house as a watchman at \$12.00 per night. These stubs reflected that from November 10 to November 21, 1942, December 21, 1942 and May 15, 1943 he was so employed. However WATT explained that pay day at the Chaplin Studios is every Wednesday so that dates on those checks as set forth above would not mean he worked those days. Instead it would be some time during the week prior to the time of the check which would ordinarily be dated Wednesday. On the occasion of the interview with WATT Agents had previously interviewed his wife the same date and she explained his medical history which may account for WATT's inconsistency and difficulty in remembering facts. She said he had suffered with sinus trouble which developed while he was working down at the beach as a fishing boat captain. From a doctor friend of theirs they were referred to an X-ray technician who gave WATT some treatments in the course of which his face was severely burned. For weeks his face was swollen and after treatment it finally subsided but left him with the scars which he now has. She continued that the bones in his face are rotting away, that he suffers in great pain at times from sinus trouble which medicine does not alleviate. At times WATT said he is out of his mind.

With reference to the time he was up at CHAPLIN'S in May, 1942, WATT said that the chauffeur HARVEY HOLAHAN had called him and told him BERRY was on the loose again and that he should come up and guard the place. He said that BERRY did not appear.

With reference to the period November 10 to November 21, 1942, WATT said he understood that she had been up at the house breaking in the windows and on this date, November 10, 1942, he got there about noon. He recalled that he was sleepy and before the night was over thought he was going to die. He said that HOLAHAN had given him a description of BERRY. He recalled that later in the afternoon two women drove up and he scared "hell out of them". Thinking one of them was BERRY. He went into great detail describing as to why he had his gun under his arm in a shoulder holster and that he would have "shot it out with her" if necessary.

One night during the period in November he said BERRY did come. BERRY driving in her car, but that he turned the light on her and "she beat it". WATT was asked what instructions had been given him if BERRY should come on. He said that the butler and the chauffeur had both told him that he was supposed to keep her out of the house. This occasion was in November, 1942.

He also recalled that CHAPLIN himself had talked to him on one occasion when CHAPLIN came to the pantry to get himself a cookie and a glass of milk before leaving. He mentioned that CHAPLIN was quite a whistler and CHAPLIN told him that if HARRY should come up there he should "put her in jail". WATT said he told CHAPLIN she had been there but had gone away. He then went into a description of how he had found that the pipe organ pipes had been broken and that he and the chauffeur TIGHE had climbed up over the pipe organ and got into the attic and got away. He said he never found her on that occasion.

With reference to the time that WATT told Agents when previously interviewing him that he had told CHAPLIN he had better settle with the girl if he had done wrong, WATT was confused as to whether it occurred in November when she had been there or on the night of January 1, 1943. When pressed on this occasion he thought it was probably in November and not in January.

With reference to New Year's Eve, WATT said that after he called HOLAHAN the chauffeur and told him he had HARRY in the house he understood HOLAHAN checked with CHAPLIN before he came back up to the house and was to go down and call the police.

Both EDWARD the butler and HARVEY the chauffeur had told him HARRY was an expert pistol shot, saying that "she could roll a milk can down the driveway with a six shooter", and though WATT said that he had been instructed by CHAPLIN to call the police and have her arrested, WATT said that in his own mind he knew he would "shoot it out with her".

WATT told this story in all seriousness and Agents have not interviewed EDWARD or the chauffeur to determine whether they were "pulling his leg". However, HARRY was asked if she had ever developed any proficiency as a pistol shot and she said she had never even shot a gun.

In trying to reconstruct what went on the night of December 27, 1942, when HARRY was in the house, WATT said that when he was talking to the Beverly Hills Police Department and was half through his conversation telling them she was there and for them to come up and get her, she jumped off the chair and ran into the pantry after a gun. He then said he called his wife, LEO, "MOM" and she told him where he could get hold of HARVEY HOLAHAN. He said he did call HOLAHAN telling him he had HARRY there and HARVEY said he would be right up.

WATT at this point in the interview went to lunch with his wife and EDWARD the butler, the Grand Jury having adjourned at noon. On his return the interview was continued and he recalled that the Receiving Hospital at Beverly Hills had called him about 1:30 p.m., January 1, 1943, and told him that she had some pills and some lotion, but that she was going to live. WATT

said he told the hospital authorities, "look her up and keep her". He said that he was asked what would happen then and WATT said he told them he would let them know in the morning. WATT was asked if he recalled having called Captain WHITE the following morning, January 1, 1943, after he left CHAPLIN's and had gone home, or if he remembered having called the police station and telling them about the having BERRY's car coat at the house. He was not quite sure but he finally decided he did. Then he was more positive and remembered that HARVEY the chauffeur took BERRY's coat out of the kitchen and to his room over the garage where he said he was going to lock it up so that nothing would happen to it. It was his recollection that CHAPLIN got home that morning about 4:00 a.m. WATT now detailed as to how he talked to CHAPLIN when he came down after his cooking milk, telling him of BERRY being up there and how he told him if he had done anything to her he had better make a cash settlement, "before the sun rises in the morning". He also insisted that he had told CHAPLIN on this occasion that BERRY was pregnant.

WATT said when he left that morning after day break and that as soon as he got home he had called Captain WHITE before he had breakfast and told him to "keep her in there - look her just as you want to - I don't know what the boss wants to do". It was WATT's recollection that immediately after that she was taken to some sanitarium.

It is to be noted that when WATT came out of the Grand Jury room he sat down in the table next to EDWARD the butler and he immediately began telling him that he and WATT were asked in the Grand Jury room who had given him instructions to have BERRY arrested. He said he told them these instructions had been given to him by EDWARD the butler and by HARVEY the chauffeur. Special Agent having been in the Grand Jury room at that time overheard WATT making these statements to EDWARD and when he got out for pointed out to him that his statements to the Grand Jury were to be kept confidential and besides at the time there were approximately eight reporters and photographers in the same room. He thanked agent for the suggestion and said he would abide by it.

On February 27, 1944 WATT died. His death was brought to the attention of this office through newspaper publicity. Agent [redacted] had occasion to subsequently talk to WATT's wife, at which time he expressed his sympathy and at which time Mrs. WATT told him that WATT had died as a result of accumulations of poison in his system, brought on by his previously mentioned illness trouble. She stated this caused his heart to give out.

W. E. INCE, JR.
111 Benedict Canyon
Beverly Hills, California

On December 7, 1944 Agents interviewed Mr. INCE at his home in the presence of his wife, at which time Mr. INCE furnished the following information:

Mr. INCE stated that he remembered JOAN BERRY as a girl who had taken an apartment at the Chateau Elysee Hotel in the spring of 1943. At the time Mr. INCE was the manager of the hotel, but he advised that in the last few weeks he has sold the Chateau Elysee and another party now owns it.

Referring to the BERRY matter, Mr. INCE stated that his assistant manager, Mrs. ALICE JOHNSON, checked Miss BERRY into her room. Mr. INCE at first could not recall the exact dates that Miss BERRY stayed at the hotel, but subsequently telephoned his business office and ascertained that she was registered at the hotel from April 23, 1943 to May 11, 1943. At the time she checked in, she seemed to be a perfectly normal girl, but INCE recalled that about three or four days after she checked in, Miss BERRY came down into the lobby and asked Mr. INCE if she could get a larger apartment, explaining that she expected to get a part in the movies and felt that she would need larger quarters. At this particular time she appeared very nervous and paced up and down in the lobby, wringing her hands, and told Mr. INCE that she was expecting an important telephone call, although she did not say from whom. Apparently the call never came through, but during the period that she waited, she made several calls herself.

During the last few days of Miss BERRY's registration at the hotel, she did not occupy her room at night and the next thing that Mr. INCE knew, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as ARDEN ARDEN. ARDEN asked Mr. INCE to go up to Miss BERRY's room and see if he could find anything that might be incriminating. Mr. INCE asked, "What do you mean by 'incriminating'?" and Mr. ARDEN replied, "Oh, a gun or something like that." ARDEN then explained that Miss BERRY had been arrested by the police on a vagrancy charge, and he further requested Mr. INCE to pack up her belongings so that she wouldn't run up any more bills. INCE asked ARDEN who was to pay her bill, and ARDEN told him not to worry-- that her bill would be taken care of; but he did not say specifically who would pay it. At that time Miss BERRY owed an amount slightly over \$100, but according to Mr. INCE, although her bill had not been paid, she was still in the good graces of the hotel, and her room was available for her and she returned to occupy it. ARDEN then told INCE that in case he did find a gun or anything of an incriminating nature, to take it down to his office and hold it for him (ARDEN).

INCE stated that he and his bookkeeper, TED BRINK, went up to Miss BERRY's room and looked around but found nothing incriminating except a half bottle of rum, and Mr. INCE stated that he did not consider this incriminating. Later on, the housekeeper and a maid went up to Miss BERRY's room and packed her belongings and brought them down to the hotel baggage room.

Mr. ARDEN's call occurred on approximately May 8, 1943, and INCE explained the fact that Miss BERRY was charged until May 11, 1943, by stating that she was probably charged the extra days while the apartment was being cleaned out as she made no official checking out herself.

INCE also advised that immediately following ARDEN's telephone call, he called Lieutenant WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, with whom he had been acquainted by virtue of previous residence in Beverly Hills. He asked WHITE what the trouble was and also about the possibility of collecting Miss BERRY's bill. WHITE told him that BERRY was booked on a vagrancy charge and that he shouldn't worry about his bill since it would probably be paid when the matter was finally cleared up; and WHITE stated that he thought the matter would be cleared up but did not elaborate on this remark.

During the conversation, INCE stated that his principal reaction to the whole incident regarding Miss BERRY was that it seemed peculiar to him that ARDEN and WHITE should go to any trouble for Miss BERRY since she was just a girl who apparently had no money and was trying to get into the movies. Mr. INCE surmised that there was possibly more behind their interest in Miss BERRY than just the desire to lend a helping hand to a girl in trouble. Later, when he saw the publicity about CHAPLIN, he felt that his deductions had been substantiated. In concluding this thought, INCE said that he believed that both ARDEN and WHITE were working together in trying to cover up something in connection with BERRY.

INCE stated, however, that while Miss BERRY resided at the hotel, she was a perfect lady at all times, and as far as he knows, there were no parties of any kind, and she lived quietly in her room. INCE did not know of any acquaintances that BERRY might have made while she resided at the hotel; neither did he know of any visitors who called on her.

INCE stated that sometime after Miss BERRY had been arrested by the investigators, GROSSMAN and TOLSON, from the District Attorney's Office, came out to see him and he gave them substantially the same information which he furnished to Agents.

Although INCE did not know any of BERRY's acquaintances around the hotel, he suggested that possibly ALAN WASON, one of the clerks, might know of some of these individuals since WASON was the type of individual who was very inquisitive and made it a point to find out about any of the guests' activities in when he was informed. He stated that WASON had mentioned to him that he knew a girl friend of BERRY who lived somewhere in the neighborhood who had made some mention of the CHAPLIN-BERRY affair to him (WASON). For the Agents' general information and future guidance in interviewing WASON, INCE explained that WASON was a "queer."

INCE advised that his firm is known as The Ince Investment Company, 331-0774, 5521 Franklin Avenue, and that his bookkeeper, TED BRINK, could make available any of the hotel records which might be of interest to the case. By this, he referred to records of any toll calls that Miss BERRY might have made.

The following signed statement was executed by INCE at the time he was interviewed on December 7, 1943, and same is being forwarded to the U.S. Attorney herewith.

12/7/43

Los Angeles, Calif.

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I, THOMAS E. INCE, Jr., 3001 Benedict Canyon, Los Angeles, Calif. do hereby make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I give this statement freely and voluntarily. No threats, promises or duress of any kind were used to obtain it and I am aware that it may be used in a court of law.

In April, 1943 I was manager of the Chateau Elysee Apartments, 5930 Franklin, Los Angeles, Calif. As I recall it was in the latter part of this month, about April 20th that Miss JOAN BERRY rented an apartment at the Chateau Elysee. I am not sure of the exact dates of her stay at the apartment but my hotel records will show these dates. My assistant manager Mrs. ALICE JOHNSON, checked her in. I recall that about three or four days after she checked in that she came down in the lobby and asked me if she could get a larger apartment. She was extremely nervous at the time and paced up and down wringing her hands while she waited for a telephone call. I told her there were no larger apartments available at the moment but I would let her know if one came up. She explained that she wanted a larger apartment because she was getting a part in the movies.

As I recall she stayed about eighteen days. The last few days of this period she had not been in her apartment and one day early in May, 1943, I would judge May 6th or 7th, I got a call from a man who introduced himself over the phone as ROBERT ARDEN. ARDEN asked me to go up to Miss BERRY's room and see if I could find anything incriminating. I asked him what he meant by "anything incriminating." He said "oh, a gun or something like that." To the best of my knowledge this was the approximate conversation. ARDEN also asked me to go up to Miss BERRY's room and pack her belongings so that she wouldn't run up any more bills. He said she had been arrested by the Beverly Hills Police Department on an old vagrancy charge. He also told me not to worry about her bill, that it would be taken care of. I went up to Miss BERRY's room with my bookkeeper, TED BILKA. We found nothing unusual except a half bottle of rum. Later the housekeeper had sold picked her things and they were put in the baggage room. I charged her rent until May 11, 1943 in order to close the apartment, and this terminated her stay as far as the apartment records were concerned.

Right after ARDEN called I phoned Lt. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department to find out what law charges against Miss BERRY was and also to see if anything could be done about her bill. WHITE said she was booked on a vagrancy charge and for me not to worry about the bill as he thought it should be paid when the matter was cleared up.

While at the hotel Miss BERRY conducted herself as a lady and although her bill was delinquent she was still in the good graces of the hotel and her room would have been available to her if she had returned to it.

I have read the above statement, consisting of two pages and a portion of a third page in handwriting and everything contained therein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Below is my signature. "

/s/ THOMAS H. INCE

December 7, 1943

LA 31-5301

MIRNA WALLIS
518 North Crescent Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: Chestview 11727

[REDACTED]

On December 4, 1943 Special Agent [REDACTED] telephonically called MIRNA WALLIS at her home and requested an interview with her. She advised that she would go to the FBI office. Before her arrival, however, her attorney, HERBERT [REDACTED] telephonically called Agent [REDACTED] and advised that Miss WALLIS had called and that she was coming down to the office on that date. PRESTON stated that he would like to talk to her upon her arrival and he was told that she would be down around 12:00 noon. Miss WALLIS appeared at the office at approximately 12 o'clock noon on December 4, 1943 and while she was in the office her attorney, PRESTON, called her and she said that he told her to give the Agents any information that they desired.

Miss WALLIS was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which time Special Agent [REDACTED] was present in the room and took shorthand notes on the interview.

Miss WALLIS started out by telling the agents that she met JOAN HERRY about May or June, 1941 through CHARLES CHAPLIN. She said "She is the sort of person you immediately feel sorry for. She plays on your sympathy." WALLIS went on to say that one night in May or June, 1941 she and some friends went to a movie with CHAPLIN and CHAPLIN was accompanied by JOAN HERRY. She said that she remembered CHAPLIN saying that he was going to use HERRY in a show and that he intended to make a "Star" of her and wanted to know if WALLIS would handle her. She remembered that several months after she met HERRY she recalled that HERRY had some books and

appeared to be studying very hard. She said she did not know what CHAPLIN'S relationship with BERRY was but that she thought that he was sincere in trying to make a star of her. WALLIS said that she saw CHAPLIN and BERRY rather frequently that they were at her house on one or two occasions and once in a while she would go to a movie with them. WALLIS said her agency had nothing to do with CHAPLIN meeting BERRY and she did not recall any conversations with CHAPLIN, TIM DORANT or BERRY with respect to BERRY and CHAPLIN not getting along together. She said that JOHN appeared to be very fond of CHAPLIN. WALLIS further recalled that TIM DORANT told her something about JOHN coming to Los Angeles with a letter from somebody in Mexico. She said that she thought that DORANT sent BERRY over to the studio to meet CHAPLIN.

Some time in 1942 WALLIS recalled that she met JOHN BERRY and she said "I ran into her one morning as she came out of the bank, the Security Bank on Santa Monica. She was always sort of wild looking. She was surprised to see me. She said 'I am in a terrible hurry. I am leaving for Tulsa, Oklahoma. I am going up there to be married.' I said 'Wonderful! Whom are you going to marry?' She said 'DICK somebody, the oil man's lawyer. He was supposed to be PAUL GETTY's lawyer. If she mentioned his name it went in my mind and out again. She might have mentioned PAUL GETTY'S lawyer." WALLIS said that she did not ask her what had happened between CHAPLIN and herself. She placed this date of her meeting BERRY around Thanksgiving, 1942.

WALLIS stated that she knew CHAPLIN had been in New York and she said she thought TIM DORANT was with him. She was asked if TIM ever mentioned anything to her about BERRY being in New York at the same time and WALLIS replied "No - he might have mentioned it but I paid no attention because I did not care. The whole thing about the girl is so unimportant in my life that I don't remember distinctly what happened to her. Even after she was in the hospital she used to call me in the middle of the night and I had to hang up the telephone on her. She is a mad woman, really she is. I think she is a little cracked." WALLIS said that she had known DORANT for about four years and that he was a very good friend of CHAPLIN'S. WALLIS said that she was not acquainted with KATHERINE DUNHAM but thought that TIM knew both DORANT and her husband. She said she thought DUNHAM was married to a white man.

WALLIS stated further that she did not remember any details of BERRY'S previous arrests. She said she knew very little about them except that she just had later heard that she had been arrested. She said that all she could remember was the last time BERRY was arrested in violation of her probation in May, 1943. She said she knew nothing about the rest until after BERRY was in jail. She said "I heard it after she was arrested and I heard from HEDDA HOPPER and she told me about it." WALLIS was unable to remember the date that she talked with HEDDA HOPPER. WALLIS was asked if TIM DORANT told her what happened the night that BERRY was arrested. WALLIS replied "No, she (BERRY) told me. She said she went up to see CHAPLIN and was arrested. That they had her arrested for something or

and she said "You know what that means - yes, vagrancy." I said "No". She said how I knew she was in jail and I said HEDDA HOPPER told me about it. She said she had gone up to see him and they had her arrested. That was how I found out about it. WALLIS said that she went down to the jail the day following her arrest with HEDDA HOPPER. She was asked if she told TIM DURLANT that she was going down to the jail. She said that she called him and TIM told her not to go down to the jail. She said that she did not ask TIM to go with her. WALLIS was asked if TIM DURLANT called her prior to the time that HEDDA talked to her about JOHN BERRY. She said she thought that it was after she talked to HEDDA HOPPER and that she thought that TIM stopped by the evening after. WALLIS said that she told TIM that the reason she was going down to see JOHN was because she was sorry for her. TIM said "Don't go if you think you are doing it to help CHARLIE." WALLIS was asked how TIM got along with JOHN BERRY and she replied "He felt sorry for her all right I guess. She was like a little stray alley cat. Everybody felt sorry for her." WALLIS added at this point that she talked to TIM before she went down to the jail because she had no intention of going down before she saw him. She said TIM apparently knew that she was in jail but he didn't tell her how he found out that BERRY was there. WALLIS said that before she went down to the jail she called the Beverly Hills Jail and they told her that BERRY was in the County Jail. She could not remember who she talked to at the Beverly Hills Police Department. Then WALLIS said she talked to BLANKY MATTHEWS, head of Plant Protection at Warner Brothers Studios. Her purpose in calling MATTHEWS was to see if he knew someone who would get her into the jail. MATTHEWS told her just to go down to the jail and she could get in. WALLIS again stated "Nothing prompted me to go down except to see if I could help the girl who was in trouble. I just felt sorry for her. She had nobody here." WALLIS said that she went up to the jail and asked to see JOHN BERRY and that someone brought her out. She was asked if there were any reporters there and she replied that apparently there were but that she did not know it.

WALLIS stated "I came up the first time alone and she said 'Did CHARLIE send you?' I said no, I came down to help her. She said that was wonderful and that the only thing I could do would be to bring her food. I knew I could not get her out. She said 'They got FRANCES FARMER in a sanitarium'. I went down and talked to the matron and she said 'there is only one person who can help you - that is Judge HOLLAND'. So I went in to see JOHN and said 'I am going down to see this Judge.' She was asked if she told BERRY that anybody else sent her down and replied "No, she asked me did CHARLIE send me down. I said no, I came down to help her. I went all the way back to Beverly Hills to see Judge HOLLAND. He said Judge GRIFFIN must have handled the case. He looked up the records and said yes. We went back down to the jail again and I said 'This is the Judge'. He said 'Do you want me to help you?' and she said 'Yes'. He said 'This costs money' and she said she had some money she got from PAUL GETTY'S lawyer. Then he said 'All right, I will do what I can for you' then he came downstairs." WALLIS said that she did not see Judge HOLLAND again after that night. She also said that she did not retain him for JOHN BERRY and that she did not pay HOLLAND for helping BERRY. WALLIS stated that she once gave Judge HOLLAND \$50 about four years ago for handling

a speeding case for her. WALLIS also told Agents that the first time she went down to the jail to see HERRY she went alone.

WALLIS went on to say that she returned with Judge HOLLAND to his office. She said that she remembered him making a call but she doesn't know to whom he spoke and she said she did not know whether HOLLAND called Judge GRIFFIN at that time. However, she recalled that after the call HOLLAND told her that it was Judge GRIFFIN who handled the case. WALLIS further advised that HERRY told her she was pregnant but she didn't tell her who the father was. However, in front of Judge HOLLAND, WALLIS said, when he asked her who the father was she said CHAPLIN was not. WALLIS was asked if there was any conversation between her (WALLIS) and JOAN HERRY or between her (WALLIS) and the Judge about JOAN'S leaving the state of California or leaving the city if HOLLAND could get her in a sanitarium. WALLIS said no, that the only thing HERRY was interested in was getting in a sanitarium. She said that she was in jail with 17 girls and they were saying terrible things to her.

At this point WALLIS said that she couldn't remember whether she called the Beverly Hills Jail before going down or whether she called BLANEY MATTHEWS and asked if he could get her in the Beverly Hills Jail. She said that he might have made this call to the Beverly Hills Jail and then told her that HERRY was in jail downtown. WALLIS said that she knew nothing about the abortions that were performed on JOAN HERRY and HERRY never discussed them with her. WALLIS was also asked if she knew anything about ARDEN'S part in instant matter and she replied: "Oh, it's a terrible man. I only knew him slightly - I know nothing about him. I just dislike that man." She said that she didn't think TIM DURANT cared particularly about ARDEN.

It was noted that WALLIS was extremely nervous during the course of the interview and complained that ever since the Agents first contacted her that her stomach aches had been bothering her and she commented several times that they were particularly bad during the interview. WALLIS was rather incoherent during the interview and could not remember specific dates and sometimes appeared to be evasive in her answers.

For possible future reference, mention is made here of the fact that after MINNA WALLIS left the Bureau office and returned to her home she telephonically contacted the writer and stated she wanted to tell him how much she appreciated the courteous manner in which she had been treated by Agents and to express her thanks. Agent had had previous contact with MINNA WALLIS, she having been referred to this office and to the writer at which time she furnished some information concerning a matter of interest to the national security of this country.

At that time Miss WALLIS also requested that the next time Agent was in Beverly Hills he give her a ring and stop by the house. She indicated that she had something which might come in handy during the Christmas Season. The

riter thanked her for her offer and made no commitment. A few days before Christmas MINNA WALLIS again called the writer and suggested Agent stop by as he had several bottles of Christmas "cheer" which she said at that time were "hard to get". She was given the same kind of an answer. Agent has at no time had any contact with her. In this connection from various reports it is known that WALLIS is one who is always making offers to people from whom she later hopes to curry favors.

Again on January 6, 1944, MINNA WALLIS called Agent at the Bureau office and said that she had been making plans to go to New York City and she wondered if it would be proper to leave at that time. It is noted that newspaper stories in Los Angeles had just broken reflecting that the Federal Government was investigating CHAPLIN, et al. She told Agent at that time that she would be at the Hampshire House in New York and that if her presence was desired here she could be reached there. She also expressed amazement at a statement which had been given to the papers by Justice of the Peace CECIL D. HOLLAND. It is to be noted that HOLLAND had told the newspapers that he had been hired by the CHAPLIN interests when he represented JOAN BERRY in May of 1943. MINNA WALLIS at that time said of course what HOLLAND had told them was not true and she thought it would bear looking into. As to whether or not she should go to New York, the writer told her that he would get in touch with United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR and contact her. This was done, Mr. CARR advising Agent to tell her that if she cared to go to New York it was perfectly proper and all right; that the matter of whether CHAPLIN would be indicted and who would be indicted along with him was something which would be up to the Grand Jury. Further, that if, under the circumstances she thought she should leave the city, that was entirely up to her. Mr. CARR also suggested that in the event Miss WALLIS cared to, she could get in touch with him. The above facts were then related to Miss WALLIS and she indicated that she was going to call Mr. CARR.

United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR having advised Agents that MINNA WALLIS would be in his office with her attorney, RAY FILES of the firm of FRETTON and FILES on January 25, 1944, Agents were present at approximately three o'clock when she appeared. Mr. CARR said that FILES had called him earlier in the day, stating that Miss WALLIS wanted to leave town and desired to talk with him before she left.

The Government's position in this case was explained by United States Attorney CARR to Miss WALLIS and her attorney, Mr. FILES, and early in the interview MINNA WALLIS made the statement she had made up her mind that she was going to here to protect only herself and that was the reason she wanted to talk the matter over with Mr. CARR. Again, just before she left, WALLIS mentioned she had been talking with JOE SCHEENK and he had told her it was up to her to tell the truth because after all she must protect herself.

30 60
LA 31-5301

MINNA WALLIS went over her story as has been set forth and again disclaimed in any manner acting in behalf of CHAPLIN or DURANT. During part of the interview in Mr. CARR'S offices Agents talked with MINNA WALLIS alone. In General conversation the writer asked her if on the first day she went down to the County Jail to see JOHN HERRY in May, 1943, she went alone. She replied that, "Yes, she had." This question was asked her inasmuch as it had just been recently learned that CECIL COHN, who was DURANT'S secretary at that time at United Artists Studio, had accompanied her, he having been requested to do so by DURANT.

At the conclusion of the interview with Miss WALLIS by United States Attorney CARR, she was told by him that it was possible that she might be called before the Federal Grand Jury either the following day or a week from then. Miss WALLIS told Mr. CARR that she had hoped that by personally talking the matter over with him she would not have to go before the Grand Jury. At this point Mr. FILES spoke up and said he had advised her that she must tell the truth and pointed out to her that if she was subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and perjured herself, she would be subject to Federal prosecution for that crime. She stated she understood that fact.

The matter of her appearance before the Grand Jury was left open, Mr. CARR suggesting that Miss WALLIS and her attorney talk the matter over and if they decided that she would like to appear to get in touch with him. Miss WALLIS did appear before the Grand Jury on February 2, 1944.

INTERVIEW WITH MINNA WALLIS BY LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, June 5, 1943:

On June 5, 1943 MINNA WALLIS was interviewed at her home at 618 North Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, California by investigators HERBERT GROSSMAN and PHILIP T. TOWERS. Present at this time were Mr. HERBERT PRESTON, attorney and Miss WALLIS and LORNA AMES, stenographer with the District Attorney's office, who reported the interview. At this time WALLIS stated that after she had been introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN to BERRY she saw BERRY occasionally over a period of time. While WALLIS said that she knew CHAPLIN was working on a play but that he didn't make a point of telling her about it, she said that CHAPLIN thought BERRY would be very good for this play "Shadow and Substance". She said CHAPLIN told her: "MINNA, I have this girl to do a picture. I think she will be good - I would like to have you handle it". At this point WALLIS said "The girl, by being a nut and letting her emotions run away with her". However, she did not finish this statement. WALLIS told the District Attorney's investigators about November of 1942 she met BERRY and BERRY told her at that time that she was leaving Los Angeles to go to Tulsa, Oklahoma to marry PAUL GETTY'S lawyer. She said BERRY did not mention the name of this man. WALLIS went on to say that the next time she saw BERRY was in the County Jail and she recalled that she said to BERRY: "I thought you were going to Tulsa to be married?" WALLIS had her memory refreshed as to dates and she stated that on the night preceding May 9th, she called HEDDA HOPPER and that during that conversation the subject of JOAN BERRY came up and she could not remember whether she asked HOPPER about BERRY or whether HOPPER told her that BERRY was in jail. However, WALLIS said that she learned that JOAN BERRY had been sentenced to jail in the Beverly Hills Jail; that she was pregnant and that since she had known the girl for a period of several years she wanted to see if she could do something for her. The following morning, WALLIS asked a friend to call the Beverly Hills City Jail and this friend told her that BERRY was no longer there but in the County Jail in the Hall of Justice. WALLIS was asked: "And that morning, on the morning of May 9th, you yourself proceeded to the Los Angeles County Jail?" WALLIS replied: "Right". She said she then went upstairs and saw JOAN.

At this point in the interview WALLIS was asked if she went to the County Jail at the request of any other person and also if CHAPLIN asked her to go. She replied: "I hadn't seen CHAPLIN for a month before this happened." WALLIS was asked if DURANT asked her to go to the jail and she replied: "No." WALLIS under further questioning stated that when she met BERRY at the jail she had a conversation with her and that she first noticed that BERRY looked very badly. WALLIS

said that she felt a great deal of pity for BERRY. WALLIS said that she asked BERRY what had happened and BERRY said that she had been arrested for vagrancy. She asked BERRY what this meant. She said that BERRY told her what this meant out that she didn't pay very much attention. WALLIS went on that BERRY cried and asked if she could do anything to help her get in a sanitarium and BERRY expressed a willingness to serve her term in a sanitarium if only she could get out of the cell. WALLIS said that she told BERRY that going into a sanitarium would cost money and asked her if she had any money. She said that BERRY told her that she got \$1000 from PAUL GRITTY'S lawyer.

WALLIS further stated that she told BERRY she didn't know whether she could get her in a sanitarium or not but said that she would see if there was anything she could do about it. WALLIS advised that she then asked the matron if there was anything that could be done. The matron said that the only thing to do was to get in touch with the Judge who sentenced her and then the matron said that this Judge was Judge HOLLAND in Beverly Hills. WALLIS then left the County Jail and went to talk to HOLLAND in his office. According to WALLIS, HOLLAND told her that he didn't sentence her and that it must have been Judge GRIFFIN but HOLLAND said that he would see what he could do about it. WALLIS then asked HOLLAND to do what he could and later that day she and Judge HOLLAND went down to the County Jail together to see JOHN BERRY. At this time they discussed the possibility of having her removed to a sanitarium. WALLIS said that in this regard BERRY pleaded and cried and begged to take her out of the jail saying that she could not spend another night in that cell. WALLIS said that HOLLAND asked BERRY in her presence if she was willing to have him represent her and she said yes. WALLIS said that she could not remember any discussion at this time about fees but said that it's possible that was talked about.

WALLIS continued that she and Judge HOLLAND left the jail together and that on the way back she smashed her Cadillac. She said that on the way home she read in the newspapers about the BERRY arrest and this upset her so much that she decided she wasn't going to have anything more to do with the JOHN BERRY case and she said that since that time she hadn't done any more about it and hadn't talked to Judge HOLLAND although she admitted talking to several other people about the case.

WALLIS was asked if at the time she first arrived at the jail if she said to BERRY: "JOHN, you know Mr. CHAPLIN is not the father of the child". WALLIS replied: "I did not". WALLIS further denied that she even discussed who the father of the child was. WALLIS further denied that she told BERRY or anyone else at the County Jail that Miss HOPPER had sent her (WALLIS) to see BERRY. WALLIS also denied that at the time of the second visit to the jail with Judge HOLLAND that she told BERRY: "Now you have allowed yourself to be interviewed by the newspaper men and had your picture taken and now you have gone and done it". WALLIS also stated that at no time was she acting in behalf of CHAPLIN or any other person and she stated that she didn't act for anyone except herself.

LA 31-5301

WALLIS said when asked if she was part of a conspiracy to spirit Miss BERRY away and hide her from her friends: "Never," I was even foolish enough - I will show you what a sap I was - it was on the tip of my tongue to say to her: 'If I can't get you into a sanitarium maybe I can get you into my house!'"

At the conclusion of the interview WALLIS again denied that she ever had any conversation with BERRY as to who was the father of her child.

PAUL GETTY

Los Angeles Business Address, 3902 West Sixth Street
Business telephone - Federal 2456
Residence address, 270 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif.
Residence telephone - Santa Monica 4-2216
Los Angeles Business Address, Spartan Aircraft Co.
Tulsa Residence address, 2701 South Victory, Tulsa, Okla.

GETTY is an Oklahoma multi-millionaire who has known victim HERRY since about October, 1940.

On November 22, 1943 it being known that GETTY was in Los Angeles, he was telephonically contacted at his office and requested to come to the Bureau office where he was interviewed by agents. During the interview, Special Agent [redacted] took shorthand notes of the interview, which notes are being retained in the files of the Los Angeles office.

GETTY advised that he met HERRY in about October of 1940. At that time she was living in the same house in Los Angeles with one ANN HALEWIN, an acquaintance of GETTY'S who introduced HERRY to him. He said that she seemed to be a very decent sort of girl and recalled that she was paying \$6.00 a week for a room and was trying to get into pictures. GETTY said that he took a liking to her and that he took her out several times for dinner and to movies and shows. He said that HERRY impressed him as a girl who was trying to get ahead but seemed to be eccentric and was not extravagant. He was impressed with her and said that he wanted to help her. GETTY further advised that she did not ask him for any money at first but after she had known him for a month or two she said that she was hard up for money and he gave her approximately \$20 or \$30. GETTY also recalled that at this time she was trying to get a job but as far as he knew she did not get one. GETTY went on to say that he left Los Angeles about the middle of November, 1940, and went to Mexico and that he did not hear anything from her until about Christmas of that year when he got a cable from her which said in effect: "Desperate. Need money. Would you please send it to me". It was GETTY'S recollection that this cable came from New York City and he said that he got in touch with his office, the Getty Corporation, located at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, and requested that they find out what it was all about and to give her the money if it seemed worthwhile. GETTY said that a Mr. ERNO, his New Jersey representative, gave her the money and that two or three days later she turned up in Mexico City. GETTY said "I don't know what the emergency was but she said she was lonesome in New York and she professed to have admiration and affection for me but I told her that I was happily married and I had no other intention but I was glad to have her and glad to go out with her but nothing serious." GETTY said that she stopped at the Ritz Hotel in Mexico City and that upon her arrival he told her that there was nothing for her to do there in Mexico and requested that she go back. She agreed to go back but stayed about five or six days. He recalled that

while she was there she made a trip to Acapulco and was of the opinion that she went down there with some girl friends. BERRY then returned to either New York or Los Angeles. He said that he didn't recall that he heard anything more from her for some time but he did say that he agreed to give her \$150 a month until she was able to get a job in motion pictures. This started about the end of December, 1940. In January, GETTY said, he didn't recall whether he heard from her but was giving her \$150 per month at this time. Early in February she suddenly appeared in Mexico City again. She told GETTY that she had borrowed the money from a friend, one VIC DALTON, in Los Angeles. This time she stayed about ten days or two weeks and he again persuaded her to go back and again GETTY could not recall whether she went back to New York or Los Angeles. He said that he was somewhat put out because of her coming to Mexico again and admitted being a little apprehensive because he was a married man. At this point he mentioned that BERRY was a girl who seemed to him to do things that one would not expect the average girl to do. GETTY continued to pay her \$150 a month and himself came back from Mexico towards the end of March, 1941. GETTY was of the opinion that she had met Miss HILDA KROGER, a movie actress, through Mrs. LEONA DALTON and stated that the next time he heard from BERRY was about May of 1941 when she told him that she wanted to buy an automobile. Meanwhile she had met CHAPLIN.

GETTY was asked if he recalled asking A. C. BLUMENTHAL in Mexico City to give BERRY a letter of introduction to DWIGHT. GETTY said that she had met BLUMENTHAL herself in Mexico City and that she apparently had asked BLUMENTHAL for this letter of introduction. GETTY said that he was sure that he did not ask BLUMENTHAL for the letter.

Continuing, GETTY said that in May of 1941 after she met CHAPLIN, she came to him and wanted to borrow some money for an automobile and he said that he lent her about \$600 to make a down payment on the car. He also recalled that he saw her occasionally about a half dozen times during 1941. He said that she used to come up to his house on Wilshire and spend a few minutes.

GETTY was asked what BERRY said about CHAPLIN and he replied that she was very enthusiastic about CHAPLIN. She told him that CHAPLIN was going to make her a star and that he thought she had better possibilities than PAULETTE GODDARD. She also said that CHAPLIN was going to train her inasmuch as she was too heavy and her enunciation was poor. CHAPLIN apparently was giving her lessons himself every day. She told GETTY that she was working very hard, much harder than she thought anybody could work, and GETTY said that he thought she was sincere about it. GETTY also said that after she got her contract with CHAPLIN that she did not ask him for any more money. GETTY suggested to her that she pay back some of the money that he had lent her but she said that she was not making enough money to do that. She said that she would take care of her debt later on when she was making more money. GETTY recalled that he had dinner with her in September or October of 1941 in the company of Mr. and Mrs. DALTON but could not recall hearing from her any other time except when his (GETTY'S) mother died in December.

1941. He recalled that HERRY was at the funeral.

GETTY was asked if he knew that an abortion was performed on HERRY in 1941 and he said that he did not know that.

GETTY went on to say that right after Pearl Harbor he volunteered for the Navy but was turned down. During January of 1942 he went east to Washington, D.C. and shortly thereafter became associated with the Spartan Aircraft Corporation in Tulsa. He said that he is still president of Spartan and has been since February, 1942.

GETTY said that he did not hear any more from HERRY until about May of 1942 when she telephoned him in Tulsa and said she was going to New York and that she would like to see him and wanted to know if he had any objections to her stopping off in Tulsa. A few days later she arrived in Tulsa and at this time was very enthusiastic about CHAPLIN and her movie career. However, just as she was about to leave Tulsa she asked GETTY for some money. She said she decided not to go to New York but was going back to Los Angeles. She wanted the money to pay for her transportation. GETTY said that he was somewhat surprised since he thought that she was doing well in pictures and would have enough money to travel. She explained that she had to travel and at that time did not have enough money ahead. GETTY said that he was disgusted with her for giving him all this "grand lady" talk and then asking him for enough money to return to Los Angeles.

GETTY was asked if he noticed any change in her at this time. He said no except that she was thinner and seemed to be more nervous than before. However, he said that he attributed her nervousness to her loss of weight and estimated that she had taken off about twenty pounds. He said that she was in Tulsa for about two weeks at the Mayo Hotel at this time.

GETTY went on to say that he did not see or hear any more from her until November of that year. Sometime during this month she came down to Tulsa, Oklahoma saying that she was on her way to New York and she said that she was going to commit suicide; that CHAPLIN had thrown her over and that the police in Oklahoma City were going to put her in jail. She said CHAPLIN had always wanted her to have fine clothes and she had written a check on a Los Angeles clothing firm. She also told GETTY that she had no clothes; that she had been thrown out of her hotel in Los Angeles for owing money and that they were holding her clothes. She said that she had to have some money or she was going to commit suicide. She further said that she needed about \$1200.00 or \$2500.00 and that she was willing to put up her car and her fur coat that CHAPLIN had given her as collateral. GETTY recalled that HERRY told him that the coat was worth about \$1500. GETTY said that he arranged to make a loan to HERRY through his attorney, Mr. ROSENSTEIN in Tulsa, which loan was for about \$1500 and ROSENSTEIN took as collateral the car and the coat. GETTY recalled that it was cold in Tulsa at

this time and that all she had was her coat and some thin summer dresses or a light suit so he told her that he wouldn't take her coat away in such weather and allowed her to keep it. He recalled that she was in Tulsa about four or five days and at this time she talked rather incoherently and gave him the impression of a woman on the verge of a nervous breakdown. GETTY said that he showed her off on ROSENSTEIN to see if he could calm her. After she got the loan she seemed to feel better and went back to Los Angeles. She told him at this time that he was the only friend she had.

GETTY was asked if at this time she made any mention of being in New York and he said that she did. She told him that she had been staying at the Waldorf Hotel in New York but had moved over to the Pierre where she had run up a bill of about \$200 which GETTY said was never paid. GETTY said that he is not the actual owner of the Pierre Hotel; that it is owned by the George F. Getty, Inc., with which firm he is associated. GETTY said that HERRY also told him that she was in New York in October and mentioned something about CHAPLIN being there to make a speech. She told GETTY that she heard the speech but did not go into any detail about it.

GETTY said that the next time he heard from HERRY was about the middle of January, 1943 when she showed up in Tulsa again and telephoned him. GETTY told her that he was not in a position to see her as he was very busy but advised agents that actually he was a little "jittery" because his wife had just left and he expected her back in a few days. GETTY said that he told her that he could not see her but she said that she wanted to talk about her loan and wanted to get an adjustment on it. She said that she wanted to get the coat released from the chattel mortgage but this he said was just hearsay because he had to leave for New York about the time she got there and heard about it later from his attorney. It seems that she talked to ROSENSTEIN and that although he was willing to make an adjustment on the chattel mortgage, she actually was there to borrow about \$200 or \$300 more. About that time she gave one of the Tulsa hotels or clothing stores a check in the small amount of about \$30 or \$40. This check bounced and she was put in jail. GETTY said he believed that ROSENSTEIN either telephoned or wrote him that HERRY was in jail and that she desperately needed money and wanted to know if GETTY would help her to make the checks good and get out of town. GETTY said that he finally agreed to do this; that he authorized the paying of the checks and also let her have about \$200 to get back on her feet and get another job. GETTY recalled that ROSENSTEIN told him that at this time she said something about CHAPLIN, that she was still in love with him and wanted to be back with him and resume her movie career.

GETTY said that again in either February or March, 1943 she came back to Tulsa and once more said that she was desperate for money. GETTY said that at this time he did not talk to her at all but that she talked to ROSENSTEIN. ROSENSTEIN asked GETTY if he wanted to help her again and GETTY said that he would make another loan but it occurred to him that she was not getting much

good out of the money. GETTY recalled that from Tulsa she went up to Kansas City and then came back to Tulsa again after spending all her money in Kansas City and again said she was desperate and had to borrow some money. GETTY said that he was out in California at this time and ROSENSTEIN got in touch with him and he authorized making her a final loan of about \$300 or \$400.

GETTY said that the last time he heard from HENRY was on Easter Day in 1943 when she called him up on the 'phone and he remembers putting his wife on the extension 'phone and at this time HENRY told GETTY how thankful she was for him helping her out, said that he was her only friend and she appreciated his assistance very much. She also told him that she was going to study and make good in pictures and that she was going to have a career in spite of everything.

GETTY said that he would estimate that HENRY presently owes him between \$2500 and \$3000.

GETTY was asked if during any of the times that HENRY was in Tulsa if he made a trip with her from Tulsa to Miami Beach. GETTY'S reply was "No, I never made a trip with her at all. I have not been in Miami Beach in about ten years." He also denied having been to Florida with her at all or to any other place by plane or any other means of transportation.

GETTY was also asked if his attorney, DAVID HENCH, in New York, ever gave him a report of HENRY'S activities while she was there. He said no that HENCH had not, that he, GETTY, was not at all suspicious of the girl in any way until she came down to Tulsa about a year ago and was talking about committing suicide. He said that it occurred to him at that time that she might be mentally unbalanced. GETTY explained that he thought she was just a girl who was on the threshold of having a movie career and he was particularly impressed at the enthusiasm and energy she put into her work along this line. GETTY said that he had not HENRY'S mother on several occasions.

With reference to HENRY'S association with CHAPLIN and her trip to New York in October, 1942, GETTY recalled that she did tell him that she had been living at CHAPLIN'S house and spent a great deal of her time there. GETTY said that he was under the impression that she was expecting to marry CHAPLIN but he does not recall her ever mentioning having an affair with CHAPLIN in New York City.

GETTY was asked if he had heard anything through the newspapers to the effect that he was the father of her child. GETTY'S answer was that "It is physically impossible. I have never had any sexual relations with her. In the second place I have not seen her since the middle of November, 1942 so it would be practically impossible for me to be the father of her child." He said that HENRY never mentioned to either he or his lawyer that she was pregnant.

and the first time he heard that was through the newspapers.

GETTY said that his attorney in Los Angeles is TOM DOCKENHILLER and that HERRY had contacted DOCKENHILLER at one time when GETTY agreed to lend her \$300.

With regard to ANN BALDWIN, GETTY said that he got a letter from BALDWIN about Christmastime about 1940 in which she mentioned that she had seen JOAN HERRY in New York and she said that she wanted to warn him that HERRY had been in some fantastic lawsuits. GETTY said that although he was a little bit on his guard towards HERRY he did not believe BALDWIN'S letter inasmuch as HERRY seemed to him to be an honest girl, hardworking, and wanting to get ahead. GETTY explained his philanthropic attitude toward HERRY as follows: "I have tried to help about a hundred people in the last 25 years. If I had all the money I have lent to people in the last 25 years it would amount to a very large sum of money. I used to know ED DOHENY and a couple of months after his death I was talking to one of the executors of his estate and he said it was somewhat of a joke. A fellow came in and said he was a friend of DOHENY'S. The executor pulled out a list and said 'I don't see your name on this list'. Apparently the only friends that DOHENY had were the ones to whom he had lent money." GETTY went on to say that actually DOHENY had put out over one million dollars to people without collateral. He said he might not have put out quite that much but he has put out a very substantial amount.

GETTY went on to say: "I have followed the policy of having them sign a receipt so that they have no claim against me, my mother or my wife. I have had the experience that when you help people you actually don't help any and that when you don't help them you make an enemy of a friend because when you make a loan five times and the sixth time you refuse then you make an enemy, whereas if you had refused the first time they would still be friendly. I was very much amused when she (HERRY) brought my name in and said I was assembling a group of pretty girls at CAMACHO'S inauguration. It sort of made a laughing stock of me in the position I now hold."

GETTY was asked if HERRY signed notes for all the money he gave her. GETTY said yes, to his knowledge she signed a receipt every time and he was rather pleased because at one time he thought he was going to get his money back since she apparently was going to get a large movie salary. However, he said that with the exception of the time he loaned her the money on her coat, the other loans were just friendship loans and she was not required to put up any collateral.

GETTY said that at the time she was in New York at the Pierre Hotel in 1942 that he was not there. GETTY was asked if it wasn't strange that he had never had sexual relations with her and he replied: "I don't claim to be a saint but I am skittish about being bold. The less a man has on his conscience the better off he is. I figured that the more formal my relations with her, the

better off I would be. For instance, when she came to Mexico the first time I was staying at the Escobar Hotel about six miles from the Ritz. I was never in her room at the Ritz. When she went to Acapulco I did not go down. She suggested that I go but I did not go. I am glad that it was that way." GETTY said that to his knowledge while HERRY was in Mexico she was not promiscuous and he said he thought she was well-behaved. GETTY was asked if he knew anybody who had sexual relations with her. He replied as follows: "No, I don't, except that she said this. She had this breakup with CHAPLIN. This was in October or November, 1942. She said she had been living with somebody at this hotel, the Beverly Hills or Beverly Wilshire Hotel. She said she had gone all to pieces. This was the time she threatened to commit suicide. As far as I know the girl has always been well behaved." GETTY said the only thing he knew about HERRY'S early background was that she told him she was a typist or a stenographer and he said that as far as HERRY'S civil suit involving the parentage of her baby was concerned, that he had never been approached by anyone about it.

It is to be noted that GETTY was subpoenaed for the defense and testified before the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California in the White Slave Traffic Act trial in instant case on March 29, 1944. However, his testimony was limited to the fact that he knew her.

GETTY was also subsequently interviewed at Tulsa, Oklahoma by agents of the Oklahoma City office at which time he stated substantially the same information as he had previously furnished. The results of this interview are set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 18, 1943 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ANDREW DAHL
8914 Cynthia Street
West Hollywood, California
Telephone: CRestview 5-9049

On November 15, 1943. [REDACTED] b7c b7D

that morning with ANDREW DAHL, CHAPLIN'S former second man and that DAHL had told him that even before BERRY was brought into court January 2nd, the servants in the CHAPLIN household knew that she was going to be floated out of town. The writer telephonically contacted DAHL and interviewed him in the Bureau office the same date, at which time the following signed statement was taken:

"Los Angeles, California
November 15, '43

b7c
"I, ANDREW DAHL, 8914 Cynthia Street, West Hollywood, California, Tel. CR. 59049, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. It has been explained to me that I do not have to make a statement, that anything I say can be used in a court of law. No promises or threats have been made to induce this statement.

"I went to work as a second man for Charles Chaplin about December 9, 1942. At that time there were also employed in the Chaplin household, Edward Chaney, butler, Frances Killian, cook, and Heddy Backlund, maid. They told me Joan Berry was his girl whom he'd had for 18 months, that they were having trouble and he wanted to get rid of her.

"I knew he had just come back from a trip to New York and that Joan Berry was also in New York at that time he was there. I don't just recall whether Edward told me they had seen each other there.

"Berry came up to Chapline three times in December, '42. One of these was the time when she brought a gun with her. I was in bed that night and didn't know about it until the following morning. I didn't see Joan Berry in the house at all that night or morning but from Edward I knew she'd been there and had a gun.

"On New Year's eve, 1942 I was coming up to the Chaplin house about 11:00. I met Joan Berry coming down the hill carrying her shoes; she was dressed in a grey suit. She did not appear

to be drunk or under the influence of any sleeping pills. I spoke to her. She asked who I was and I told her I worked at Chaplins. I offered her \$5.00 but she said she didn't want it. She had asked for help but it wasn't money she wanted. I imagined she wanted me to help her get in touch with Chaplin. She went on.

"When I got back the watchman, Mr. Watts (husband of Miss Runser) was there. He said she had been there and asked to use the washroom. That when she got in there she turned on the faucets and jumped out the window. He said that she had gone away when he tried to call the police. Although he didn't say so, I feel that he had been instructed to call the police by Mr. Chaplin. However, I don't know whether he did or not as they didn't come. I've been told that Miss Berry says he tried to attack her.

"After Joan Berry was arrested and put in the Beverly Hills, Calif. jail in January, 1943, we, the help, knew the kind of a sentence she would get even before the Judge sentenced her. In our discussions at the dinner table Edward kept us informed of what was going on upstairs (among the Chaplins). He told us that Robert Arden had it fixed up with the Beverly Hills police court, in behalf of Mr. Chaplin, so that Berry would get 30 days in jail and then have to stay out of Los Angeles County. As I recall she did get 30 days suspended and had to stay out of Beverly Hills. There was no talk of whether any money was paid either the police or Arden. Arden was always anxious to please Mr. Chaplin. The latter helped him get into the United States I understand.

"We, the help, thought this was pretty raw treatment of Miss Berry after the way they had been together for so long and then to see that she was treated in that fashion.

"During the period of several days, around January 1st and 2nd, 1943, while Berry was in the Beverly Hills jail, I recall that Edward told us a Captain White of the Beverly Hills police was calling the Chaplin house frequently. Edward told us it was in connection with the sentence she was going to get and how to get rid of her. This is why I am sure this conversation of White with Chaplin must have been in January, '43. It was during this time that I saw a man in Chaplin's library with a highball. Chaplin was with him. Edward told me he was a police officer. I don't recall what he said his name was. As I recall he was around 40 years of age, blonde coloring. Edward said he was from the Beverly Hills police. I understand that his being

there was in connection with Miss Berry.The several conversations I mentioned that White had with Chaplin were over the 'phone. Edward would tell me of his calling Chaplin. The mention just made of the officer being in the house was the only time I saw a police officer there.

"Two or three days later, Edward told me that a Sgt. from the Beverly Hills police department had been trying to get in touch with Mr. Chaplin. Finally he got to talk with him and after their conversation Mr. Chaplin told Edward that it was as follows: Police officer: "What do you know"? Mr. Chaplin: "Nothing, what do you know"? And that's all that was said. ...We laughed about that quite a bit. It was our opinion that this officer was thinking he would get some money from Mr. Chaplin because of the way the department had seen to it that Miss Berry was sentenced out of town. And we laughed because we knew how hard it was for anyone to get any money out of Chaplin, he's so tight.

"In May, 1943, when Joan Berry was arrested at Chaplin's house by the Beverly Hills police department, I was not upstairs so didn't see the officers. It is my understanding, from what Edward said, that Mr. White came up and got her. Also, I recall that a police officer came back and talked with Chaplin. Edward told us that.

"I have read this statement consisting of two typewritten pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Signed
ANDREW DAHL A.X.N.
ANDREW DYBOLL

Witness:
[redacted] Sp. Sgt.
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice
Los Angeles, California"

DAHL signed his statement ANDREW DAHL, as he is usually known, but also for the sake of clarity, included the name ANDREW DYBOLL, which was originally his name. Instant statement is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

Again, on November 23, 1943, DAHL was interviewed by Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. When questioned more closely concerning what WATT, the night watchman, told him when he returned to the house on New Year's Eve, DAHL stated that WATT did tell him of BERRY being in the house and that he had called the police, but that between the time of the call and the time the police got there BERRY was gone. DAHL said he did not believe the night watchman would have called Chasen's Restaurant first because he did not know CHAPLIN was there and secondly, because he would not have dared.

DAHL continued that the watchman told him that he had BERRY'S fur coat. DAHL recalled that he had seen BERRY'S fur coat in the house. He said WATT did not explain how he happened to have it.

With reference to EDWARD CHANEY coming in that night, DAHL said he believed he got in the house about midnight and that FRANCES CHANEY did not come in until the next day. He pointed out that she had her own car and as far as their activities in the house were concerned, one would never know they lived together.

DAHL continued that EDWARD had told him later that BERRY called him, EDWARD, some time between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m., January 1, 1943, and related that she had taken poison. ANDREW did not recall that EDWARD ever told him what he had told her. ANDREW said that CHAPLIN had not yet returned. Later in the morning, DAHL said he heard she had been arrested. He did not know whether he read it in the papers or where he got the information, but did know people kept calling the house concerning same. He did not know who they were. DAHL, as of December 6, 1943, is employed at Vega Aircraft Company in the stockroom. He obtained the position through the intercession of JACK IRWIN'S secretary, Miss CAROL NOY, whose brother is employed at Vega Aircraft Company. At the time of DAHL'S interview on the last date mentioned, he had sent Agent ANDELL a letter, he said. This letter, postmarked Los Angeles, November 22, 1943, enclosed copies of two letters. One letter is addressed to Mrs. CHARLES CHAPLIN, nee DONA O'NEILL and the other was to Mr. HERVEY WILLIAMS, CHAPLIN'S chauffeur, posted October 26, 1943. These letters consisted of efforts to clear himself with first, Mrs. CHAPLIN for his actions in that household and belittling EDWARD and FRANCES CHANEY. The one to WILLIAMS was of a more scurrilous nature, calling him a snake-in-the-grass, etc. He also referred to WILLIAMS talking against the Jewish race. It appears from this letter that WILLIAMS did not like BERRY at all.

From DAHL'S letter of transmission to the writer, it appears that these letters were not sent to Mrs. CHAPLIN and WILLIAMS, but that one went to Mr. WESTBROOK FEGLER, it being addressed to Mrs. CHAPLIN. The other was sent to a friend of his in the east who had a relative working on the New York Daily News. These communications are being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

It was also learned that the Fresno, California "Bee" newspaper of November 19, 1943 carried a news story to the effect that on that date DAHL was ordered by the court in the civil suit to tell what he knew of CHAPLIN'S relations with victim BERRY. This statement was to be taken in the form of a deposition at the offices of JACK IRWIN, BERRY'S attorney.

The news article also went on to say that DAHL, who had been discharged from the CHAPLIN home, said he complained to the Office of Price Administration that CHAPLIN kept his larder stocked with black market meat.

UEL MARX
 21 Foothill Road
 Beverly Hills, California
 Telephone - CRestview 6-8504
 Business Address - METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS
 Silver City, California

SAMUEL MARX is a Producer at MGM Studios. On March 18, 1944, he was interviewed by Agents in his office at the Studios. MARX advised that he first met BERRY in the early summer of 1940. It was on a Saturday afternoon and he was getting ready to leave his office. The boy on the front desk called him on the telephone and said there was a girl named JOAN BERRY who wanted to see him, who said that she was related to him. He said that he had BERRY come down to his office, and after talking with her it appeared that she was distantly related to him, since her aunt had married his uncle, which uncle had been dead for about twenty years.

He asked BERRY what she wanted and BERRY said that she had heard her family speak of MARX and that she was trying to get into the movies. MARX said that since she was distantly related to him that he invited her over to his house and that he and his wife and children drove her down to Laguna Beach and had dinner. At this time he found out that she had no acting background at all; that she had gone to high school in Brooklyn and she told him that she had borrowed enough money to come to California. She also told MARX that her money was running low and that since she had been trying to get into the movies she thought that he as the producer at one of the large studios would help her.

MARX pointed out that he later determined that BERRY was not telling the truth when she said she had been in Hollywood for a couple of weeks, because he found out, through CHAPLIN's investigators, that she had been living with a "shoe salesman" named WARNER for several months. After dinner that evening MARX and his wife took BERRY back to an apartment house where she was living. He said this apartment house was on a street just off of Sixth Street. His last advice to her at the time was to go back to Brooklyn, inasmuch as he did not feel that she could get into the movies.

About two nights later MARX said he and his wife were coming home from a movie and put the car in the garage and were walking back to the house by way of a small path. His wife stumbled over something lying in the path and it was ascertained that it was a body, which body turned out to be JOAN BERRY. He said that his wife was considerably frightened and upset but that he picked BERRY up and walked her around the block to revive her. He recalled that BERRY seemed to snap out of it rather rapidly, but once she was on her feet she began crying and saying that she had no friends in Hollywood and that the MARX's were her only friends, and that she had taken some sleeping tablets and was considering doing away with herself. MARX said that he then put her in his automobile and drove her back to the apartment house where they had taken her a few nights before. Up to this point MARX said she had never requested any money from him.

A few days after this second episode MARX said he got a call from BERRY on the telephone and she asked him very innocently "was I at your other night." She then went on and said that she was very ashamed of

she wanted to see him very badly. MARX allowed her to come to the studios, which time she again requested that she be given a test of some kind. He sent her over to the Talent Department and she read a piece from some play. He got back an oral report from one of the talent directors, whom he believed was LILLIAN BURNS, and he said that he was rather surprised to learn that they felt that the girl had considerable "fire" but no training. They also told him that it would take almost a year to train her, and since he did not want to sponsor her and he knew the studios didn't, he told her again to go back home to New York.

MARX also pointed out that by this time his wife had taken a dislike to BERRY because she felt that BERRY had been faking when she was found on the path a few nights previously. MARX went on to say that a few nights after this episode, while playing bridge with his wife and some friends at his home, a taxi driver knocked on the door. He went to the door and the driver said that he had a girl in his cab outside, whom he had been driving around rather aimlessly for the past hour or so, and that when he finally asked the girl for payment of the bill, she said that she had no money and then told him that she thought MARX would pay the bill. The bill amounted to \$5.00, which MARX paid and she left in a taxi.

MARX recalled that about a month after that he got a call from some woman in Hollywood, who said that she was BERRY's former landlady and that she had left without paying her rent. MARX said he didn't know anything about it and did not know if the bill was paid.

MARX said that the next time he heard of BERRY was about six months later, which he placed as some time in 1941. He said she called him one day and told him that she was back in town, and that if he should happen to run into her, would he please not act like he knew her. She said that she was going with a very important man at that time. MARX said that he told her he would be very pleased not to speak to her because he felt that she was getting to be quite troublesome.

The next day MARX and his wife were eating in Romanoff's Restaurant and he walked BERRY accompanied by CHARLES CHAPLIN. MARX said that he was rather surprised to see BERRY with such a prominent person but that actually he was glad to see that she apparently had made a success of her efforts to get into pictures. Recalling that she had called him on the telephone the day before and asked him not to speak to her, he said he turned away and was trying to avoid her when she suddenly saw him and walked over to the table immediately, greeting him very profusely.

Several months after this meeting MARX said that he got another telephone call from BERRY and BERRY told him she was under contract to the Chaplin Studios. CHAPLIN was buying a play called "Shadow and Substance" for her. He also recalled BERRY came over to see him and she did several scenes for him from "Shadow and Substance" which MARX stated were excellent, and he considered her a very remarkable actress. She told him that she had been studying under CHAPLIN and also

at the Max Reinhardt Studios.

MARY was not sure of his dates, but he stated that there was a period in 1941 when things apparently were going along very smoothly. She seemed to be very happy with CHAPLIN and apparently was going ahead to star in a picture which he was going to make. However, late in 1941 or early in 1942, MARY said that he began to get more frequent telephone calls from her. She told him she was worried that CHAPLIN was never going to make a picture; that CHAPLIN had started to stall, would never work on the play and would never make definite appointments for work with her.

She asked MARY at this time, if it was possible for her to get a screen test at MGM. Around May, 1942, she called MARY and said she wanted to see him. She came over and wanted to know if she broke away from CHAPLIN would MGM give her a test. MARY said "no", it would be impossible because of motion picture ethics to give her a test as long as she was still under contract to CHAPLIN.

She later contacted him again and said that she had broken her contract with CHAPLIN, and since she was no longer under contract to him MARY arranged a screen test for her with MGM. This test was supposed to be a scene which she would do with an actor named BARRY NELSON. JOAN, however, began to act very erratic and would never show up for appointments, for rehearsals with BARRY and they could never get her to come in and do the screen tests.

MARY recalled that BARRY NELSON later told him that one day she took him, NELSON, up to CHAPLIN's house. She had told NELSON that CHAPLIN was a genius and would watch them in their scene. NELSON therefore went up to CHAPLIN's house, but was greeted very coldly. He said that CHAPLIN made no effort to try to direct them, and as a matter of fact seemed very hostile towards BERRY. This was embarrassing to NELSON and he asked BERRY to leave, which they did.

MARY went on to say that around the time of the screen test he got a call from BERRY, at which time she was very hysterical. She said she was going to kill herself and wanted to see him right away. He said she sounded so upset that he went over to where she was living on Robbins Drive in Beverly Hills. When he got there he saw that her face was bruised around the eyes and forehead. She was crying and kept saying "How could he do this to me. I love him." She said that someone at the CHAPLIN house had beaten her up and she said that "they" had held her and beat her. She did not say specifically who it was that had beaten her. While he was there in the house she received a telephone call, apparently from CHAPLIN's house and BERRY talked to the person on the other end of the line about the beating, and he remembers her saying "I'll get even." She then took the telephone, which was on a long extension cord, to another room and closed the door. When she did this MARY went away and left her.

The next day MARK said that he got a call from TIM DURANT. DURANT seemed to be in a rather ugly mood and talked to him in a gangster style. DURANT said "I'm talking to you as a friend, MARK. I know you were up at JOAN's house. She's CHAPLIN's girl. You're a married man and you had better lay off. I'm telling you to stay away." MARK said that this ended up in an argument and that he didn't know which of them hung up first, but MARK did point out that he told DURANT that his being married had nothing to do with it, since his wife knew all about BERRY.

MARK said that he did not see her again until early in 1943, when she was living at the Chateau Elysee Apartments. Again he got a call from her saying that she wanted to see him very badly. He said that he then went over to the Chateau Elysee and while waiting for BERRY in the lobby he ran into BILL CASTLE, a writer with Columbia Studios. CASTLE had a Greek girl with him at the time, whose name MARK could not remember. He said that CASTLE invited him to go to dinner with him and that when JOAN came down the four of them went to dinner and had a rather enjoyable time. During dinner JOAN made no mention of the reason she wanted to see MARK.

After dinner CASTLE said that he was going to a Greek party and suggested that JOAN and MARK go along. They went to this party and MARK said he had a very nice time and later went back to the Chateau Elysee. After CASTLE and his girl friend left JOAN told MARK that she needed \$300 desperately, but she didn't tell him why. MARK said that he wouldn't give her the money unless she told him what she needed it for, but she never did, and he left her at the apartment. MARK said this was the last time he ever saw BERRY.

In looking back over some of the other contacts that he had with BERRY, MARK said that on one occasion, at a time he couldn't remember, the Beverly Hills Hotel called him about her bill. She apparently had left without paying it. MARK recalled early in 1942 he was going to San Francisco to a dog show to scout some talent for some of his dog pictures. He said that BERRY found out he was going and called him on the telephone and begged him to take her along, but he refused.

MARK went to San Francisco with another director and while on the train the other director commented that it would be nice if they had some girls with them. MARK said he then told the director that a beautiful red haired girl had asked to go along on the trip and his friend kidded him about not taking her along. MARK said that while on the train he sent BERRY a telegram saying he was sorry he didn't take her with him. He pointed out that he mentioned this telegram because some time after the Chateau-Elysee episode the previously mentioned Greek girl called him on the telephone and said that she and JOAN had become good friends after their meeting and that she had been going through some of JOAN's effects and had found the telegram he had sent to her. She said she thought it was incriminating and wanted to know if he wanted it torn up. MARK said he didn't care what she did

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with it because he didn't feel it was incriminating and the girl said she would tear it up anyway. MARX said that all of this talk about the telegram sounded like a shake-down to him.

Getting back to his trip to San Francisco he said that when he arrived he ran into CHAPLIN on the street several days later and that in his mind he felt that this was the reason BERRY had wanted to go so badly, just so she could meet CHAPLIN.

MARX said that during his association with her she was constantly asking him for money. It was his recollection that all he had given her was \$10.00 at one time. She also seemed to move from one address to another quite frequently. MARX said that he doesn't recall PAUL GENTRY's name being mentioned by her at all, although she said that she had some friend back in Oklahoma.

MARX was asked to describe the girl from his association with her. He said that she was undoubtedly flighty and rather emotional. However, she seemed to him to be a typical girl who came to Hollywood for a film career and when the career slipped through her hands it caused her to do many things that she undoubtedly would not otherwise have done. He said he knows nothing about her character, other than emotional instability. He said that he believes the girl is an excellent actress. He said that he has a very high regard for her dramatic ability and that he believes she could be a success in pictures.

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[REDACTED]

With regard to CHAPLIN, MARX said that BERRY had told him that she had been signed to a contract with the Chaplin Studios; that CHAPLIN had taught her how to act, that he had bought a play for her and that she loved him very much. BERRY, however, told MARX that CHAPLIN never wanted to be definite about anything as far as the play was concerned and that he kept stalling her off on the subject of making a picture. She also told him that CHAPLIN beat her up but that in spite of that she still loved him.

MARX went on to say that when the publicity first broke in the paper about BERRY after she was in jail, which was in about June or July of 1943, a man contacted him and said he represented LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN's attorney. This individual made a date with MARX and they met and talked in MARX's car in front of

the Hollywood Canteen. At this time MARX said that he told WRIGHT's representative substantially the same information as that which is set out above.

MARX also said that a few months ago TIM DURANT called him on the telephone and asked him to have lunch with him. MARX placed this time as just before DURANT was going to New York. DURANT left for New York three days after their conversation and MARX also recalled that there was no indictment returned at this time. When they met for lunch DURANT apologized for his previous conversation on the telephone and spent most of the time talking about a picture that he, DURANT, was going to make. He wanted MARX to suggest some possible stories he could use and MARX said that he would do this.

MARX had previously told agents when they first came into his office that DURANT had called him and had asked him if they couldn't get together, since DURANT had heard that MARX had been subpoenaed. MARX said that DURANT told him "If we can get together I think I can spare you some of the ordeal of testifying." DURANT also said "I don't know how you got into this" but MARX pointed out that that statement obviously is not true since DURANT had called him on the telephone after the beating up of BERRY. DURANT wanted to see MARX that night and MARX said that he had arranged to have DURANT call him at his house and arrange for a meeting; however, when MARX went home he talked it over with his wife and they were a little suspicious of DURANT and therefore went to the movies so that they wouldn't be home when DURANT called. MARX said he knows that DURANT called him three times since then, but that he hasn't seen him yet. MARX said that it was his impression from the conversation with DURANT that DURANT was trying to get over the idea that he, MARX, didn't have to testify to everything he knew and that he, DURANT, could fix it up so that it would be easier for MARX when he got on the stand.

At the conclusion of the interview MARX recalled one more incident where he had seen BERRY and that was at a party with NICKY WAYFACK, former assistant to L. B. MAYER, and a party of several other people. MARX said this occasion was a farewell party for NICKY and that in trying to get together a group of girls he had taken JOAN BERRY to the party. The party was held at the Beachcombers.

MARX expressed his willingness to cooperate in every respect to get the facts in this case and said that on the following Monday morning he would endeavor to locate the records of her appointment for a screen test and would so advise the agents.

MARX advised agents immediately on their starting the interview with him that he had been subpoenaed by JERRY GEISLER.

b7c MARX telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] on the morning of March 20, 1944 about 10:15 A. M. He advised he had checked with the office of LILLIAN BURNS, who had handled arrangements for giving BERRY a screen test. He said that she has a book which reflects that BERRY read some lines the

LA 31-5301

First time in 1940, which was probably some time before June, and that she was fixed up as a girl who had great possibilities, was totally untrained and in need of a year's training.

There were also two slips of paper which reflected that the dates were set for a screen test with BERRY in June and July of 1942 and that same had been requested by SAM MARX. Also, there is notation to the effect that she had been introduced to BARRY NELSON in July, 1942.

MARX explained that usually when a screen test is arranged for it takes about ten days to complete it, but in this instance he recalled that BERRY had appointments, then broke them and the matter stretched out over a month. He recalled he went to New York in July, 1942 and left word the test should be completed before he returned. When he got back he found that they had not been made and that BERRY had broken several appointments.

MARX volunteered the information that on March 17, 1944, he saw TIM DUBOIS and that DUBOIS was particularly interested in whether BERRY had said in the summer of 1942 that she was through with pictures and was going back to New York. MARX told him that she had never made such a statement to him. MARX said that he also remembered and told DUBOIS that BERRY did get in touch with him on the phone and spoke of having been to New York and that CHAPLIN had wanted her to hear his speech, but she didn't hear it.

DUBOIS told MARX that they, meaning GIESLER and his investigators, had a lot of information on the girl's background, but didn't know whether they would be able to bring it into evidence. Also that they were going to produce evidence reflecting that CHAPLIN sent her to New York in October, 1942, because she had caused him so much trouble and he was trying to get rid of her. After all DUBOIS told MARX, CHAPLIN admits having an affair with BERRY in Los Angeles as well as others.

It is to be noted that MARX was not called by the defense to testify in the recent White Slave trial in instant case.

MARX WARNER
Business Address - Warner Shoe Store
345 South Broadway, Los Angeles
Telephone MUtual 0922
Home Address - 1231 East 74th Street
Los Angeles, California
(No telephone)

On March 17, 1944, Agents stopped by the Warner Shoe Store, located at 345 South Broadway, about 3:00 p. m. and made inquiry for MARX WARNER. Agents

LA 51-5301

were advised he was out, but was expected back within thirty minutes to an hour. On their return, the writer inquired of a man who was standing in the lobby of the store if he was MARK WARNER, and on being told that he was, Agent advised him that Agents were with the FBI Office and desired to talk with him at their office. WARNER replied that he would be glad to, whereupon he turned the store over to an attendant named BEN and accompanied Agents to the Bureau office, where they arrived at 4:00 p. m.

Upon arrival, the writer inquired of him if he was aware of what the Bureau might be desiring to talk with him about, and he replied that he was not. Whereupon he was told that it was understood that he at one time knew JOAN BERRY, who was connected with the CHAPLIN-BERRY case, and for that reason interview with him was sought. Immediately WARNER expressed himself as wondering if it might not be better before he said anything to get in touch with the attorneys for CHARLES CHAPLIN. WARNER continued that representatives of CHAPLIN, whom he later identified as GEORGE WOODS and a Mr. BALL, had talked to him. He didn't know whether he should tell Agents what he knew about BERRY or not, and said that he was taking that position not because he was trying to protect CHAPLIN, nor because he had any particular desire to hurt BERRY, but he said he had to think of his own position. Agents told him at the outset that he did not have to make any statement, and that it was just up to him as to whether he said anything or not. He first said he felt like calling up CHAPLIN's attorneys and asking them what he should do, and then when he was asked why he should call them he changed to saying he guessed he better call his own attorney, HAROLD C. ADAMS, and seek his advice. WARNER did place a call to ADAMS, Tucker 4181, but he was out, and left word for ADAMS to call him as soon as he came in. Again at 5:00 p. m. he called ADAMS, but he had not returned and at this time he told the receptionist that he was at the FBI Office, and she assured him that she would endeavor to get hold of Mr. ADAMS and have him call. When WARNER left at 6:50 p. m. ADAMS had still not called, however, Agents talked with him over that intervening period and considerable information was furnished. Also during interview he talked with someone at his store on two occasions, telling where he was and he also talked with the bookkeeper whom he had requested to be present that evening in connection with the final winding up of his business.

WARNER had a subpoena issued to him in behalf of JERRY GEISLER, attorney for CHAPLIN, requesting his appearance in Federal Judge J. F. T. O'CONNOR's Court, 2:30 p. m., March 22, 1964. This subpoena was issued the 6th of March, 1964 and signed by EDWIN L. SMITH, Clerk, by EDWIN HANES.

b7c [REDACTED]

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LA 31-5301

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On March 29, 1944, HARRIS testified in Federal Court in Los Angeles on behalf of the defense in the White Slave trial in instant case. HARRIS's testimony was limited to the fact that he had met BERRY and was acquainted with her.

MRS. GERTRUDE E. BERRY
10382 Mississippi Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Telephone CHestview 6-2650

Mrs. BERRY is the mother of the Victim. [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

Mrs. BERRY has apparently been very cooperative with investigating agents but it has been noted that she has a rather inquisitive mind and is constantly asking agents details of how the investigation is coming. The Victim also informs agents that when she comes home from an interview with the agents or with the United States Attorney, Mrs. BERRY always wants to know the full details.

LA 31-5301

During the course of this investigation agents have had occasion to talk with Mrs. BERRY on numerous occasions. However, she was interviewed formally and also for the first time on November 26, 1943, in the office of JACK IRWIN, Victim's former civil attorney, who was not there during the interview. At this time Mrs. BERRY furnished the following information:

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b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

JOAN BERRY attended the following schools: St. Catherine's Academy, New York City; St. Rose of Lima in New York City, and New Town High School, Long Island, New York, where she graduated when she was eighteen years old.

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b7D [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

After her return to New York, JOAN worked for awhile with CHUBB & SONS, New York, an insurance company, as a typist. She was employed there during most of 1939 and up until May of 1940. It was at this time that she came back to Los Angeles, California, and met J. PAUL GETTY. In October, 1940, JOAN returned to New York, and Mrs. BERRY placed this date because it was during this month that Mrs. BERRY's mother died and JOAN had returned for the funeral. JOAN stayed just a few weeks and then went to Mexico from New York, around Christmas time 1940. Mrs. BERRY recalled that JOAN made the trip to Mexico by herself and stated she could have secured the money from J. PAUL GETTY, although she does not know this to be a fact. JOAN then went to Los Angeles from Mexico and later went to Mexico again and again returned to Los Angeles. Mrs. BERRY was not completely clear as to the exact times of BERRY's trips back and forth from Mexico to Los Angeles and she stated that she does recall, however, that JOAN came to New York once from Mexico when her step-father had a mastoid operation in April, 1941.

In May, 1941, JOAN signed her contract with Chaplin Studios and shortly thereafter came back to New York to get her mother to bring her to California. This time JOAN had an automobile and Mr. and Mrs. BERRY drove back with JOAN in July, 1941. Mr. BERRY, however, did not come all the way with them, and they left him in Denver. JOAN and her mother came on to Los Angeles and took an apartment at the Beverly Green Hotel on Shirley Place, just off Olympic, near the Fox Studios. Later on Mr. BERRY also came to Los Angeles, but he only stayed with JOAN and her mother for a few days. Mrs. BERRY explained at this time he was supposed to be travelling as a salesman and as yet she wasn't aware of his bad check activities. JOAN and her mother stayed for about a month at the Beverly Green Hotel and then moved to 9921 Robbins Drive. During this period JOAN was receiving checks for \$75.00 a week from the Chaplin Studios and it was also while they were residing at this address that they learned that Mr. BERRY was wanted by the police for passing bad checks. Mrs. BERRY stated that the detectives contacted her several times while residing on Robbins Drive in an effort to locate her husband. Her husband was a fugitive for about seven months and was finally apprehended in May of 1942 in New Mexico and brought back to Los Angeles, where he was sentenced to prison.

Mrs. BERRY stated that she met CHAPLIN for the first time in November, 1941. CHAPLIN was working on the "Gold Rush" at this time and he sent a car up to the apartment for JOAN and her mother and they went down to the Chaplin Studios where she met CHAPLIN. Mrs. BERRY recalled that at this meeting CHAPLIN told her how much talent her daughter had and that she would eventually be a big movie star.

On January 2, 1942, Mrs. BERRY went to Reno, Nevada, to secure a divorce from Mr. BERRY. Mrs. BERRY stated that the reason for her wanting this divorce was because she had learned that her husband was wanted by the police and she felt that if he were arrested it would reflect on JOAN's movie career. Mrs. BERRY also advised that JOAN accompanied her to Reno in January but JOAN only stayed a few days and Mrs. BERRY stayed about six weeks. JOAN had just received \$1,000 Christmas bonus from the Chaplin Studios and had given her mother most of the money in order to help her get a divorce. Mrs. BERRY also stated that she had talked the matter of obtaining a divorce over with Mr. CHAPLIN and that CHAPLIN had thought that it was a good idea in order to lessen the scandal, since her husband was a fugitive. Mrs. BERRY recalled that she had publication against her husband in the paper and had to wait a period of thirty days. She therefore went back to Reno, Nevada, in April and secured her divorce on April 16, 1942.

With regard to the two abortions performed on JOAN, Mrs. BERRY stated that in October, 1941, which is the date of the first abortion, that JOAN said she was going away for a week and made no statement to her regarding an abortion. At the time of the second abortion in January, 1942, Mrs. BERRY stated that JOAN again said nothing to her at the time but that she has since learned about it and she feels that this abortion was performed while she was away in Reno, Nevada, and that was probably the reason that both JOAN and CHAPLIN were anxious for her to get away. JOAN has since told her mother that TIM DURANT personally took her down to the doctor for the abortions.

Mrs. BERRY recalls that when she was in Reno, in April, 1942, obtaining her divorce, JOAN called her on the phone and told her that CHAPLIN had bought the play "Shadow and Substance" for her. Mrs. BERRY came back to Los Angeles and shortly after her return JOAN told her that CHAPLIN was too slow in getting production started with her picture and that she desired to work for another studio. In May, 1942, Mr. REEVES, CHAPLIN's Studio Manager, talked to Mrs. BERRY on the telephone and told her that JOAN was in his office and wanted to break her contract. REEVES apparently didn't want JOAN to break the contract and requested that Mrs. BERRY talk to JOAN and see if she couldn't persuade her to change her mind. Mrs. BERRY told REEVES that JOAN was twenty-one years old and knows her own mind and if she wants to break the contract that is up to her. The contract was broken and JOAN went to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios and tried to get a screen test. Mrs. BERRY did not know whether the screen test was ever made although she does recall that between May and October, 1942, JOAN often rehearsed for the screen test with METRO. Mrs. BERRY also stated that between May and October, 1942, JOAN still saw CHAPLIN quite frequently although she wasn't under contract to him. Mrs. BERRY stated that she knows that JOAN saw CHAPLIN during this period because she recalls a speech that CHAPLIN made one afternoon over the NBC network to

Madison Square Garden and the evening following the speech she and JOAN went to a concert at the Hollywood Bowl with CHAPLIN, MINNA WALLIS, and TIM DORANT. They all sat together in CHAPLIN's box and Mrs. BERRY recalls that at the intermission Miss WALLIS and TIM DORANT kidded CHAPLIN about the speech that he had made that afternoon.

On October 2, 1942, JOAN and her mother took a trip to New York. CHAPLIN was also going to New York a few days later to make a speech at Madison Square Garden and JOAN and her mother picked up their railroad tickets at the Chaplin Studios and went to the station in JOAN's car.

Mrs. BERRY stated that upon her arrival in New York with JOAN, they both went to Mrs. BERRY's home in New York. JOAN stayed there only a few days and then went to the Pierre Hotel. She told her mother that she had seen CHAPLIN and she also said that she and CHAPLIN went out together to a night club in New York. Mrs. BERRY stated that while in New York, Mrs. BERRY stated that while in New York, JOAN also saw J. PAUL GETTY's attorney, DAVID RECHT. She advised that she, Mrs. BERRY, met RECHT for the first time on this occasion and that at the time of the meeting RECHT had a cold and was confined to his room at the Pierre Hotel when she and JOAN went up to see him. Around the 29th of October, Mrs. BERRY recalled that JOAN returned to Los Angeles. After her return, Mrs. BERRY recalls that JOAN often called her long distance from Los Angeles.

Some time during January, 1943, Mrs. BERRY stated that JOAN returned to New York. She had some money at that time which she said she had received from GETTY's attorney in Tulsa. JOAN stayed several weeks and then returned to Los Angeles.

Mrs. BERRY advised emphatically that no one in New York had contacted her and told her that JOAN had been arrested and was pregnant. She stated that she first learned of this when she saw the publicity in one of the New York papers in May of 1943. Mrs. BERRY said that she came out to Los Angeles immediately and that she used her own money and she appeared to be unduly incensed to have it suggested that anyone else would furnish her with the money. On the way to Los Angeles, Mrs. BERRY stated she wired JOAN from Chicago at the Sanitarium in Los Angeles, where JOAN was confined.

On May 24, 1943, Mrs. BERRY said that she also called JOAN from El Paso, Texas, but ascertained through this call that JOAN had left the Sanitarium. She arrived in Los Angeles on May 25, 1943, and immediately called JOAN's attorney, Judge HOLLAND. JOAN was in HOLLAND's office at the time and they came down together to meet Mrs. BERRY at the station.

Mrs. BERRY stated that she knew TIM DORANT and MINNA WALLIS were friends and that Judge HOLLAND told her that MINNA WALLIS did not retain him.

LA 31-5301

HOLLAND told Mrs. BERRY that when he saw the facts of the case he went over to JOAN's side. Mrs. BERRY also advised that she did not trust HOLLAND and stated that she saw in one of the New York papers that HOLLAND had asked the Judge to have her daughter run out of the state. Mrs. BERRY recalled that HOLLAND drew up two agreements, which JOAN refused to sign and that shortly thereafter HOLLAND tendered his resignation from the case. However, Mrs. BERRY advised that she learned that JOAN had signed some papers before she got there, giving HOLLAND a certain percentage of any money received from CHAPLIN. After HOLLAND's resignation someone recommended JOHN IRWIN as an attorney and he was retained.

With regard to JOAN BERRY's relationship to SAM MARKS, the Producer, Mrs. BERRY explained that SAM MARKS's uncle, MOE, was married to Mrs. BERRY's sister, AGNES. Mrs. BERRY also stated that she, Mrs. BERRY, has two brothers, DANIEL McLAUREN, who owns the DANIEL McLAUREN RESTAURANT, 123 East 47th Street, New York, and ARTHUR McLAUREN, who is in partnership with DANIEL in the restaurant business.

Mrs. BERRY was also asked if JOAN had ever told her that GETTY was the father of her child and Mrs. BERRY advised that JOAN never had made this statement to her.

In conclusion, Mrs. BERRY made the observation that the District Attorney's Office had made considerable investigation regarding JOAN's relationship with CHAPLIN, especially with regard to the abortions and had failed to do anything about it.

MARIA B. DeGUARDA
Steward Second Class
United States Navy - Wave
Quarters C (Friendly Hall)
Arlington Farms, Virginia

Miss DeGUARDA is a girl who met the Victim in the latter part of April, 1943, at the Chateau Elysee Apartments on Franklin Avenue in Hollywood, California. At that time Miss DeGUARDA was accompanied by one BILL CASTLE and the Victim was accompanied by SAMUEL MARKS. Thereafter she saw the Victim almost nightly up to about September 19, 1943, when Miss DeGUARDA joined the Waves.

Miss DeGUARDA was interviewed on November 24, 1943, at Arlington, Virginia, and the results of this interview are set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], November 26, 1943, at Richmond, Virginia.

LA 31-5301

HANS RUESCH
Willingham Hotel
New York City

RUESCH is a Swiss alien who came to this country for the first time in December of 1938. He returned to Europe and again visited the United States in October of 1939, staying a few months and made his final entry into the United States on August 19, 1940. He is a writer by profession and is believed to have had a substantial private income from investments in this country. He is a friend of VASCO BONINI and he, RUESCH, met JOAN early in November, 1942. Thereafter he and BONINI took her out on several occasions. According to RUESCH he left Los Angeles on February 5, 1943, and went to New York City, where he presently resides.

b7c RUESCH was interviewed twice in New York City in connection with instant case, which interviews are reported in the reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 1, 1943, at New York City, and December 23, 1943, at New York City.

b7c It is to be noted that RUESCH was subpoenaed by the defense in the White Slave trial in instant case and testified in Federal Court at Los Angeles, California, on March 29, 1944, at which time he testified that BERRY had come to his apartment early in the morning of December 31, 1942, in a disheveled condition. This was in conflict with the information which he had given Agent [redacted] to the effect that this date was in the last few days of November, 1942, or the first part of December, 1942. Agent [redacted] thereafter testified in rebuttal to RUESCH's statements on the stand.

LIONEL VASCO BONINI
Private, United States Army
SN 39712623, Company B
25th Training Battalion
AFPC, Barracks 2624
Fort Custer, Michigan

b7c BONINI is an Italian alien and also a friend of HANS RUESCH, who met JOAN BERRY in December of 1942. He and RUESCH both took BERRY out on several occasions and he last saw BERRY in about May, 1943, just prior to her arrest by the Beverly Hills Police Department for the violation of her probation. BONINI was interviewed at Fort Custer, Michigan, in connection with this case, which interview is reported in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 10, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan. It is to be noted that BONINI was subpoenaed by the defense in the recent White Slave trial and testified in Federal Court at Los Angeles, on March 30, 1944.

LA 31-5301

CECIL COAN

Business Address: 1040 North Las Palmas
Hollywood, California
Telephone: Granite 3111
Home Address: 5915 Graciosa Drive
Hollywood, California
Telephone: Gladstone 2190

FLORIANE MUIR, "Daily News" correspondent, this city, advised the writer on January 10, 1944, that she obtained information that CECIL COAN, presently employed as a secretary at United Artists Studios, had some information concerning TIM DORANT. Subsequently MUIR talked to him because COAN was after her to be interviewed, and she amplified the above statement by saying that it was COAN who took MINNA WALLIS to the Los Angeles County Jail on the occasion when she visited JOAN BERRY there.

On January 15, 1944, COAN was interviewed in his offices at United Artists by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. He is employed as a secretary in the office of GEORGE MACKALL, one of the Vice-Presidents of United Artists. The Studio is located at 1040 North Las Palmas, Hollywood, telephone Granite 3111. COAN's home address is 5915 Graciosa Drive, Hollywood, telephone Gladstone 2190.

COAN is an Englishman, who was employed at United Artists Studio first by TIM DORANT himself. DORANT was put on at the request of CHAPLIN as an associate producer. He was getting \$75 per week. Not having a secretary, DORANT arranged things so that he could get one and it was COAN who was hired.

With reference to instant case, the following is the information in the possession of COAN: On a date which was placed by COAN as the Tuesday following BERRY's arrest in May of 1943, which would be May 11, TIM DORANT came in his offices at United Artists about 9:30. He said it was DORANT's custom to stop at MINNA WALLIS' house on the way in to his office from his ranch. On this particular morning he said that "MINNA will be by in a few minutes and I want you to go down to the County Jail with her. It's concerning the BERRY thing." COAN said he asked TIM, "What are we going to do - spring the girl?" He said TIM laughed, but didn't say anything. On their way down to the County Jail, COAN said he and MINNA talked in generalities and nothing was said concerning JOAN BERRY. However, he said, "We both knew what we were going for."

After they got to the County Jail, MINNA went upstairs and he hung around the lobby downstairs. He estimated she was gone about one and a half hours. When she came down and they drove back to United Artists in her car, the only thing she said with reference to BERRY was that she "had a difficult time." On the way back to the Studio, COAN said he observed that she was

LA 31-5301

living erratically, and had a grim expression on her face. When they got back, [redacted] observed that she talked to TIM DURANT through the window for a short period of time and then she left. Later MINNA called TIM back on the phone. He thought it was about an hour after she had gone. It is to be noted that at this time COAN was handling all of DURANT's calls for him as they would come in through the switchboard.

On the day before, which would be May 10, DURANT was in United Artists Studio and COAN recalled that there were frequent phone calls for DURANT and from him with MINNA. He estimated that she was calling him practically every hour or so. Although he did not listen over the phone, on one occasion that day COAN said the door was open between his office and DURANT's and he heard DURANT mention the names of GRIFFIN and HOLLAND. During these days in May from the 10th until after COAN was out of jail on the 12th, 1943, COAN said that there were approximately ten to fifteen phone calls a day between DURANT and WALLIS.

COAN apparently was quite familiar with the details in this case and he had always supposed that instead of Dr. [redacted] having been the one who performed the abortions on BERRY that it was one Dr. [redacted]. In fact, COAN had a notation in his day book which reflected that on May 11, 1943, DURANT had an appointment with [redacted] for a conference and dinner. COAN said that [redacted] had been calling frantically nearly a dozen times that day, trying to get hold of DURANT. He thought perhaps [redacted] had some definite connection with this case.

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LA 31-5301

MICHAEL R. POPOVICH
1836 West 75th Street
Los Angeles, California
no telephone

Prior to the time that ANDREW EARL was employed as a second man in the Chaplin home, information has been received that MICHAEL R. POPOVICH, 1836 West 75th Street, Los Angeles, worked there for a short time. The writer checked with Mrs. POCH's Placement Bureau, 9533 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, Bradshaw 22743, who handles domestic help for many Hollywood families, and she advised that her files reflect that he was living at 8307 Van Ness in Inglewood, Thorneald 5853; that he is a Serbian who had lived in this city for twenty-five years and that he was doing defense work.

On April 5, 1944, POPOVICH appeared at the Bureau Office and was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED]. At that time he stated he had been employed at Chaplin's home during the months of November and December of 1942. He advised this Agent he remembered JOAN BERRY visited CHAPLIN and in particular one occasion when she became inebriated and tried to disrobe, resulting in her being evicted from the house. POPOVICH stated he is presently employed at the DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, El Segundo Branch, and will be glad to furnish any information he has.

W. G. BARMORE
Second Lieutenant, Air Corps
Victorville Army Air Field
Victorville, California

Information reached this office that in October of 1943, the above-named officer was in touch with CHAPLIN and his attorneys, at which time he offered to furnish information in which he thought they might be interested. It is not known whether BARMORE was interviewed nor whether he is still attached to that base at Victorville.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNI
40 North Sycamore
Hollywood, California

This woman was Manager of the apartment house at 9709 Olympic Boulevard, Beverly Hills, at the time HANS RUESCH was living there in December of 1942. It was she who let BERRY into RUESCH's apartment on New Year's Eve and talked with her and was aware of her association with RUESCH. She was subpoenaed by the defense at the time of the Mann Act trial and took the stand to testify she was

Manager of that apartment and that RUESCH lived there. She was permitted to say nothing more. The above address is her present residence and she has not been interviewed by the government.

Mrs. MARY HALL
Formerly at 9921 Robbins Drive
Beverly Hills, California

This woman was Manager at the apartment at 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills, California, where JOAN BERRY lived with her mother during 1941 and 1942. BERRY has advised Agents that she was friendly with Mrs. HALL and that on one occasion after she had been to CHAPLIN's home and had been beaten by CHAPLIN and DURANT she went back to the apartment and MARY HALL saw her condition. Thereafter a friend of Mrs. HALL, according to BERRY, called the CHAPLIN residence and told the butler that CHAPLIN had better quit doing such things or something would happen. Further, that it is understood that Mrs. HALL listened in on a telephone conversation between JOAN BERRY and TIM DURANT, during which conversation TIM DURANT admitted he had beaten her up.

After JOAN BERRY left the Beverly Hills Hotel in November of 1942 she visited with Mrs. HALL and was also in touch with her when she was staying at the Beverly House Hotel in December, 1942. It is possible Mrs. HALL gave her some money to help her pay her bill at that hotel. Following BERRY's arrest in May of 1943, Mrs. HALL was also in touch with BERRY. She was aware of BERRY's being treated at the Garden Grove Sanitarium, 801 West Garden Grove, Garden Grove, California, Telephone Garden Grove 384. BERRY's doctor during this period was

In an effort to locate Mrs. HALL, Agents contacted Mr. and Mrs. STEWARD SHIRKIE, Apartment 4, 9921 Robbins Drive, Telephone Crestview 65965. The SHIRKIES were interviewed on March 16, 1944, at which time they advised that they were presently managing a group of apartments at that address. They advised they have lived there since September of 1943 and that the building is owned by a Mr. LEE WOOD, who could probably be located at Crestview 61087. The SHIRKIES advised that they did not know JOAN BERRY and were not living there while she was there. The SHIRKIES advised that Mrs. HALL was no longer living at 9921 Robbins Drive and that she had heard that Mrs. HALL is presently living with her daughter, somewhere in Hollywood. Mrs. SHIRKIE stated that the occupant of Apartment No. 2, Mrs. R. C. WACHTELL, knows where Mrs. HALL is living but has never told her, Mrs. SHIRKIE the exact address. Mrs. SHIRKIE recalled that Mrs. WACHTELL told her that JOAN BERRY was a good friend of Mrs. HALL's daughter. Mrs. SHIRKIE also advised that she had learned through Mrs. WACHTELL that Mrs. HALL apparently knew a great deal about the JOAN BERRY case but didn't want to get involved and that why she had not left a forwarding address. Mrs. SHIRKIE further suggested that

LA 31-5301

perhaps a Mrs. MARY HUGHES is the oldest tenant at 9921 Robbins Drive and perhaps she would know something of JOAN BERRY's residence there.

Mrs. SHIRKIE was able to locate an old receipt book which reflected that JOAN BERRY occupied Apartment No. 6 and paid eighty dollars a month. It was also noted that Apartment 5 was occupied by MERRILL PYE.

At the conclusion of the interview with the SHIRKIES, Mr. SHIRKIE remembered that there were several suitcases down in the basement, one of which belonged to the BERRYS. Agents and Mr. SHIRKIE proceeded to the basement, where a suitcase was located, which from its contents was definitely identified as belonging to JOAN BERRY. Mr. SHIRKIE allowed Agents to take this suitcase which was taken to BERRY's present residence on Mississippi Avenue and turned over to her and her mother immediately thereafter on the same day.

MADA C. RUSSELL, Matron
Los Angeles County Jail
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California
telephone - Mutual 9211, Ext. 2542

Mrs. RUSSELL was interviewed by Agents on January 25, 1944 in her office at the County Jail. She advised she has been employed at the Sheriff's Office for about twenty years.

Mrs. RUSSELL obtained the records of the jail, which reflected that a visitor's slip had been made out for MINNA WALLIS to see JOAN BERRY on May 11, 1943. This slip was signed by V. L. INGRAM, Deputy Sheriff. Mrs. RUSSELL explained that this meant that WALLIS had obtained permission to visit JOAN BERRY through the Sheriff's Office it - if, and did not come up directly. This slip has on it the period of time from 11:45 a. m. until 12:05 p. m.; however, Mrs. RUSSELL explained that WALLIS was there longer than that. She recalled having heard FLORABEL HUIR and HEIDA HOPFER talking and arguing, but was not definite on the conversation between them. She did recall that HUIR had told WALLIS that CHAPLIN had gotten away with such things long enough. She recalled that FLORABEL HUIR did use her telephone and talked with HEIDA HOPFER. She remembered that somewhere in the conversation HUIR had observed that there was only one girl, FAULETTE GODDARD, who had managed to beat CHAPLIN. RUSSELL recalled that before MINNA WALLIS left on this first visit the newspaper reporters had made quite a scene in the course of their talking with BERRY, and were milling about the women's quarters of the jail. RUSSELL said she did not overhear any conversation between MINNA WALLIS and JOAN BERRY.

The records of the jail also reflected that a visitor's slip had been issued at 5:00 p. m. on May 11, 1943, for Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND to see JOAN BERRY. This slip reflected that he was seeing her at the request of MINNA WALLIS, who was listed as "a friend." This was signed by WILLIAMS, the gate officer. It was observed that on the back of this visitor's slip appeared the handwriting of, it is believed, MINNA WALLIS. The same bears her name and gave the address of the California Bank Building in Beverly Hills. It is known that this is where her agency office is in connection with her association with Feldman and Blum, actors' agents.

Matron Mrs. MABEL WILLIAMS, who signed the slip admitting Judge HOLLAND and MINNA WALLIS, was not available for interview. Mrs. RUSSELL said that she would talk with her and if she had overheard any of the conversation, she would advise Agents.

The booking officer when BERRY was brought in at 10:00 a. m. on May 8, 1943, was JEAN MCCARTNEY. She is presently working in the transportation department of the Sheriff's Office, telephone Mutual 9211, Extension 3635.

LA 31-5301

The records of the jail also reflect that on May 12, at 9:20 a. m. Judge HOLLAND was admitted to remove JOAN BERRY from the County Jail. One RUSSELL was the officer who admitted him to the jail, and the only other visitor's slip which appears pertinent to this case was one reflecting that MARIA DE GARDA came to see JOAN BERRY on May 10, 1943, and according to this slip she was there from 2:04 to 2:24 p. m.

With reference to BERRY's presence in the County Jail, Mrs. RUSSELL stated that she was a cooperative prisoner, did not cause any trouble, appeared to be able to adapt herself to her surroundings, but with all that she was considerably upset. She said she talked freely with the girls in the tank in which she was confined, and told them all about CHAPLIN being the father of her child. RUSSELL also remembered that BERRY had told others in the jail that she had been living at CHAPLIN's and frequently went out on parties to houses of other movie personalities with him. However, she said that it was apparent that she did not mix too well with them, so she used to stay at home when CHAPLIN went out and when CHAPLIN came back sometimes they got into an argument which eventually resulted in his being tired of her. RUSSELL stated that she recalled no conversation being repeated to her wherein BERRY had stated that anyone else was the father of her child.

During the examination of the slips reflecting visitors admitted to the Jail, the name of HELEN DOCKHOFF ABRAMS was noted. Mrs. RUSSELL was asked if she recalled that prisoner and she said that the name was vaguely familiar, but she could not identify her. It will be recalled that information reflects that BERRY told ABRAMS that OTTY was the father of her child, and also that she wanted an abortion. RUSSELL also stated that at no time did she ever hear of BERRY stating that she wanted an abortion.

LA 31-5301

LUDWIG F. GRIMSTEAD, Credit Manager
Ambassador Hotel
Home Address - 1907 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California

On March 9, 1944, Agents interviewed Mr. GRIMSTEAD in his office at the Ambassador Hotel. Agents had previously contacted GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager of the hotel, who advised he knew nothing about BERRY's stay there other than the fact that she had been registered there, and referred Agents to Mr. GRIMSTEAD.

Mr. GRIMSTEAD made available the records of the Hotel, which reflected on November 27, 1942, Victim, under the name of JOAN BARRETT, registered at the Ambassador. She gave as her address 630 West 158th Street, New York City. The reservation book was checked by Agents and it failed to reflect that she had had any reservation before coming in. She was assigned Room 18 as her room. This is a small suite located in one of the bungalows. Her bill amounted to \$26.65, and examination of the account reflected that she was charged for a room through the date of December 9, 1942. GRIMSTEAD explained that it appeared that she had probably actually left the Ambassador on the 7th of December, 1942, but she was charged for the night of the 8th. The records reflect that this bill was paid on January 5, 1943.

When BERRY registered at the Hotel she signed registration blank No. 234 and RAY FREEMAN was the clerk who registered her. She came in and paid \$6.29 on Friday, November 7, 1942. FREEMAN was interviewed by Agents and he only recalled that she had received a great many telephone calls. It was his recollection that somebody in pictures, whose name he recalled phonetically as "MITSKY" or "NITSKY" was one of her frequent callers. He was asked if it might have been one MARK and he said he thought perhaps it was.

BERRY's record at the Hotel reflected the following telephone calls:

[REDACTED]

87c [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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31-5301

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GRIMSTEAD when first interviewed, stated that he recalled that two or three months ago two men came out and interviewed him about BERRY's stay at the Hotel. GRIMSTEAD said that they told him they were with the FBI and that he turned them over to EDDIE TRANTON, House Detective. A few days later GRIMSTEAD said two other men who properly identified themselves as Agents of the FBI came out to see him and he happened to mention that previously it appeared that the FBI Agents had been checking on BERRY. GRIMSTEAD recalled that the last two named said that there had been no investigation being conducted by the Bureau on BERRY at that time. GRIMSTEAD suggested that Agents interview the former stenographer at the Credit Office, Mrs. WINIFRED NOLDEN. He said that she would know where the records with reference to BERRY were placed, because he understood they were not in the regular file. So, before examination of the records as set out above, Agents interviewed Mrs. NOLDEN.

Mrs. WINIFRED NOLDEN, 803 South Catalina, Los Angeles, telephone Vitsroy 5460, resigned her position with the Ambassador approximately one month ago. She had been there for a period of seven years. She explained that the records with reference to BERRY had been placed in the Credit Office and when Agents returned they were immediately located.

With reference to two individuals inquiring at the Hotel about BERRY, NOLDEN recalled that one man came to the Hotel around the first of March, 1943, showing his credentials reflecting that he was with the FBI. He wanted a list of the telephone numbers made by BERRY while at the Hotel. NOLDEN said she recalled looking at his credentials and seeing the signature of J. E. HOOVER,

Director of the FBI. She explained she knew the signature well because she had seen it numerous times when Mr. HOOVER was stopping at the Ambassador. HOLDEN said that she pulled the records reflecting telephone calls made by BERRY and he definitely recalled his sitting at her desk making a list of them and observing that some sixteen telephone calls had been made on one day. She described this man as middle-aged, brown hair. HOLDEN thought she might be able to identify the man.

HOLDEN also recalled that Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, called her in May, 1943, to ask her one question. After considerable thought she believed that that question was to ascertain the dates when BERRY checked into the Ambassador and when she left. His call to her was about the time that the newspapers in May of 1943 carried the stories about BERRY's relations with CHAPLIN. HOLDEN said she called him back and furnished him the information asked for.

HOLDEN stated that ROBERT ARDEN called her in January, 1943 to make inquiry about BERRY's bill at the Ambassador and to verify the fact that they were holding some of her luggage. At the time ARDEN said he would take care of her bill at the Hotel. She said that he first asked to have the luggage sent to the depot where the payment of her bill would be made. He explained that he was in a hurry and when she refused to handle the matter that way, some man came to the Hotel, paid her (Mrs. HOLDEN) the bill, and she turned over various luggage to this man. She remembered that it was delivered at the Wilshire door. In pictures of ARDEN which have since appeared in the newspapers, Mrs. HOLDEN said that the man who called for the baggage and paid the bill was not ARDEN. HOLDEN didn't even recall whether she gave the man a receipt due to the fact he was in such a hurry. She remembered that this incident occurred just before lunch time.

HOLDEN also recalled that some police officers from Los Angeles, who she said could have been the District Attorney's investigators, also inquired of her about various telephone calls. HOLDEN said that GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager of the Hotel, told her that someone had called him and made the statement that ELAINE BARRIS wanted to pay JOAN BERRY's bill at the Ambassador. This she remembered was three weeks after BERRY had gone. This party had not left her number with HARRIS. HOLDEN said that before BERRY actually left the Hotel, her clothes had been packed and she remembered that Mr. SCHWABER, who was then Credit Manager, had been asking her for money in payment of her account, which was running to quite a figure. HOLDEN said that BERRY did not try to leave the Hotel with her luggage before settling up. HOLDEN said that BERRY caused no trouble while at the Ambassador and no complaints were registered which came to her attention. She said she was always a lady. HOLDEN was told that it was understood that two men claiming to be from the FBI and checking on BERRY's records there had been at the Hotel.

round about two months after BERRY left and that GRIMSTEAD, who was then the Credit Manager, had called the FBI and been told that this organization was making an investigation. HOLDEN said she knew nothing of this incident and pointed out that GRIMSTEAD did not come to the Hotel as Credit Manager until about the first of March, 1943.

LOUIS SCHWANKE, who was Credit Manager of the Ambassador at the time BERRY stopped there, is now employed by the J. E. BENTON Management Corporation, Sixth and Hill Street, Los Angeles, telephone TRinity 7023. He resides at 2441 Lantier Terrace, Los Angeles - unlisted telephone number MOrmandy 7343. He left the Ambassador March 1, 1943 to go with the Management Corporation, which owns and operates the Ambassador Hotel. He was in Mr. GRIMSTEAD's office at the time Agents were conducting their inquiry at the Ambassador and was interviewed. He examined the records and advised that when he observed that she was running a charge of \$30.00 for massages at the bathing pool in back of the Hotel, he told her that she would have to make some payment on her account. However, SCHWANKE pointed out that he never personally saw her or talked with her, but made this request of her over the telephone. As he recalled, somebody down at the pool had told him she was supposed to be getting into the movies and had come out to the West Coast from New York. When she left, SCHWANKE said that they packed her belongings, forwarding some eight or nine pairs of shoes and a couple of dresses. He said he pulled the files and began calling various numbers which had been called by BERRY. It was his recollection that somebody from a studio had come in and paid her account and that this resulted from his calling and talking to someone who had an Arizona exchange telephone number.

SCHWANKE remembered that several weeks after the BERRY bill had been paid at the Hotel some investigator who did not show any credentials, made inquiry of him concerning her stay there. SCHWANKE said he told this man he had never seen BERRY; that her bill was paid up. As far as he knew, SCHWANKE said BERRY was always a lady when at the Ambassador, and he pointed out that the only reason he happened to check on her bill and request money was because she had not been there before and was delinquent. He remembered that when he called her on the phone she said she was expecting a check. He called the next day and said he told her he would have to have the money, and then she disappeared. SCHWANKE said that it is usual for the Credit Office to ask for payment when the person is not known and when \$100.00 worth of charges are added to the account, and especially charges like a massage bill which, he pointed out, is a luxury.

CHARLES DONNELLY, Bell Captain at the Ambassador, was contacted by Agents and he advised that he did not recall BERRY.

Captain GEORGE JANATSON, who was the Captain of Room Service at the Ambassador, was suggested by WOLDEN as someone who might have recalled BERRY. FREEMAN, however, pointed out that Captain GEORGE JANATSON was always in the kitchen and would not have been in position to see her or know anything about her.

LUCILLE MORRIDE, who resides at 932 South Mariposa, telephone ORexel 9551, is the maid who was on duty at the time BERRY was at the Ambassador in the hungalow in which her small suite was located. Agents interviewed her and she definitely recalled BERRY's stay there. She said that BERRY talked to her a great deal, telling her that she was hiding out because she was supposed to be in New York. BERRY showed her a clipping reflecting that she was supposed to make a picture for CHAPLIN. BERRY told her that she was under contract to CHAPLIN and that she had to stay in most of the time. MORRIDE recalled that on one occasion she heard some man talking with BERRY in her room. She remembered that BERRY had observed that she did not know any soldiers, a great many of them having been around the Hotel at that time, and they were discussing that fact. MORRIDE said that BERRY was rather quiet at all times, did not cause any disturbance, and seemed to her like a nice, friendly girl. MORRIDE suggested that perhaps BERRY might have had some night service from the maid who was working nights, who she identified as one PAULINE or one ANN. MORRIDE said that in connection with the contract with CHAPLIN, BERRY told her there had been some trouble about it, but she did not explain any further. One morning BERRY was gone, she having said nothing to her about planning to leave. MORRIDE said that the only others around there who might have remembered her was one "SIG", the houseman. She said he mentioned to her on one occasion that he had seen BERRY's picture in the paper and recognized her as having been at the Hotel.

EDDIE TRANTON, Chief House Detective, was not at the Ambassador on March 9, 1944, but was interviewed there on March 11, 1944. It is recalled that GRINSTEAD said that he sent some men who said they were with the FBI in inquiring about BERRY to TRANTON. TRANTON stated that he did not recall anyone ever having approached him and making inquiry about BERRY's stay at the Ambassador. When he was asked this question he hesitated for a moment as if he were thinking and then replied "I don't believe anyone did." TRANTON was asked if while she was at the Hotel she came to his attention in any way and in the same manner he replied that he might have seen her in the lobby. He was not sure. TRANTON said he did not know where her room was while she was at the Hotel. TRANTON was specifically asked if he knew GEORGE WOODS and HERBERT HALLER, who, as it is known, have been conducting an investigation in behalf of CHAPLIN and his attorneys, and he replied that he did not. TRANTON endeavored to explain that his position there in the Hotel was such that if any law enforcement officers inquired of him about some guests, he first had to clear the matter with GEORGE HARRIS, Assistant Manager. He told Agents that he would not furnish any information unless he did so. From past experience the writer knows that this is not true. TRANTON professed not to know anything about anybody ever even having been at the hotel inquiring about BERRY's stay there. In conversation with JOAN BERRY subsequent to Agents' inquiry at the Ambassador, she advised that VASCOE BOGINI came down to the Ambassador to see her on one occasion while she was there.

LA 31-5301

O. C. SMITH, Credit Manager
Biltmore Hotel
515 South Olive Street
Telephone - HYghigan 1011
Los Angeles, California

On March 15, 1942, Agents interviewed SMITH in his office at the Biltmore Hotel. At this time SMITH made available the records of the hotel relating to JOAN BERRY, which reflected the following information:

The Biltmore Hotel registration card reflects that the victim as Miss JOAN BARRATT, 630 West 155th Street, New York City, registered at the Hotel on November 25, 1942 at 12:58 p. m. There is, however, another stamp on the registration card which shows the time of registration as 1:04 p. m., November 26, 1942. SMITH pointed out that there is only six minutes difference between these two times and stated that probably the card was put in the stamping machine twice and that it is possible that BERRY could have stepped away from the desk for a few minutes and then returned again. It was further noted, however, that the ledger sheet of the Hotel reflected the time as 1:04 p. m. on November 26, 1942 and this is probably the correct date and time. She occupied Room 8326 at a rate of \$8.00 per day. Room Clerk No. 12 registered her and SMITH was unable to ascertain who this clerk was, since he is no longer an employee of the Hotel.

On the back of the registration card there are the following notations in handwriting, which SMITH identified as his:

"CHAPLIN STUDIOS, Beverly Hills Hotel. 5' 8"
red-nump., Freckles, 30, silver fox. LA opr. 45."

SMITH explained that he was not sure where he got this information since it has been such a long time since it was written, but he said that he either got it from the Beverly Hills Hotel on the telephone or from Lieutenant COPPAGE of the Los Angeles Police Department. He could not explain what the "LA opr. 45" meant.

SMITH went on to say that he never actually saw the Victim while she was registered at the Hotel. However, he recalls that while she was there someone in the Hotel beauty parlor called him and said that BERRY was getting a message and that she had mentioned that she had formerly lived at the Beverly Hills Hotel and that they were holding her bags. SMITH considered this unusual, inasmuch as she had registered from New York City, so he telephoned the Beverly Hills Hotel and spoke to someone on the desk who verified that Hotel was holding her bags. SMITH then got in touch with Lieutenant COPPAGE of the Forgery Detail.

LA 31-5301

of the Los Angeles Police Department who told him that BERRY was the step-daughter of a man named JOHN BERRY, who had a lengthy record as a hot check artist and who had previously been apprehended and brought back to Los Angeles, where he was sentenced to Folsom Penitentiary. SMITH stated that he immediately recalled JOHN BERRY as an individual whose pictures had appeared on numerous hotel bulletins; that, as a matter of fact, at the time BERRY was brought back to Los Angeles, SMITH had gone down to the railroad station with the officers and had talked to BERRY for some little time. SMITH explained that he occasionally does this in order to familiarize himself with the modus operandi of criminals who defraud hotels.

In view of these circumstances, SMITH said that he then went up to BERRY's room and locked it so that she couldn't get in. However, when BERRY came out of the beauty parlor she went to the desk and paid her bill in cash, so SMITH said he then went back to her room and took the lock off of the door, inasmuch as she was paid up to date. Shortly after this she checked out and as far as SMITH knows, she caused no disturbance at all while she was at the Hotel.

SMITH also made available the original ledger sheet of the Hotel, number 516069, which reflects the same information as previously set out with respect to her registration. This sheet, however, shows that she checked out on November 27, 1942 at 3:59 p. m. She paid her total bill of \$10.95 in cash.

SMITH also made available the records of telephone calls made by BERRY while at the Hotel. These are as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

Lieutenant R. R. COPPAGE
Los Angeles Police Department
City Hall
Los Angeles, California

With reference to the above-mentioned interview with SMITH, while Agents were talking to SMITH, Lieutenant COPPAGE came into his office and at this time he verified that SMITH had called him about BERRY in November. He further verified that he was familiar with the activities of her step-father, JOHN BERRY, and was also acquainted with Mrs. BERRY and JOAN as a result of his investigation of JOHN BERRY. COPPAGE stated that the Burns Detective Agency has a file on JOHN BERRY running back for twenty years. BERRY apparently has been passing bad checks all this time, but until shortly before his apprehension he was never identified definitely. COPPAGE described him as a "typical Jew salesman." He said that BERRY's method of operation was to register at two hotels at the same time in a town and if he got in trouble with one hotel he could always go to the other. COPPAGE said that when BERRY was arrested he indicated that he had a great deal of affection for the Victim. COPPAGE also said that he had found Mrs. BERRY very uncooperative in his efforts to locate her husband. During the conversation COPPAGE mentioned that after SMITH had called him he had called Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, inasmuch as Captain WHITE and some of the other officers had assisted the Los Angeles Police Department in their efforts to locate JOHN BERRY. It was COPPAGE's understanding that WHITE had gotten in touch with one LAMBERT O'NEIL of the Beverly-Hillshire Hotel with regard to JOAN BERRY.

OLGA MELTON, Proprietor
Biltmore Beauty Shop
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California
Home address - 659 West Coge Avenue
Los Angeles, California
Telephone - Pleasant 1263

OLGA MELTON was interviewed in the office of Mr. SMITH, Credit Manager of the Biltmore Hotel, on March 15, 1944, by Agents. At this time MELTON had with her the records of the Beauty Shop, which reflected that on November 27, 1942, JOAN BERRY, who had Room 26326, had an appointment for a body massage at 2:30 p. m. This is the first record that the Hotel had of her being in the Beauty Shop and MELTON recalled from general gossip about the place that at that time BERRY had told of her being a protegee of CHAPLIN. MELTON said that HELEN KIRK, the masseuse who worked on BERRY, at that time told the other girls of her conversation with BERRY. However, said KIRK was dismissed September 15, 1943 and MELTON believed that she was presently working at the Knickerbocker Hotel. The records also reflected that on April 20, 1943, BERRY had an appointment at the Biltmore Beauty Shop for a body massage at 9:00 a. m. She was then occupying Room 410124 and the appointment was made by BERRY under the name of Mrs. MARSH. HELEN KIRK, masseuse, worked on her and MELTON said that gossip among the girls was that when BERRY endeavored to make an appointment for 4:00 p. m. that

Afternoon for another body massage she was refused treatment by Madame RAYMONDE LIEB, who was then the proprietor of the Beauty Shop and who is now at the City of Paris Beauty Salon in San Francisco, California. WELTON said it was her understanding, and SMITH verified it, that they were of the belief that BERRY was trying to abort her child. BERRY had told KIRK that she was pregnant. WELTON believed that Madame RAYMONDE got in touch with Dr. [redacted] who was [redacted] and he recommended that the second treatment not be given. WELTON said it was rather unusual for anyone to have two body massages in one day. [redacted] offices are in the Pacific Mutual Building.

87C
HELEN KIRK
211 Wilmer Street
Los Angeles, California
Telephone - MADISON 8870

Miss KIRK was interviewed at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Hollywood, California, where she is presently employed as a masseuse. She advised that she recalls JOAN BERRY coming into the Biltmore Beauty Salon in November, 1942, for a massage. At that time KIRK stated that while BERRY was in the sweat cabinet she casually mentioned that she was having some kind of trouble getting her baggage and automobile from the Beverly Hills Hotel. KIRK recalled that she called this to the attention of one of her superiors. BERRY also mentioned at the time that she had been under contract to CHAPLIN, but gave no indication of any malice towards him. KIRK stated that this was about all she could remember of BERRY's statements in November, 1942.

KIRK recalled, however, that BERRY again came into the Biltmore Hotel Beauty Shop in April, 1943. By this time she was more familiar with BERRY and BERRY told her that she was going to have a baby. KIRK expressed surprise, saying that she did not know that BERRY was married and BERRY said that yes, she had married an Army Captain in Kansas. BERRY then told her of her experiences at Army Posts in Kansas and described several wild parties that she had been on. KIRK recalled particularly that BERRY mentioned that the Chaplain of the Post had also actively engaged in these parties. BERRY also commented at this time regarding her pregnancy, explaining that it was necessary for her to get frequent massages in order to keep her figure for pictures which she intended to make. Later in the day BERRY came back again and wanted another treatment on the same day, but KIRK mentioned to her boss, Madame RAYMONDE, that BERRY was pregnant and Madame RAYMONDE would not allow her to give the treatment and cancelled BERRY's appointment.

KIRK also recalled that BERRY was very vindictive towards CHAPLIN at this time, saying that CHAPLIN had ruined everyone's life that he had touched. BERRY also said she was going to try to reach some kind of an agreement with

LA 31-5301

CHAPLIN, but she did not elaborate on this statement. At this time BERRY mentioned to KIRK that she had been in jail, but KIRK was unable to recall what jail, except she thought that it was someplace in the South. KIRK stated that BERRY did not mention anything about CHAPLIN being the father. Neither did she give any indication that she wanted to get rid of the baby and, on the contrary, seemed very happy over the prospects of having it. It was KIRK's recollection that BERRY was not wearing a wedding ring at the time.

KIRK stated that she had not been contacted by any other investigators and has not seen BERRY since April, 1943, but she did state that about a week ago she wrote a letter to BERRY with no address other than Hollywood, California, saying that she, KIRK, was presently employed at the Knickerbocker Hotel and would be happy to see her.

With further reference to BERRY's presence at the Biltmore Hotel in April, 1943, Agents examined the registration card which reflected that Miss JOAN BERRY, 630 West 158th Street, registered there on April 19, 1943 at 10:59 A. M. She checked out the following day. Her bill amounted to \$11.36. On the 19th at 7:04 p. m. she called CRestview 50525, which is CHAPLIN's telephone. At 9:20 a. m. the following morning she called CRestview 62782, which is the number of FINLANDIA BATHS, WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT, 9026 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, and again called CHAPLIN the same day. It is noted that on the telephone slip, although the charge was made to her room, there appeared the name Mrs. MARSH.

VEY HOLAHAN
 CHARLES CHAPLIN
 105 Summit Drive
 Beverly Hills, California
 Telephone - CRestview 50525

On February 8, 1944, Agents interviewed HOLAHAN, the CHAPLIN chauffeur, in the Los Angeles Field Office. It was explained to HOLAHAN that he did not have to make a statement if he did not care to, however, he said he was perfectly willing to give any and all information in his possession.

HOLAHAN advised that he has been employed at the CHAPLIN household as a chauffeur since May 19, 1942. Prior to that time he was employed as a chauffeur for a Mrs. HEATH, now residing in Beverly Hills. He stated that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 31, 1889.

HOLAHAN further advised that when he came to the CHAPLIN household in May of 1942, CHAPLIN was already acquainted with JOAN BERRY. He observed her on several occasions when she came up to the CHAPLIN house and took sun baths and appeared to be reading or studying parts in plays. At that time she drove her own car. He remembered that he had taken BERRY and CHAPLIN out to restaurants for dinner about three or four times, and recalled that these places were Romanoff's, Chasen's and The Players. He would usually take CHAPLIN and pick up JOAN, who at that time was residing at an address on Robbins Drive in Beverly Hills. HOLAHAN stated that in his opinion BERRY was a very emotional girl, subject to periodic flare-ups, and that on one particular occasion she got into an argument with CHAPLIN and got up and walked out of Romanoff's restaurant. HARVEY took her home and then had to go back and get CHAPLIN.

HARVEY stated that CHAPLIN has three pleasure cars, one station wagon and three trucks, which HOLAHAN referred to as the Studio fleet. He explained that these are all registered in the name of the CHARLES CHAPLIN Studios.

HOLAHAN advised that CHAPLIN did not give him the impression that he was in love with JOAN BERRY, but rather that he only wanted to make an actress out of her. He said that he observed no signs of affection particularly on the part of either BERRY or CHAPLIN, and that although they would often have arguments and would not speak to each other for a few days, he attributed this to the artistic temperaments of both of them.

CHAPLIN and BERRY saw each other periodically up until the time they went to New York in about October of 1942, according to HOLAHAN, but he said that he did not see JOAN after she got back from New York until about the middle of December, when she came up to the CHAPLIN house with a gun. HOLAHAN

ted that he was in the house at this time and that he didn't actually see her person, but that he heard some comment from members of the household that she was there, and the next day EDWARD the butler, told him that she had come up and threatened CHAPLIN with a gun.

The next incident that HOLAHAN recalled regarding BERRY's association with CHAPLIN was on the night of December 31, 1942. On this occasion MAX WATT, the husband of LOIS BUNSER, CHAPLIN's bookkeeper, had been employed by CHAPLIN as a night watchman. HOLAHAN stated that he did not know what instructions WATT received nor from whom, but he stated that he, HOLAHAN, did not instruct WATT at all with regard to how he should handle JOAN BERRY if she came up to the house. HOLAHAN further explained that it was his night off and that he went down to the Fulton Market where a woman friend of his, LOIS BUNSER's sister, is employed. She was taking inventory and HARVEY stated that he helped her. At about 9:30 p. m. he received a phone call from WATT at the market, at which time WATT said "I have Miss BERRY here. What shall I do with her?" HARVEY stated that he replied "I don't know" but he then called Mrs. WATT, who also said that she didn't know what to do with the girl. HARVEY said he knew that CHAPLIN was at Chasen's restaurant so he went down to Chasen's and had either Mr. CHASEN or the head waiter call CHAPLIN out on the sidewalk. He told CHAPLIN that JOAN BERRY was up at the house and that MAX WATT was with her, and he asked CHAPLIN what should be done with her. He stated that CHAPLIN just shrugged his shoulders and waved his arms and said "Get her out of the house. I don't want her in there." HARVEY stated that he does not recall CHAPLIN telling him to call the police.

HARVEY then went to the CHAPLIN house around 10:00 p. m. and when he arrived WATT told him that JOAN BERRY had been there, that he had sat her down in the kitchen for some time, but that she had used the pretense of going to the bathroom, had turned on the water in the bathtub and had jumped out of the window and disappeared. HARVEY stated that he and WATT spent about half an hour or so looking for her, but were unable to find her anywhere around the premises. HARVEY then went back to the Fulton Market and later returned to the CHAPLIN house and went to bed. He recalled that WATT came in, woke him up about 2:30 a. m. and told him that JOAN BERRY had been picked up on the other side of town and was presently in the Beverly Hills Jail. He said that he took no action other than going back to sleep.

The next morning HARVEY stated he heard nothing more about the case except that EDWARD told him that at about midnight he had received a call from JOAN in which she said that she was going to commit suicide. EDWARD had done nothing about it and had gone back to bed. HARVEY further stated that he did not see CHAPLIN when he came home from Chasen's.

HARVEY did recall, however, that on the night of December 31, 1942, he had been given JOAN BERRY's fur coat, which she had left with the taxi driver

A 31-5301

in lieu of her taxi fare, and which the taxi driver had ultimately left with MAX WATT, the watchman. HARVEY kept the fur coat in his room overnight and next morning EDWARD came down and took it up to his room. HARVEY said that he never saw ARDEN or DURANT around on January 1, 1943, but recalls that he did hear that JOAN had been released a day or two later.

The next incident that HARVEY could recall was in May of 1943. He stated that on the day before JOAN's arrest, which was May 6, 1943, Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department came up to the CHAPLIN house in a squad car and stayed around for a few hours in an effort to catch JOAN BERRY while she was there. HARVEY says that he knows this because he was working in the garage and WHITE came up to him and told him that he was looking for JOAN BERRY and that she was wanted for violation of her probation. It was HARVEY's recollection that Captain WHITE had come up to the house on two occasions and stayed a few hours prior to JOAN BERRY's arrest on May 7, 1943. HARVEY further recalls that on the 6th of May, 1943, he saw JOAN BERRY at the CHAPLIN house near the swimming pool. HARVEY was out in front of the house waiting for CHAPLIN and he set the time at about 8:15 p.m. While he was waiting, she came up to him and said "You don't like me, do you?" He replied "I don't dislike you." She then asked him to take her someplace in CHAPLIN's automobile, that she was feeling sick. He said that he couldn't take her in the car, but that she did appear to be ill, and ANIEREN, the second man, called a taxi. When the taxi arrived, JOAN was lying on the sidewalk and appeared to have fainted. When the taxi driver saw her, he refused to take her in the cab, so HARVEY took her in his own car to MAX WATT's house. BERRY had not told him where she was residing, and he stated that he learned from Mrs. WATT that she was living at the Chateau Elysee Apartments. HARVEY had gone in to see Mrs. WATT and left JOAN in the car, and when he returned she was not there, so he went back to CHAPLIN's. At this point HARVEY remembered that when JOAN had come up to talk to him from the swimming pool, he noticed that her wrists had been scratched as if she had been trying to commit suicide, but he observed that the scratches were only superficial and had hardly drawn blood.

After BERRY had run away from the car in front of Mrs. WATT's house, HARVEY, as previously stated, came back to CHAPLIN's, but BERRY returned about 2:00 a. m. HARVEY at this time was sleeping upstairs, but MAX WATT was on duty as a watchman and had called her into the house. Again she told him that she felt as if she were about to faint, so HARVEY took MAX WATT's car and since he now knew her address, he drove her to the Chateau Elysee Apartments. She and MAX WATT sat in the back of the car. When they arrived he offered her \$3 or \$4 since she said she had no money, but she refused to take it, saying that she needed at least \$60. HARVEY, however, was of the opinion that she had previously accepted 15 cents from him for bus fare.

LA 31-5301

HARVEY further advised that in thinking back on dates that WHITE was at the CHAPLIN house before the girl was arrested, he was positive that he was there on the morning of May 7, 1943, and it is his impression that WHITE was also there sometime on May 6, 1943. HARVEY stated that he knew no more about the case, other than he heard that after BERRY had gotten out of jail in May and was also out of the hospital, she came up to the CHAPLIN house again, but he knew no details regarding this and stated that it was just something he had heard in conversation around the house.

LA 31-5301

CHESTER B. CALDWELL, Manager
New Carlton Hotel
529 South Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California

On March 20, 1944, the above advised that he had been the manager of this hotel during May and June of 1943, and that he was presently still serving in this capacity.

He stated that BERRY had come to the hotel without any baggage, and had been asked to pay for her room in advance which she did. He advised that she continued this policy for a period of four or five days, and on one occasion had to be reminded of this fact, and thereafter went to her room and returned with the money.

He searched his records and advised that under Folio No. 13708 was reflected the fact that BERRY had registered under the name of MARY L. SPENCER on May 20, 1943, and had been assigned to room 328 during her entire stay. He advised that after she had been at the hotel for about four or five days, she was joined by her mother who also brought in luggage, and that both of them stayed until June 4, 1943 on which date the original publicity on the paternity case had broken in the papers.

CALDWELL stated that BERRY's conduct while at the hotel was exemplary in every respect, and that she was an ideal guest. He stated that she had no parties in her room, and had never been seen while under the influence of liquor or narcotics. He stated that she came and went in a normal manner. He advised that two men, presumably from the District Attorney's office, had conducted a little surveillance in the lobby for two days, after which they contacted BERRY in person and thereafter held several conferences with her. He stated that two other men also called for BERRY in the lobby, but that it was later ascertained that these men were her lawyers. He advised that she never had taken anyone up to her room before her mother had arrived and that she had been very careful to have these men call for her in the lobby.

CALDWELL stated that no other employees of the hotel knew BERRY, and that she made no friends with other guests.

CALDWELL advised that he had not been contacted by anyone else since the men for the District Attorney's Office had spoken to him. He stated that no subpoenas had been served for his records, and stated that the registration card for BERRY could be produced if it became necessary.

LA 31-5301

JOHN SCHLOTTERBECK, Manager
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

On March 15, 1944 Agents interviewed Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK at his offices in the Plaza Hotel. At this time he made available ledger sheet No. 16089 and 16360, reflecting the registration of Miss JOAN BERRY, Beverly Hills, California. She occupied room No. 308 at a rate of \$5.00 a day. She was registered at the hotel from December 23, 1942 through December 30, 1942. On December 26, 1942 she paid \$20.00 on account. When she checked out the bill amounted to \$61.83, which was paid on January 2, 1943.

According to Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK, he is of the opinion that she checked out on December 31, 1942, since she is charged for the night of the 30th.

The following notations appeared on the face of the ledger sheets:

Telephone calls ---	
Monday	14
Thursday	10
Friday	2
Saturday	1
Sunday	2
Tuesday	1
Wednesday	14

"Bugs in C.O.D. room."

At the top of the ledger sheet appeared the notation "Watch - no large charges. E. ELLISON." There is also a notation "will beat us" initialed "E.E.". The stamp on the face of the ledger sheet, which reflects the payment of the bill on January 2, 1943, is also initialed "E.E." Mr. SCHLOTTERBECK stated that the initials E.E. are those of EARL ELLISON, former Assistant Manager, who has not been at the hotel for about a year, and who can presently be located at the following address: "Private EARL ELLISON, Dibble General Hospital, Penlo Park, California."

SCHLOTTERBECK stated that the following people were employed by the hotel at the time that BERRY was there:

W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager, who is still employed at the hotel.

WARREN ROCK, clerk, who registered JOAN BERRY.

JOE DROMS, former manager of the Plaza Hotel, presently employed at the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles.

AL SMITH, clerk, who is still employed at the Plaza Hotel.

GALUN BEATTY, former manager, now located at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

MONROE EYRE PINCKARD, clerk, presently employed by the Plaza Hotel.

FRANK BOOTS, odd job employee, presently employed by the Plaza Hotel.

SCHLOTTENBECK further advised that he was served with a subpoena duces tecum two days ago by a man named WOODS and another man who said that he represented JERRY STISLER. This subpoena requested that SCHLOTTENBECK appear in Federal Court on March 22nd at 2:00 P.M. as a witness for the defendant, and that he should bring with him all records pertaining to the registration of JOAN BERRY as a guest for the period from December 23, 1942 to December 30, 1942, also all records of telephone calls charged to the above guest.

SCHLOTTENBECK explained that he has only been at the hotel since the first of December, 1942 and that he has no personal knowledge of BERRY's stay there. He recalled, however, that about three or four weeks ago ROBERT ARCES came in to see him and said that he would like to have the dates of BERRY's arrival and departure from the hotel. SCHLOTTENBECK said that at first he was unable to find the record, and ARCES commented that this was strange, inasmuch as he had also been to the Ambassador Hotel and they were not able to locate their records. ARCES said that he had paid BERRY's bill at both the Ambassador and Plaza Hotels. SCHLOTTENBECK, after a later search, was able to locate the records of the hotel, which were in the desk of W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager, and he gave ARCES the dates of BERRY's arrival and departure.

These records had been put away by COOPER at the request of two representatives of CHAPLIN about three months ago. SCHLOTTENBECK and agents then went downstairs to the hotel store room and endeavored to locate the records of BERRY's telephone calls while at the hotel. SCHLOTTENBECK explained that the records had never been kept in any order and that for the past week or two he had been trying to get them straightened out. He also said that he had made some effort to locate the records after he had the subpoena served on him, but that he had been unable to do so.

After considerable searching the records were not located, with the exception of one long distance telephone call record, which reflected a call on December 26, 1942 to Mrs. BERRY, New York City, WAdsworth 3-5746. This call had been okayed by JOHN J. GARRITY, former assistant manager of the hotel.

HARVEY ROCK, Clerk
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

ROCK is the clerk who registered JOAN BERRY at the Plaza Hotel on December 23, 1942. He stated that he was unable to recall the registration and knew nothing of the girl's activities while she was there. He stated that he had no reports on any misconduct on her part. He did recall, however, that about three months ago two investigators came in representing CHAPLIN's interests, whose names he cannot remember, and at that time he told them substantially the same information as set out above.

W. S. COOPER, Assistant Manager
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

COOPER was interviewed in SCHLOTTERBECK's office, at which time he stated substantially the same information as ROCK. He recalled that in about September or October of 1943, two investigators from LOYE WRIGHT's office, came in to see him and asked to have the records of BERRY's stay dug up. COOPER said that he was able to locate these records and put them in a drawer in his desk, which records consisted of the two previously mentioned ledger sheets. He did, however, show these records to the investigators. They also asked him to try to check her telephone calls and to call them back and COOPER said that he was unable to locate the telephone calls and never did call the two investigators. He could not recall their names.

COOPER also recalled that somebody had come in to check the records of BERRY's stay at the hotel, and as he recalls they were FBI men. He said that they contacted OLLIE BEATTY, former manager and that they had gone down to the basement and tried to locate the records. COOPER stated that he did not hear them say that they were FBI agents but it was his recollection that BEATTY had mentioned it after they left.

In this connection SCHLOTTERBECK and COOPER said they recalled that FRANK BOOTS, an odd job man who resides at 2342 South Street, Los Angeles, also mentioned that he, BOOTS and BEATTY, had looked for some records in the basement of the hotel.

GEORGE SYRE PINCKARD, Clerk
Plaza Hotel of Hollywood
1637 North Vine Street
Hollywood, California

With regard to BERRY's stay at the Plaza 1942 through December 30, 1942, PINCKARD stated that it

LA 31-5301

that "some FBI agents" had come into the hotel several months ago and had talked to BEATTY in an effort to get records of BERRY's stay. PINCHARD, however, was not definite in his information, stating that he did not hear these individuals identify themselves as FBI agents, but just recalls that BEATTY mentioned it to him later.

Private First Class EARL ELLISON
Dibble Hospital
Menlo Park, California

By teletype dated March 16, 1944, the San Francisco Field Division was requested to contact Private First Class EARL ELLISON at the Dibble Hospital, Menlo Park, California, and interview him for any information he might have with regard to BERRY's stay at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel. By teletype dated March 20, 1944, the San Francisco office advised that ELLISON does not remember JOAN BERRY or the circumstances surrounding her registration or stay at the Hollywood Plaza. ELLISON does recall the basis for his notation on her folio sheet but assumes they were made because of unusually high extra charges which BERRY made at the hotel.

ELLISON does not know ARDEY or remember who paid BERRY's bill. He stated that the sight of the folio might bring circumstances of the case to his mind, inasmuch as the hotel makes code notations on all folios noting amount and type of luggage as an indication of the hotel's opinion of the financial responsibility of the guest.

ELLISON further advised that he had not been previously contacted on this matter. He will be at the Dibble Hospital until March 26th, when he may go overseas.

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FBI/DOJ

LA 31-5301

Miss AMELIA FREY
1627 North Ogden Drive
Los Angeles, California
Telephone: GRanite 9000

Miss FREY advised that she formerly ran a rooming house at 1260 North Harper Avenue in Los Angeles, and had operated it from 1937 to 1941. She stated she had an average of eight roomers living with her at that address. Miss FREY stated that she was from Connecticut, was single and had made her living from operating a rooming house for the past seven or eight years.

She recalled that a short time before Christmas in 1938 JOAN BERRY had come to her rooming house at 1260 North Harper Avenue and had obtained a room, which she rented for \$3.00 a week. Miss FREY stated that she did not recall exactly, but believed JOAN was working in a dress shop at that time, but she was unable to think of the name of this shop.

She stated that JOAN impressed her as an average young lady at that time and presented a fairly good appearance, but her appearance definitely indicated that she was in rather limited financial circumstances at that time. Miss FREY was unable to recall whether one of her other roomers had recommended the house to JOAN or whether she had come there as a result of seeing a sign that Miss FREY often put up in front of the house when she had a vacant room.

She stated that JOAN had told her about her family in New York and mentioned writing to them regularly at that time. Miss FREY recalled she had the opinion that JOAN thought a great deal of her family and talked a great deal about them. She recalled that JOAN had very few clothes at that time and that she believed JOAN was looking for work in motion pictures at that time, without success.

Miss FREY made a search of any records she might have maintained, but was unable to find a record indicating the exact date JOAN stayed at that address, but as nearly as she could recall it she thought it was for a period of about six weeks. She stated that JOAN behaved very nicely while she was living at that address and was unable to recall any reprimands she had ever given to JOAN.

She stated that JOAN went out in the evenings with a young man occasionally, but that the young man had been introduced to her and had seemed to be a very nice individual. She stated that JOAN always came in at a reasonable hour and had never indulged in either liquor or smoking during the time she stayed at the house. Miss FREY mentioned that because of her New England background she noticed such things somewhat more than people who had more experience with the artistic class of people in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

She stated JOAN did not look at all dissipated at that time and behaved in every respect like any other normal young lady of her age. She advised that although JOAN was in rather limited financial circumstances she paid her room rent regularly, although occasionally it would be a day or two late.

Miss FREY recalled that JOAN was of the Catholic faith and had attended church quite regularly. She also recalled that JOAN did not associate closely with any of the other roomers at the house and had never made any close friendships with other people who stayed there. Miss FREY recalled that a young lady named JEAN NEWMAN, who is presently employed as a stenographer at the American Airlines Office, 6th and Olive, had stayed at this address during the time JOAN was there, and because of the fact that Miss NEWMAN felt sorry for JOAN, she had given her a little Christmas gift during JOAN's stay at that house. Miss FREY stated that Miss NEWMAN contacted her occasionally even yet, and had mentioned on one occasion that JOAN had called the American Airlines Offices for a plane ticket to Mexico after her case had attracted some publicity in Los Angeles. She stated Miss NEWMAN had talked to JOAN on the phone at that time and that JOAN was acting somewhat temperamental because she was finding it somewhat difficult to secure reservations. Miss FREY recalled Miss NEWMAN telling her that NEWMAN had told JOAN that she recalled her from staying at this address and that thereafter JOAN had quieted down immediately.

Miss FREY stated that JOAN had left the address of 1260 North Harper to return to New York City, and recalled that some woman from one of the welfare agencies in Los Angeles had called at the house making a brief investigation concerning the merits of JOAN's claim for assistance from that agency in securing passage back to New York.

Miss FREY stated she did not recall any trouble JOAN had been in at that time and could say absolutely nothing against the girl for anything she had seen of her during her stay at that address. Miss FREY mentioned that she had not been contacted by anyone else in connection with this case and indicated her willingness to testify on behalf of the Government if it should become necessary.

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FBI/DOJ

BERNARD CORTRIGHT, Executive Manager, and
J. B. WILSON, Assistant Manager
Beverly Hills Hotel
Beverly Hills, California

Mr. CORTRIGHT and Mr. WILSON were interviewed by Agents to obtain information concerning the records of that hotel reflecting the presence of JOAN BERRY thereat. The ledger sheet reflecting BERRY'S presence at the hotel in November, 1942, together with other records concerning her stay there at that time could not be located.

The Boston Office interviewed EDWARD F. NASH, who was Assistant Manager of the hotel at that time. He is presently residing at 486 South Main Street, Bradford, Massachusetts. NASH recalled the fact that records did exist reflecting this particular stay; that he had pulled those records for some investigator during the time he was at the hotel. NASH was positive that when he left they were a part of the hotel records. He has not been with the Beverly Hills Hotel since the fall of 1943. He also advised that BETTY MALOUF, his former secretary, as well as BETTY LOU CRAIG, who is now Mr. CORTRIGHT'S secretary, would have some information concerning BERRY'S stay there at that time. NASH advised that JOE ALIEMMAN, former social hostess at the hotel and supposed friend of BERRY, has on two occasions contacted him in an effort to secure the records of BERRY'S registration at the hotel in November, 1942. NASH said she advised that she had a personal interest in BERRY.

JACK CALDWELL, former manager of the Beverly Hills Hotel, was interviewed by the Chicago Office, and denied knowing anything about the disappearance of any records and thought they should be in the hotel files. He also denied that he had ever been interviewed by anyone concerning BERRY'S stay there. From information available to this office it is known that CORTRIGHT was interviewed approximately ten months ago by CHAPLIN'S attorneys' investigators concerning BERRY'S stay at the hotel.

During the course of talking to Mr. CORTRIGHT it was ascertained that GEORGE W. WOODS, an investigator for JERRY GIESLER, during March of this year just prior to the Mann Act trial, was endeavoring to obtain information at the hotel concerning BERRY'S activities. He particularly wanted information concerning a check received by the hotel in payment of BERRY'S bill, this check being sent to the hotel from Tulsa, Oklahoma, by BETTY'S attorney.

HARRY STROMER, Chief Auditor of the hotel, was subpoenaed by both the Government and CHAPLIN for the Mann Act Trial, but was not called.

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] covers the records of the hotel as known to date.

LA 31-5301

Investigation at this hotel reflects that a considerable amount of the records pertaining to JOAN BERRY'S stay there in November of 1942 are missing. From several interviews, Agent was advised that not only had investigators for the District Attorney's Office made inquiry at the hotel, but also investigators working in behalf of CHAPLIN. Miss WARRENE HEWING and BETTY MALOUF advised Agent GALLAGHER that some one of those men must have taken the records.

The following items which are part of the records of the Beverly Hills Hotel can be produced and will reflect the presence of JOAN BERRY at the hotel during the month of November, 1942: Telegram from Chicago, Illinois, dated October 31, 1942, as follows: "PLEASE RESERVE ROOM," and signed, "Miss JOAN BERRY"; guest registration history card, which shows that Miss JOAN BERRY stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel from November 2 to 13, 1942, occupying Room 325. The registration number was given as No. 356, but the Agent was unable to locate the registration card.

The daily statement of occupancy which is prepared each day at this hotel reflects that Miss BERRY occupied Room No. 325 for the first time during this stay on November 2, 1942. The statements of occupancy for the days following November 2, 1942, show that Miss BERRY occupied this room until Tuesday, November 10, 1942, at which time she was locked out of her room. The occupancy sheets for November 11 and 12, 1942, show Miss BERRY still locked out of the room.

Mrs. BETTY MALOUF advised Agent that Miss BERRY had taken an overdose of sleeping drugs on or about November 9, 1942, and the management of the hotel had secured a nurse to take care of her. The following day Miss BERRY and the nurse went some place and Miss BERRY excused herself from the nurse and left with some man. The management of the hotel resented this action of Miss BERRY'S and consequently locked her out of her hotel room. Mrs. MALOUF advised that BERRY did not stay at the hotel after this occurrence.

The records of the hotel show a number of meal and beverage checks signed by Miss BERRY on the following dates: November 2, 5, 6 and 9, 1942. These checks reflect that she was a guest of the hotel on these dates, and occupying Room 325.

Local telephone calls: The following vouchers for miscellaneous charges are found in the records of the Beverly Hills Hotel:

b7c
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A check record of the hotel dated November 24, 1942, reflects that a check was received on this date in the amount of \$249. from ROSENSTEIN and GORE, drawn on the National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MALOUF stated that this check was in payment of Miss BERRY'S account at the hotel and she recalls that the account was overpaid approximately \$20. Mrs. MALOUF also stated that they had no return address of the firm of ROSENSTEIN and GORE to which the overpayment might be sent, so a statement was sent to Miss BERRY at her last known address, showing credit to her account for this difference. Sometime later Miss BERRY called the hotel and inquired if there was some money there. Mrs. MALOUF advised her that her account was overpaid and she could have a check for the difference if she would call at the desk in the lobby. Miss BERRY told her that she did not want to call at the front desk, and requested that Mrs. MALOUF meet her outside on the porch of the hotel and deliver the check to her there, which Mrs. MALOUF did.

The records of this hotel also reflect that Miss BERRY was registered at the hotel as a guest on the following dates:

August 16 to 17, 1941	-	registration No. 11714,	occupying Room 316;
January 19 to 22, 1942	-	" " 12812,	" " 210;
June 26 to 28, 1942	-	" " 14361,	" " 325;
September 6 to 16, 1942	-	" " 15166,	" " 325.

Also found in these records were registration cards No. 11714, dated August 16, 1941, in the name of Miss JOANNE BERRY, 420 South Shirley Place, Beverly Hills.

[REDACTED]

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VERBENA HIBBARD, Resident Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, was interviewed by Agents and she stated that she just handled publicity at the time BERRY was in the hotel and that she knows absolutely nothing about the girl or her activities. She said, however, that she had heard some rumors of what happened while she was here, but she knew nothing of her own knowledge.

BETTY MALOUF, secretary to the Manager, Beverly Hills Hotel, advised that she, Mrs. MALOUF, came to the Hotel on October 31, 1942, and at that time she was secretary to Mr. NASH, the Assistant Manager.

She stated that the first she remembers was that BERRY took sleeping tablets and that it was necessary to have a nurse with her. Mrs. MALOUF recalled that this nurse was [REDACTED] Mrs. MALOUF explained that she was new at the Hotel at this time and actually from her own knowledge there was nothing of BERRY'S activities. Practically all that she knew she has heard from gossip around the hotel. She said it was her understanding that Mr. CALDWELL, the Manager, got another nurse to stay with BERRY after [REDACTED] treated her. She also understood that this nurse and JOAN went out to get some food the next day and BERRY told the nurse that she saw someone that she knew, and when BERRY went over, ostensibly to speak to this person, she disappeared, and the nurse never saw her again.

It was Mrs. MALOUF'S understanding that the next thing the Beverly Hills Hotel heard from BERRY was that she was in New York City, but Mrs. MALOUF was

able to state just what it was that the hotel heard, or how they heard it. Mrs. WLOOF recalled that HERRY owed some money when she left and that the hotel didn't know her whereabouts and made several efforts to try to locate her and collect their money. She stated that it was her recollection that payment finally came from HERRY'S attorney, located somewhere in the South. She did not know his name. She stated that no other investigators representing either GRAPLIN or the Government have talked to her.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] concerning the time when JOHN HENRY was attended by a nurse in the Beverly Hills Hotel on November 9 and 10, 1962.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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LA 31-5301 -

AXEL W. LIND, Manager
Beverly House Hotel
180 South Lasky Drive
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone Chestview 1-2115

Mr. LIND was contacted March 17, 1942 by the writer, and advised he had managed this hotel for the past several years. He produced registration card No. 6217 for Miss JOHN HERRY, who registered from 9921 Robbins Drive, Beverly Hills for Room 301, at a rate of \$30.00 per week, and had been registered by Mr. HERBERT GREGORY, afternoon and evening clerk of the hotel on December 7, 1942. LIND also exhibited rack card No. 6217 for Room 301, showing rate for that room of \$30.00 per week, showing the arrival date as December 7, 1942 and the departure date as December 20, 1942. Itemized charges noted on this rack card were as follows:

December 7, 1942	telephone calls	\$.30
December 9, 1942	postage	.06
	telephone calls	.10
December 11, 1942	telephone calls	.90
December 12, 1942	postage	.06
	Vallet service	2.25
	telephone calls	.40
December 13, 1942	telephone calls	.40
December 14, 1942	telephone calls	.70
December 15, 1942	Long distance call to New York	12.50
December 16, 1942	telephone calls	.70
December 17, 1942	telephone calls	.60
December 18, 1942	telephone calls	.92
December 19, 1942	telephone calls	1.42
December 20, 1942	telephone calls	.10

LIND advised that HERRY had paid \$30.00 rent in advance on her registration, since she did not have adequate baggage to check in without paying in advance. He stated that at the end of the first week she had not paid her second week's room rent in advance and that because of the charge for the long distance call and the fact that she did not have adequate baggage she had been billed about the middle of the second week, or as he recalled it on the day following December 15th. He stated that she had ignored this billing and had again been billed towards the end of the week. He stated that as a result of her ignoring both billings he had decided as manager to wait until her second week was up and then demand payment of the bill or ask her to leave the hotel.

LIND stated that on December 20, 1942, which was a Sunday, Mr. GREGORY, who had been on duty the preceding evening called to his attention

that BERRY and some gentleman friend had had a slight accident with a car in front of the hotel the preceding evening. He stated he went to the front of the hotel and noticed a two-tone gray convertible Buick roadster sitting directly in front of the hotel, with the right front fender and grill somewhat damaged. He stated that he looked in the car and saw a handbag lying on the floor and also found a driver's license belonging to JOAN BERRY lying in the gutter. He stated that he picked this driver's license up and put it back in the handbag, at which time he noticed that she had no money or other articles in the handbag. He stated that he was somewhat suspicious of this circumstance, particularly in view of the fact that JOAN's bill was quite large at the time and that he had previously examined baggage in the room and found nothing of value there.

He stated that as a culmination of these circumstances he had instructed Mr. GREGORY to check JOAN BERRY out of the hotel when she left on Sunday and demand payment of the bill. He stated that JOAN went out shortly thereafter in the morning and that payment had been demanded for the bill, at which time she admitted that she did not have money enough to pay for it. He stated that after she had gone out he went to Room 301 and found one dress, a fur jacket, cosmetics and one pair of shoes, which articles he had placed in the C.O.D. room at the hotel. He stated that JOAN did not call back for these things until December 23, 1942, at which time she came to the hotel and paid her bill of \$52.63 in full in cash. At this time she asked for another room at the hotel, which request was refused. He stated that she got her clothes on that occasion and left the hotel and that she had come in on that occasion with a suitcase, the description of which he did not recall.

LIND stated that he did not know JOAN BERRY at the time, but that Mr. GREGORY, who registered her, had informed him that she was connected in some manner with the Chaplin Studios. He stated that he had had a little trouble with JOAN while she was at the hotel, but attributed this to the fact that she was very demanding in so far as service was concerned, and expected the hotel management to do her more favors than the ordinary guest would expect. He recalled one occasion when JOAN had been living at the hotel she had attempted to give him four or five telephone numbers where she might be reached in case she received telephone calls. He advised he had told JOAN at that time that he would be glad to take one number where she might be reached or advise others where to reach her, but that he would not accept a list of four or five. JOAN became very indignant at this time and stated "You can't talk to me like that."

LIND also recalled that JOAN had left conflicting instructions from time to time with men on duty at the switchboard, to the effect that she only wished to receive telephone calls from her attorney and one other gentleman. He stated that later on she had countermanded these instructions and had therefore got the clerks on duty so confused that they did not know whether to refer calls that came in to her or not, and that on occasion when they would refer

calls to her she would subsequently call the clerk on duty and be very impatient with him for having given her the call. He stated, however, that she did accept a great many outside calls while she was living at the hotel.

LIND stated that his wife was head housekeeper at the hotel and at no time did she mention having found liquor bottles or other indications of such activities in JOAN's room. He stated that he believed JOAN to be a rather unusual girl at the time she was there and described her as "dopey." Mr. LIND was questioned as to what he meant by this term and as to whether or not there was any actual indication that JOAN was using narcotics during her stay at the hotel. LIND admitted this was not the case and stated that what he meant by "dopey" was that she acted peculiar in that sometimes when she went out of the hotel she would be very exuberant and would stop at the desk and talk. At other times she would be very depressed. He recalled that on one occasion she came to the desk extremely happy, stating she was going to be married and have a sweet little cottage in the nearby neighborhood and that she was very happy about it. He stated that she returned to the hotel in the course of the next three or four hours and was extremely depressed for no apparent reason.

LIND stated that he did not pay particular attention to JOAN's appearance while she was in the hotel, but did not recall the fact that she appeared extremely dissipated or appear to be under the influence of either liquor or narcotics at any time she was there.

LIND stated that at no time while JOAN had been in the hotel had he seen any men go to her room, or had he had to caution her about any such thing. He stated Mr. GREGORY had at one time called attention to one gentleman the house rule that there were no visitors allowed in guests' rooms after 11:00 PM.

LIND stated that all telephone toll call sheets were destroyed after a period of three or four months and were therefore not available. LIND stated that because of the elapse of time since JOAN stayed at the hotel his memory on some of these points was not too clear, but he thought he was playing hunches in checking her out of the hotel more than anything else. He stated he could not definitely say he had seen JOAN do anything out of line and that she had been asked to leave the hotel fundamentally due to the fact that her financial status did not look as though it would be good for the amount of the bill she was running at the hotel.

LIND stated that he had not been subpoenaed in this case, nor had he been questioned. He stated, however, that Mr. GREGORY had received a subpoena several days prior to the date of this interview. He stated that he did not connect the JOAN BERRY at the hotel with instant investigation until he had seen her pictures in the paper, at which time he had remembered the above incidents and had gone back to the hotel records and obtained the registration card.

LA 31-5301

HERBERT M. GREGORY
10669 Holman Avenue
West Los Angeles, California
Home Telephone: AMiaca 3-5585
Evening Clerk, Beverly House Hotel
Business telephone: Chestview 1-2115

Mr. GREGORY advised that his schedule at the hotel is approximately as follows: - Sunday and Monday - works 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. - Tuesdays - day off. Wednesday, 7:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. Thursday, Friday and Saturday - 7:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.

Mr. GREGORY stated that on December 7, 1942, about 3:00 or 3:30 P.M., JOAN HENRY had come to the hotel and had registered for Room 301, at the rate of \$30.00 per week. He stated that she had no baggage with her at the time and that he had therefore obtained rent in advance. He stated that he was a little suspicious of her registering for Room 301 because of the fact that it had twin beds in it and she stated she wanted the room only for herself.

Mr. GREGORY was unable to recall any very specific information concerning JOAN's stay at the hotel and stated that the thing that stuck out in his mind was the incident which occurred on Saturday night, December 19, 1942. He stated that a short time after 11:00 P.M. on that night he had been on duty and had heard a crash in front of the hotel and when he went outside to see what had happened he observed that a Buick Convertible coupe, which had apparently been making a U turn at the corner of Lasky Drive and Durant, immediately in front of the hotel, had made the turn a little too short and had hooked the right front fender of the Buick Convertible Coupe with the back rear fender of a car parked in front of the hotel.

He stated that when he went outside he saw JOAN HENRY and a man, whose description GREGORY was not sure of, standing looking at the damage that had been caused and trying to unhook the cars whose bumpers had caught. He stated that the man had a slight accent but could not recall his name. He recalled that a few moments after he had gone outside that JOAN and this individual had come into the hotel and that he, GREGORY, had gone inside and obtained the key for 301 to give to Miss HENRY. He stated that after handing her the key that the gentleman she was with had started to accompany her to the elevator and that he had said "I am sorry brother, but there are no visitors allowed in guest's rooms after 11:00 P.M."

He stated that after he had made this statement the gentleman in question said goodnight and turned around and walked out of the hotel. He stated at the time he walked over to Miss HENRY and held the elevator door open for her while he gave her the key to her room, and that she had then gone up to her room, after which he, GREGORY, had gone back outside to assist the gentleman in unhooking the two cars. He stated that he found the keys gone

out of the Buick Convertible and the gentleman gone, and that in an effort to protect one of the guests of the hotel who would undoubtedly have received a traffic citation for leaving the car parked as it was, he worked with the car for a period of about ten minutes and had managed to unhook the bumpers and push the car back to the curb.

GREGORY stated that a casual examination of the car had revealed a pint whiskey bottle in the car, which was empty, which bottle he had removed from the car and thrown into a vacant lot adjacent to the hotel on the south side.

GREGORY advised that this was the only occasion on which he had ever reminded anyone not to go to JOAN's room and that he did not attribute any significance to this fact inasmuch as they often had to notify visitors of the house rules in this regard. He stated that the gentleman did not make any fuss about leaving, nor had Miss BERRY remonstrated him for reminding her guest of this fact. GREGORY stated he would be unable to state that those individuals were intoxicated at that time, but that he was positive that JOAN did not stagger nor was she obviously intoxicated to the best of his knowledge. He stated that this was also true in case of the gentleman in question. GREGORY recalled that he was somewhat put out because of the fact that the gentleman had walked off and left the car sitting out in the street, rather than waiting to assist GREGORY in parking it properly. GREGORY stated that he had been in California since July 1, 1942 and was staying with his nephew at the above address. He advised that he was from Arkansas.

He stated that JOAN BERRY seemed to him to be a flighty girl and one with which there was something wrong, the exact nature of what was wrong he was unable to state. GREGORY also stated that he had seen nothing to indicate that JOAN was a user of narcotics or liquor but got the impression that she might be using some sort of drugs because of her flighty actions.

GREGORY recalled having presented JOAN with a bill during the second week of her stay on one occasion, but was not clear as to exactly what had happened in so far as making demand on her for payment of the bill on December 20, 1942, at which time he told her she would have to check out of the hotel. It is to be noted that JOAN's second week's rent would not have been up until Monday morning, December 21, 1942, but that she was checked out of the hotel on December 20th.

GREGORY stated that Mr. O. P. BARTON was the clerk who worked the alternate shift with him and was on duty late at night on the nights that GREGORY worked during the evenings. GREGORY advised that he had received a subpoena several days before date of instant interview and that he had been questioned by Mr. MOOD, who had accompanied the process server to the hotel. He stated that he had been asked general questions concerning JOAN's conduct at the hotel.

LA 31-5301

As a matter of general information the following is being noted: -
Mr. GREGORY is a man of apparently some sixty-five years of age, who presents a fairly nice appearance, but he is an extremely nervous individual, as indicated by the fact that his fingernails are bitten completely to the quick and he is unable to sit quietly for even a matter of minutes. Mr. GREGORY admits he is very confused in his own mind as to the exact situation as it might have existed at the time of JOAN's stay at the hotel. It is to be noted that he admitted that he only spoke to one visitor about not going to the room, as indicated above.

Mr. G. P. BARTON

Residence: 9952 Robbins Drive, Apt. 202

Home telephone: Chestview 1-8990

Business address: Beverly House Hotel

Telephone: Chestview 1-2115

An attempt was made to locate Mr. BARTON in person on March 17, 1944. He was not located and was subsequently telephonically contacted on that same date. BARTON advised that during the pertinent period he had just come to work at the hotel and that he was able to remember absolutely nothing concerning the BERRY incident at the hotel. He stated that he had never seen any men go to BERRY's room, nor had he ever told any men not to go to her room. He stated he was unable to recall Miss BERRY or any of her actions at the hotel, and would have remembered absolutely nothing about it if it had not been discussed by Mr. LIND and Mr. GREGORY when they recalled the incident in view of the present publicity connected with JOAN BERRY.

BARTON stated that he had been questioned by some individuals a few days previously and had given them the same answer. He stated that he had not received a subpoena.

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FBI/DOJ

ACTIVITIES OF CHAPLIN'S INVESTIGATORS

Reference is made to investigation in this matter covered under the caption referring to the Ambassador Hotel and the Beverly Hills Hotel where it will be recalled that several of those interviewed stated that "FBI Agents" had previously been in touch with them to obtain information concerning HENRY'S activities while in those hotels.

The matter was brought to the attention of U.S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR and at his instruction efforts were made to determine definitely if CHAPLIN'S investigators did represent themselves to be FBI Agents. It appears that the conclusion on the part of those employees interviewed was erroneous, they having made that statement in error because agents of the Bureau were frequently in touch with them.

However, for future reference attention is drawn to the fact that during the Mann Act trial of this case both GEORGE WOODS and HERB HALLER were in constant attendance at the trial, were in frequent conversation and communication with the prospective defense witnesses, and even sat at the counsel table with Attorney JERRY GIESLER, who represented CHAPLIN.

H. S. HALLER, better known as HERB HALLER, who has also used the alias HERB HALL, is employed by the California Bar Association as an investigator. Newspaper stories reflected that he had been given a leave of absence from this position to act as GIESLER'S investigator for this trial. He resides at 460 West Walnut Avenue, Arcadia, California, drives a 1940 Pontiac four-door sedan, bearing current California license 98M320.

The other investigator of CHAPLIN'S in this case was GEORGE WOODS, whose full name is GEORGE W. WOODS, who resides at 369 West 47th Place, Los Angeles, telephone ADams 8840. He apparently is frequently employed by GIESLER in connection with cases in which he is appearing as an attorney.

Mention is also included here of the fact that during the trial of the Mann Act case, CASEY SHANNAN, who was formerly a news and feature story writer for the "Los Angeles Times," but who is now employed in the publicity department at 20th Century-Fox, was given a leave of absence from Fox Studios to work with GIESLER. SHANNAN himself told the writer, and the information was verified from other sources, that GIESLER had hired him to be in court every day and build up good relations with the press handling the case. It is understood that every day a rather goodly supply of liquor was kept in the press room by SHANNAN for consumption of the press reporters and photographers.

LA 31-5301

ANONYMOUS PHONE CALLS MADE TO MEMBERS
OF CHAPLIN JURY IN MANN ACT CASE

Subsequent to the jury's returning a verdict in the Mann Act case, several of the jury members received anonymous telephone calls expressing the callers' dissatisfaction with the verdict which acquitted CHAPLIN.

On April 7, 1944, the matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney JAMES L. CARTER, who advised that there appeared to be no violation of a Federal statute. The Bureau was advised of this fact by letter on April 7, 1944, and in subsequent letters dated April 13 and 17, 1944, was furnished information given Agents by [redacted] a jury member. While [redacted] had not received any anonymous telephone calls, she did have some thoughts which she wished to call to the attention of the Government reflecting her desires to make further requests of Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR after they had retired to the jury room.

During the trial of the Mann Act case, specifically on March 23, 1944, Special Agent [redacted] observed an unknown individual who appeared to be surveilling JOAN BERRY from the courtroom to the office of the U.S. Attorney. It was determined that he subsequently appeared to be surveilling BERRY after she left the Federal Building, and it was determined that he was driving a car bearing current California license No. 189043. Inquiry of the Department of Motor Vehicles at Sacramento on the same date reflected that there was no record in that department of this license number.

PROSECUTIVE ACTION
CIVIL LIBERTIES CASE

Reference report of February 25, 1944, set forth a brief resume of the indictments in instant case charging CHAPLIN, et al, with violation of the civil liberties of JOAN BERRY. The various indictments, of which there were three, are being referred to in more detail here.

1. Violation, U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 51, Docket No. 16619

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARREN and Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department, charging them with a violation of the above-mentioned section of the U. S. Code. This indictment charged therein that the afore-named Subjects, "did unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with each other, and with diverse other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown, to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate Joan Berry, a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state of California, in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and because of her having exercised the same, to-wit: the right and privilege of peaceably remaining in and residing in the state of California and the right and privilege to be free from unlawful deportation therefrom, and which conspiracy was performed and carried out in the manner and means hereinafter set forth:

"That it was the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the said Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the Police Department of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and charged with vagrancy as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful business, the defendants would arrange for the defendant WHITE to call upon the Judge of the City Court of said Beverly Hills before whom the said Joan Berry was to be tried upon such charge, and in his chambers before the arraignment of the said Joan Berry, for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a method whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of California, would convey unto the said Judge the plan, desire, and request of the defendant CHAPLIN to have the said Joan Berry excluded from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendant WHITE at said time and place would inform said Judge of the City Court that the defendant CHAPLIN would furnish transportation for the said JOAN BERRY out of the state of California to New York City;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendants would wrongfully and wilfully influence and induce said Judge of said City Court to impose upon the said Joan Berry a sentence which would exclude her from the state of California;

LA 31-5301

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.F. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury.) On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 13, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

2. Violation of U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 52, Docket No. 16618

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARMEN, Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and Captain W. W. WHITE of the Beverly Hills Police Department, charging them with a violation of the above-mentioned section of the U.S. Code. This indictment charged, "That from, on or about, and between the first and fifth days of January, A.D. 1943, in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, who was then and there the duly appointed judge of the City Court of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, acting under the laws of the State of California and the ordinances and regulations of said municipality creating the office of Judge of said Court and prescribing the duties thereof, and W. W. WHITE, who was then and there a duly appointed police officer and the Captain of Detectives of the police department of said municipality, acting under the laws of the State of California and the ordinances and regulations of said municipality of Beverly Hills, creating the office of police officer and Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties of such office, did wilfully, unlawfully and wrongfully, under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs of the State of California and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating the offices of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills and police officer and Chief of Detectives of the police department of said municipality, subject and cause to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the State of California and of the United States, to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to-wit, the right and privilege not to be denied of liberty without due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of law under the laws and constitution of the State of California upon the accusation and charge of crime preferred against her, and to be punished, if guilty, only after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of law; the right, privilege and immunity of peacefully remaining and residing in the State of California;

and the right, privilege and immunity of being free from unlawful deportation therefrom; all of said rights, privileges and immunities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and acting under the authority of the State of California; that is to say, that the said Joan Berry, having been arrested on January 1, 1943, by the police department of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, and having been charged with vagrancy as a person who roamed from place to place without lawful business, the defendant White, on January 2, 1943, visited with the defendant Griffin in his chambers prior to the arraignment and trial of the said Joan Berry on said charge of vagrancy, and requested said Griffin to impose a sentence excluding the said Joan Berry from the State of California, in order to carry out the defendant Chaplin's plan, desire and request to keep the said Joan Berry away from the said Chaplin; that the said defendant Griffin wrongfully and wilfully persuaded and induced the said Joan Berry to plead guilty to said charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of said offense, and imposed a sentence on said plea of guilt in order that the defendant White, on January 5, 1943, using his position as a police officer, could induce the said Joan Berry to board a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago, and escort Joan Berry to the railroad station in Los Angeles and place her aboard a train en route for Chicago and instruct and order the said Joan Berry to depart from and remain away from the State of California;

"And the grand jury aforesaid, upon its oath aforesaid, does further present that at the time and place aforesaid, Charles Spencer Chaplin and Robert Arden, also known as Rudolph Kligler, well knowing all the premises aforesaid, did in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully aid and abet in the commission by Judge Charles H. Griffin and Chief of Detectives E. T. White, of the offense described in this indictment.

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.P.F. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury). On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 11, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

3. Violation of U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 88, Conspiracy, Docket No. 16616

On February 10, 1944, the Federal Grand Jury meeting in the Central

LA 31-5301

Division, Southern District of California, returned an indictment against CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ROBERT ARDEN, Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department; Lieutenant CLAUDE R. MARPLE, Beverly Hills Police; JESSIE WINIFRED RENO, Police Matron, Beverly Hills Police; City Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Beverly Hills Police Court, and THOMAS WELLS DURANT. This indictment charged "That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, W. W. WHITE was the duly appointed Chief of Detectives of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the office of Chief of Detectives and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, CHARLES H. GRIFFIN was the duly appointed Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the office of Judge of the City Court and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, CLAUDE MARPLE was a duly appointed sergeant and later a lieutenant of the Beverly Hills Police Department and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, creating the positions of police sergeant and lieutenant and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That prior to and on December 30, 1942, and at all times mentioned herein, Mrs. JESSIE BILLIE RENO was employed by the municipality of Beverly Hills, California, as a police matron, and was acting in that capacity under and pursuant to the laws of the state of California and the ordinances and regulations of the municipality of Beverly Hills creating the office of police matron and prescribing the duties thereof;

"That

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,
THOMAS WELLS DURANT,
W. W. WHITE,
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN,
ROBERT ARDEN, also known as Rudolph Kligler,
CLAUDE MARPLE, and
JESSIE BILLIE RENO,

hereinafter called the defendants, whose full and true names are, other than as stated, to the grand jury unknown, did prior to the dates of the commission of the overt acts hereinafter set forth and sometime prior to December 30, 1942, and continuously thereafter to and including the date of the filing and presentation of this indictment, in the Division and District aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully, corruptly, and

"feloniously conspire, combine, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown to commit an offense against the United States of America, to-wit: to violate Section 52 of Title 18, United States Code, that is to say, during the period above mentioned the defendants did combine, conspire, confederate, arrange, and agree together and with each other and with divers other persons to the grand jury unknown that they would under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, and customs of the state of California and of the municipality of Beverly Hills in said state, creating the offices of Judge of the City Court of Beverly Hills, California, and Chief of Detectives, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Police Matron of the Police Department of said municipality of Beverly Hills, California, wilfully subject and cause to be subjected Joan Berry, an inhabitant of the state of California and of the United States to the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected to the said Joan Berry by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to-wit: the right and privilege not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law; the right and privilege not to be denied equal protection of the laws; the right and privilege to be tried by due process of law under the laws and constitution of the state of California upon the accusation and charge of the crime preferred against her and to be punished, if guilty, only after an impartial judicial determination of her guilt by due process of law; the right, privilege, and immunity of being free from unlawful deportation therefrom; all of said rights, privileges, and immunities being secured to the said Joan Berry by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as against any person vested with and acting under the authority of the state of California;

"That said scheme and conspiracy was to be carried out in substantially the following manner, to-wit:

"That the defendants would contrive to force Joan Berry into the custody of the Police Department of the municipality of Beverly Hills; that the defendants would cause Joan Berry to be arrested by said Police Department and to be subjected to the custody and control of the City Court of Beverly Hills for the purpose of placing her under restraint and forcing her to leave the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that Joan Berry would be refused access to legal counsel during the time she was in jail awaiting arraignment and trial; that the defendants would arrange that Joan Berry would be wrongfully and wilfully counseled, persuaded, and induced to plead guilty to a charge of vagrancy without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of vagrancy; that the defendants would arrange for the defendant WHITE to call upon the defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers prior to the arraignment of said Joan Berry for the purpose of arranging and agreeing upon a method whereby said Joan Berry would be excluded from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that the defendant GRIFFIN would persuade and induce Joan Berry to plead guilty

"For the purpose and with the object of subjecting her to the restraint of a judgment of conviction of a criminal offense, without regard to whether or not she was in fact guilty of such offense; that the defendants would endeavor to persuade and induce Joan Berry into believing that she had pleaded guilty to a charge of prostitution and that her reputation and opportunity for work and a career in motion pictures and in California had been destroyed and her only hope in life was to depart and remain away from the state of California; that defendants would arrange for and purchase a ticket for Joan Berry to New York City and that defendant WHITE would escort her to the railroad station and place her upon a train in Los Angeles en route for Chicago;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that WHITE would use his position as a police officer of the city of Beverly Hills to induce Joan Berry to board the train in Los Angeles for Chicago en route to New York and to remain away from the state of California and would instruct and order Joan Berry to remain away from the state of California;

"That it was a further part of the plan and purpose of said conspiracy that defendants would endeavor to prevent Joan Berry from returning to California and it was a part of said agreement and conspiracy that upon the return of Joan Berry to California the defendants would cause her to be arrested and imprisoned upon the judgment entered against her upon the plea of guilt, counseled, persuaded and induced by the defendants without regard to her guilt as hereinbefore set forth; that defendants would use such judgment of conviction obtained as aforesaid for the purpose of again forcing the said Joan Berry to leave the state of California;

"The grand jury aforesaid upon its oath aforesaid does further charge and present that at the hereinafter stated times, in pursuance and furtherance of, for the purpose of carrying out, and to effect the object and purposes of said conspiracy and combination, the hereinafter named defendants and co-conspirators did commit, among others, the following overt acts in the Southern District of California and within the jurisdiction of this court:

"(1) That on December 30, 1942, the defendant CHAPLIN drove Joan Berry in his automobile to the Beverly Hills Police Station; <--

"(2) That on December 31, 1942, defendant CHAPLIN issued instructions to his employees at his home to call the Beverly Hills Police and have Joan Berry arrested upon her appearance at his home;

"(3) That on January 1, 1943, at about 12:30 a.m., defendant ARIEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(4) That on January 1, 1943, Sergeant Claude Marple booked the said Joan Berry on a charge of vagrancy at approximately 5:19 a.m., after having re-

received a telephone call from the Chaplin home;

"(5) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:00, a.m., the defendant ARDEN visited the Beverly Hills Police Department and talked to defendant WHITE at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(6) That on January 1, 1943, the defendant WHITE interviewed the said Joan Berry in his office at the Police Department;

"(7) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 10:30 a.m., defendant WHITE advised Joan Berry that she was guilty of vagrancy and should so plead;

"(8) That on January 1, 1943, at approximately 12:00 noon, defendant ARDEN held a conference with the defendant WHITE at the Beverly Hills Police Station at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(9) That on January 1, 1943, Police Matron Jesse Billie Reno advised Joan Berry that legal counsel could not be called for her;

"(10) That on January 2, 1943, defendant WHITE conferred with defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers prior to the arraignment of said Joan Berry;

"(11) That on January 2, 1943, defendant GRIFFIN sentenced Joan Berry to ninety days in jail and suspended the sentence;

"(12) That on January 2, 1943, the defendant ARDEN escorted Joan Berry from the Beverly Hills jail;

"(13) That on January 4, 1943, defendant ARDEN purchased a pullman ticket to Chicago and a coach ticket from Chicago to New York for Joan Berry at the request of the defendant CHAPLIN;

"(14) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE escorted Joan Berry to the railroad station in Los Angeles;

"(15) That on January 5, 1943, the defendant WHITE instructed the conductor on the train boarded by Joan Berry in Los Angeles that Joan Berry was not to get off the train before it reached Chicago;

"(16) That on or about January 15, 1943, the defendant CHAPLIN issued and delivered his check in the amount of \$705.00 to the defendant ARDEN;

"(17) That on May 6, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the Chaplin home;

"(18) That on May 7, 1943, at the instruction of the defendant CHAPLIN the defendant DURANT called the Beverly Hills Police Department and requested that

LA 31-5301

Joan Berry be arrested at the Chaplin home;

"(19) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant WHITE visited the defendant GRIFFIN in his chambers and discussed the Joan Berry case;

"(20) That on May 8, 1943, the defendant GRIFFIN sentenced Joan Berry to thirty days in jail;

"(21) That on or about May 11, 1943, the defendant DURANT, on behalf and at the request of defendant CHAPLIN, instructed Cecil Holland, an attorney, to represent Joan Berry;

"(22) That on May 12, 1943, the defendant DURANT called Cecil Holland and instructed him to withdraw from the case and leave Joan Berry in jail;

"Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

On February 21, 1944, Subjects were arraigned before Federal Judge J.F. O'CONNOR. Pleas were continued until March 9, 1944. On the latter date, motions to quash the indictment were denied and pleas in abatement overruled as to all defendants. (This motion was made on the grounds that there were no women on the Grand Jury). On the same date defendants' attorneys filed demurrers and motions to quash on general grounds. Argument on these motions was continued several times. It was first set for March 31, 1944, at which time it was continued until April 11, 1944. On that date it was continued until April 26, 1944, and on the last-named date it was continued until May 9, 1944.

Bond in the amount of \$1,000. was set for each defendant. However, this bond was later removed and within a few days after the return of the indictment they were all released on their own recognizance.

Defendants' attorneys have given statements to newspapers reflecting that on May 9, 1944, when arguments are to be heard in the event the Government's case against CHAPLIN, et al, is not dismissed prior to that time, they intend to enter pleas in abatement as to Captain W. W. WHITE, Beverly Hills Police Department; CLAUDE R. WARPLE, Lieutenant in the same department, and Police Matron ESSIE BILLIE RENO.

On April 14, 1944, Federal Judge J. F. O'CONNOR sustained a plea in bar filed by Subject Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN and dismissed him from the case. An exception was allowed the Government and U.S. Attorney CARR has advised that he has recommended an appeal. None has been taken to date. Mr. CARR has further advised that the question of continuing the case against CHAPLIN, et al has been referred to the Department.

LA 31-5301

II

b7E S.O.P. NOTICES [REDACTED]

b7c Information having been received January 13, 1944, from several sources to the effect that CHAPLIN, either with or without his wife, OONA O'NEILL, was seriously considering leaving the United States and going to either Mexico or Russia, it was deemed advisable to place appropriate stops. By teletype dated January 15, 1944, the Seattle, San Diego and El Paso Offices were requested to place same with the appropriate immigration authorities. The El Paso Office by letter on January 18, 1944, the Seattle Office on January 26, 1944, by the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the El Paso Office by letter on January 18, 1944, advised of the placing of these stops. Information previously set forth to the effect that CHAPLIN had been offered an opportunity to go to Russia has been received by this office on several other occasions.

[REDACTED]

b7E [REDACTED]

DESCRIPTIONS:

The following is a description of ROBERT ARDEN as obtained from personal observation and available records:

Age	43
Born	December 16, 1900 in Vienna, Austria
Height	5' 9"
Weight	175
Build	Medium heavy
Eyes	Gray to hazel
Hair	Brown, wavy
Complexion	Medium
Characteristics	Bucked nose; big ears
Teeth	Lower plate
Residence	1525 North Van Ness
A.R. No.	5830879, dated 12/21/40
Occupation	Writer, radio commentator
Automobile	Drives 1940 De Soto 6 convertible coupe, light bluish gray in color, current California license No. 35Q260
Draft classification	Registered with LHS No. 210, Los Angeles, classified 4-F.

The following is a description of Captain W. H. WHITE, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	46
Date of birth	July 9, 1897
Place of birth	Los Angeles, California
Height	6'
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown - bald
Complexion	Medium
Residence	311 North Palm Drive, Beverly Hills
Scars or marks	Tattoo rose on left shoulder; Scar right side of abdomen; Scar top of right shoulder.
Photograph	Los Angeles file instant case, one of which is being forwarded to the Bureau with this report.

The following is a description of Judge CHARLES J. GRIFIN, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Address	607 North Palm Drive
Birthdate	October 28, 1891
Birthplace	Los Angeles, California
Height	5' 11"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown, turning grey, thin in front.
Complexion	Ruddy
Glasses	Yes

The following is a description of CLAUDE RAY WARPLE, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	47
Born	November 5, 1896 at Hoyt, Kansas
Height	6'
Weight	220
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown to grey
Complexion	Ruddy
Residence	9018 Nemo Street, West Hollywood
Scars or Marks	Scar behind left ear

The following is a description of JESSIE WINIFRED KNO, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Address	300 North Palm Drive
Birthdate	August 4, 1890
Birthplace	Ft. Lupton, Colorado
Height	5' 4"
Weight	110 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue-grey
Hair	Blonded - grey
Complexion	Medium
Scars and marks	Scar to right side of abdomen.

LA 31-5301

The following is a description of THOMAS WELLS MURANT, as obtained from observation and questioning:

Age	44
Born	October 18, 1899 in Waterbury, Connecticut
Height	6' 2"
Weight	170
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray brown
Complexion	Medium
Residence	13151 1/2 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
Criminal	Admits several traffic violations

Photographs of Subject CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, another photograph of Subject CHAPLIN, and a photograph of Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND are being forwarded to the Bureau with this report, and an additional copy of each is being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case. Negatives of photographs of CHAPLIN, ARDEN, GRIFFIN and HOLLAND which were likewise made available to this office by FLORENCE MURIN, owner of the Los Angeles Daily News Service, who in turn obtained them from the Loma News Pictures, Los Angeles Bureau, 1257 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles 54, California, are likewise being retained in the Los Angeles file of this case.

A disposition sheet reflecting the fact that CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN on April 4, 1944, was found not guilty on both counts of an indictment charging him with violation of Section 398, Title 18, U.S. Code (Mann Act) is being submitted to the Bureau with this report.

LA 31-5301

92867

LOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU

- 1 Disposition sheet on Subject CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN;
- 1 Photograph of each of the following: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND, Captain W. G. WHITE, ROBERT ARDEN;
- 1 Snapshot of Subjects CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and THOMAS WELLS DURANT;
- 1 Snapshot of Subject THOMAS WELLS DURANT with his arms around an unknown woman, together with an unknown man on his right and an unknown woman on his left.

TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, LOS ANGELES

Original signed statements of the following: ROBERT ARDEN, dated November 22, 1943; VILMOE GIBBS, dated November 27, 1943, at New York; THOMAS H. INCE, JR., dated December 7, 1943; JOHN D. WILSON, dated December 1, 1943; MAX K. WITT, dated November 24, 1943; ALBERT DAHL, dated November 15, 1943. (All statements, unless otherwise specified, were taken at Los Angeles, California). Unsigned statement of A. J. GEBHART, taken at Los Angeles, California, which is not dated, since it was never signed; Page 13 of original notes of Special Agent H. FRANK JONELL taken during interview with ROBERT ARDEN, November 22, 1943, which page contains figures in ARDEN'S handwriting, listing amounts expended for JOAN HEARY in behalf of CHAPLIN.

- P E N D I N G -

- 532 -

21-65496-256

LA 31-5301

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California: Will maintain contact with the United States Attorney's Office to ascertain the disposition of the pending civil liberties cases against CHAPLIN, et al, which are set for hearing and argument May 9, 1974. Will thereafter conduct further investigation if necessary, or report the disposition of those cases if further prosecution is not maintained.

b7E [REDACTED]
Will remove the stop notices which have been placed on CHAPLIN by the San Diego, El Paso and Seattle offices when same are no longer necessary.

Will set out the completed criminal record on Subjects in this case after disposition of same has been ascertained.

One copy of this report is being furnished to each of the following offices for their information: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Oklahoma City, and Omaha. No leads are being set out for those offices at the present time inasmuch as it is not known whether further prosecution of Subjects herein will be had. In the event it is authorized, further investigation within the jurisdiction of those offices will be necessary.

Left to right, unknown man, unknown woman,
THOMAS WELLS DURANT, and unknown woman.

Left to right, THOMAS WELLS DURANT, CHARLES
SPENCER CHAPLIN

ROBERT ARTHUR



Captain W. W. White
Captain K. T. White
Beverly Hills Police Department

Age	46 (7-6-99, Los Angeles)
Weight	6'
Height	150
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown



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Judge CECIL D. HOLLAND



Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN



CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN



PROPERTY OF FBI
EXEMPT OF IN-

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

- 1 Photograph of each of the following: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Judge CHARLES S. THURTELL, Judge OWEN L. HULLAND, Capt. W. H. WHITE, ROBERT LINDSAY.
- 1 Snapshot of Subjects CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN and THOMAS WILLS DURANT.
- 1 Snapshot of Subject THOMAS WILLS DURANT with his arms spread to unknown women, together with an unknown man on his right and an unknown woman on his left.

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, W. H.
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENCLOSURE

31-68496-251

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 31-68496-256, p. 434

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

9

23 1944

Dear Sir:

CHARLES CHAPLIN b7c

I am [redacted]
[redacted]
Cal my address is [redacted] 99738

Dear Sir if you will help me I am sure
that I could ~~start~~ get this Charles Chaplin
he goes around making fools of most of our
school children him and his fellows
he prays to do the dirty work.

I am not good at writing letters.
But I am sure I could help in getting
this man or faps if you will hear.
Hoping to hear from you soon

Yours Truly [redacted]
b7c [redacted]

ack
11/11/44 cc. Schuman
rfe

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

162

121-68126-3
F. F.
27 MAY 30 1944

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

91737

RFC:DM
D-68496-257

June 13, 1944

RECORDED

EX-10
b7c

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 23, 1944, and to express my appreciation for your interest in writing.

Copies of your communication have been forwarded to the San Francisco Field Division of this Bureau located at One Eleven Sutter Building, Room 1720, San Francisco 4, California, and it is suggested that any additional information in your possession be made available to that office.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - San Francisco
(With copies of [Redacted])

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
JUN 14 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR SALES BY 07-1333
HDBS EIMY

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 31-5501

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 5/30/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/6-30/44	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]
TITLE CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN, was. Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler, Samuel M. Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler, Rudolph Kiegler; WILLIAM E. WHITE; CHARLES D. GRIFFIN; CLAUDE MAY MARPLE; JESSE WILLIAM RENO, wa. "Billie" Reno; THOMAS WELLS DURANT, wa. "Tim" Durant; MARY LOUISE BRINBLE, wa. Joan Berry, Joan Barry, Mary Louise Barry, Joan Barrett, Mary L. Barrett, Joanne Barry, Jo Anne Barry, Bettie Becker, Joan Spencer, Mrs. Mark Warner, Catherine McLaren, Mary L. Spencer - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES (CONSPIRACY)

Synopsis of Facts:

On May 9, 1944, Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR dismissed charges against subjects RENO and MARPLE on recommendation of U.S. Attorney CARR. On May 15, 1944 the remaining charges against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, WHITE and DURANT were dismissed by Judge O'CONNOR when he was advised by U. S. Attorney CARR that written instructions had been received from the Department of Justice to dismiss same. Mail cover on DURANT negative. Stop notices placed at borders against CHAPLIN removed May 15, 1944. Disposition sheets as to all subjects submitted.

References:

Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated May 4, 1944 at Los Angeles.

Details:

On May 9, 1944, before Federal Judge J.F.T. O'CONNOR, the matter of motion of the defense attorneys to quash the remaining indictments

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 31-168446-257	RECORDED EX-57
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - USA, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles COPIES DESTROYED 836 JUL 19 1966 JUL 8 1944		
5-2 JUN 17 1944		

against CHAPLIN, et al, and for arguments on demurrers was continued until 10:00 A.M. May 16, 1944. However, on that date, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR, recommended to Judge O'CONNOR the dismissal of the charges against subjects JESSIE WINIFRED RENO and CLAUDE RAY MARPLE, the matron and lieutenant at the Beverly Hills Police Department respectively. Thereafter Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the indictment against them.

On May 15, 1944, United States Attorney CHARLES H. CARR appeared before Federal Judge O'CONNOR and recommended dismissal of the remaining indictments against CHAPLIN, ARDEN, DURANT and Captain WHITE. At that time Mr. CARR stated in open court that he had received written instructions from the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., requesting him to take such steps. Thereafter Federal Judge O'CONNOR dismissed the same.

An examination of the records in the office of the Clerk of the Federal Court, Southern District of California, revealed that entries reflecting the above facts had been entered on the days mentioned. This examination also reflected that there had been an entry made reflecting the sustaining of the plea in bar filed by Judge CHARLES J. GRIFFIN, which resulted in his dismissal on April 14, 1944, said fact being reported in reference report.

The following criminal record on subject CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN was received from the Bureau:

FBI No. 3860132

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	Charles Spencer Chaplin #--	2-14-44	18 U.S. Code, Sec. 51; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 52; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 88-conspiracy; 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 398. Mann Act	Rel. on bond
USM, Los Angeles, Calif.	Charles Spencer Chaplin #44571	2-14-44	conspiracy and Mann Act	4/1/44 Adq. on Mann Act. 5/15/44 Chg. dism. on conspiracy charge

The criminal record received from the Bureau on subject ROBERT EUGENE ARDEN was set out in reference report.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 3 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ 31-68496-258, p. 3

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LA 31-5301

b3 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
b7E [REDACTED]

On the same date the stops placed at the borders by the San Diego, El Paso and Seattle offices against CHAPLIN's leaving the country, were likewise removed.

ENCLOSURES - TO THE BUREAU

27- disposition sheets.

- C L O S E D -

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

April 27th, 1944.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have hitherto corresponded concerning the fine spirit of cooperation and coordination existing between this office and your Los Angeles field office. That condition, I am happy to say, still exists and we are continuing our efforts with reasonable success, which is in a large measure due to the work performed by the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sometimes, however, despite our best efforts, we do lose an important case, such as the recent trial of Charles Chaplin for violation of the Censor Act.

Usually when a United States Attorney loses a case of this type, he is disposed to say as little as possible about it; however, despite the defeat in this particular case, I do feel that you should hear about the fine work which was done by the field office here.

Throughout the entire period the case was under investigation, both the work and cooperation of your office here was excellent.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. CAMP,
United States Attorney,

RECORDED

31-68470-

35 JUN 6 1944

EX-50

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

79 JUL 28 1944

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 31-68470-22

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Los Angeles, California
May 26, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties;
Conspiracy.

Dear Sir:

I thought you would be interested in knowing of the contents of a letter received by Special Agent [redacted] from JERRY GIESLER, attorney for CHAPLIN in the recent trial, which is dated May 16, 1944:

"Dear Mr. [redacted]

"Having completed the federal cases in which we were recently engaged in the local courts, as defense counsel opposed to the government in these cases, I wish to compliment you and Mr. [redacted] your associate, and the other members of your bureau who assisted you, for the fair and courteous manner in which you performed your duties during the recent trial.

"With kindest personal regards, I am

"Sincerely

(s) Gerry Giesler"

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
R. E. HOOD, SAC.



2 JUN 1 1944

RECORDED

INDEXED

119

31-68496

F B I
22 MAY 31 1944

FILED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



KCH:DMW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 18, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUCKLE

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

For record purposes the following information concerning the captioned individual is quoted from a news release of the Overseas News Agency dated May 1, 1944:

"OMA 4 Moscow Chaplin BX240-P

"Moscow, May 1. (OMA) - - Tribute to Charlie Chaplin as a 'Militant Humanist' who 'worships love' and 'puts up a one-man fight against life' was paid here today at a meeting of a Soviet cultural organization dedicated to the screen star.

"Feature of the meeting, which was sponsored by Voks, society to promote cultural relations between Soviet Russia and other countries, was a speech by Solomon Mikhoels, noted Russian actor and director of the Moscow Jewish Art Theater who recently toured the United States on an official mission.

"Mikhoels, who visited Chaplin, said the actor's courage in taking an open anti-Fascist stand in his picture 'The Great Dictator' resulted in a campaign of 'mud-slinging, wholesale libel and slander' against him by the 'Hearst and McCormick tabloid press!'

Respectfully,

K. C. Howe
K. C. Howe

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-89

31-68496-211
JUN 20 1944

Kittling
5-106
SIX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
FBIHQ 31-65495-262

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

DATE: May 30, 1944

Your attention is directed to my letters of the 9th and 15th instant, wherein mention was made of the fact that United States Attorney CHARLES R. CAHR was interested in ascertaining whether EDWARD CHANEY, CHAPLIN's butler, was influenced by CHAPLIN or his attorneys when he testified during the Mann Act trial.

CAHR had requested the possibility of initiating prosecution against CHAPLIN and possibly others, charging conspiracy to commit perjury on the part of CHANEY.

It has been ascertained that CHANEY has left the employ of CHAPLIN, took a short vacation trip to Santa Barbara, California, and has since then been endeavoring to remain incommunicado.

Discreet efforts were made to locate CHANEY for interview without his being apprised in advance of the fact that this office was interested in again talking with him. These efforts met with negative results.

You recall that JOAN HENRY's civil suit against CHAPLIN will soon come up in local courts. Special Agent [redacted] of this office discussed this situation today with United States Attorney CAHR and he instructed that the locating and interviewing of CHANEY by this office be held in abeyance until after the disposition of the civil suit. CHANEY will, of course, be an important witness in that suit, and Mr. CAHR felt that it would be wise for the Federal Government to stay out of the situation until after it had been concluded.

I will closely follow and report developments in this matter, as well as any others which may be of interest to you. A closing report in the CHAPLIN case is being submitted within the next few days.

RECORDED

INDEXED

131-68496-26
F B I
30 JUN 21 1944

JUN 2 1944

O. F.

278

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
May 25, 1944

Director, FBI

①

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL;
White Slave Traffic Act;
Violation of Civil Liberties;
Conspiracy.

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, U. S. Attorney CHARLES H. CARR here in Los Angeles personally handled the prosecution of the above case against CHAPLIN, and subsequent to CHAPLIN'S acquittal, he directed a communication to you expressing his appreciation for the assistance rendered him by the Agents in connection with this case. He also expressed his general appreciation for the cooperative spirit existing between this office and that of the United States Attorney.

It is recommended that the Bureau consider the advisability of directing a communication to Mr. CARR, in view of the capable manner in which he did handle the trial in this case, although the effort was not successful in prosecution.

Mr. CARR has, since the early Fall of 1943, devoted most of his personal time to the preparation of the case. He proved himself to be an able courtroom lawyer, and it is believed that considerable good would come to the Los Angeles office if the Bureau sees fit to express its commendation to him for the manner in which he handled this trial.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood
R. B. HOOD, SAC.

RECORDED

EX-10

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

131-66496-267
FBI
20 JUN 30 1944



RE: m

RECORDED 11-62496 -264

July 5, 1944

SAC, Los Angeles

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

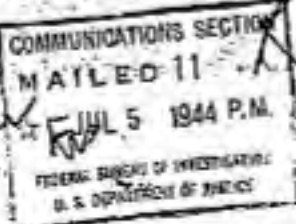
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
CONSPIRACY

Reference is made to your letter of May 25, 1944, in the above-captioned case recommending that correspondence be directed to United States Attorney Carr commending his handling of prosecution in this matter.

A letter was directed to Mr. Carr under date of May 9, 1944, a carbon copy of which was forwarded to your attention, acknowledging his commendation of the work of this Bureau in this case.

It is not believed necessary that any further action be taken in this matter.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



JUL 12 1944 266

WHY WERE YOU
AND F.B.I. KEPT
OFF THE
CHAPLIN
BERRY
CASE

?

RECORDED

131-684

96-265

[Handwritten signature]

file

52 AUG 29 1944 347

Addressed to the person to

SALEM, N.J.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

F.B.I. WASHINGTON

D.C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : R. B. Hood, SAC, Los Angeles
 SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

DATE: August 27, 1944

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

The following developments with reference to CHAPLIN thought might be of interest to you.

As you know, no investigation is being conducted by this office involving CHAPLIN, but as you were previously advised, United States Attorney Charles H. Carr indicated after the acquittal of CHAPLIN in the White Slave Traffic Act case and the dismissal charging him and others with violations of the civil liberties of JOAN BARRE, that he might in the future desire investigation to determine whether EDWARD GRANNY, CHAPLIN's butler, had been persuaded to perjure himself when he testified. Special Agent [redacted] conferred with Mr. Carr recently, at which time he said that he did not yet desire investigation along those lines until a later date. CHAPLIN and his wife CONNA O'NEILL were then expecting a baby any day, and as you may have noticed, a daughter was born to them a little over a week ago. It appears probable that no investigation at all along these lines will be conducted until after the civil suit pending against CHAPLIN in BARRE's behalf comes to trial in December of this year.

KEDDA HOPPER, gossip columnist, whose daily writings appear in papers throughout the country, on August 12, 1944, when in conversation with Agent [redacted] furnished the following items with reference to CHAPLIN which had come to her attention. She had heard recently, she said, when CHAPLIN was in New York, he obtained his American citizenship; that his marriage to CONNA O'NEILL had made obtaining of same easier.

She also stated that within the last week, ROBERT ARDEN, who as you recall figured prominently in previous investigation, came into her office and offered to sell his story, setting forth the entire picture of his connections with CHAPLIN, to her for \$500. He told her that CHAPLIN owed him at the present time \$82 which he had advanced him on one occasion, and that he was going to file suit for same. Included therein would be a demand for \$350 which is supposed to be his weekly salary for a story that ARDEN worked on in CHAPLIN's behalf. HOPPER said that ARDEN told her that CHAPLIN had from time to time made statements about the United States which were treasonable. HOPPER did not ask just what these were. She said she told him that she was not interested in his desire to sell her his story on CHAPLIN, and HOPPER called

COPIES DESTROYED
 338 JUL 16 1966

78 SEP 14 1944

EX-3

RECORDED
 INDEXED

31-68496-2
 19 SEP 5 1944

Director, FBI

August 23, 1944

attention to the type of an individual ARDEN has proved to be, pointing out that his word was probably not worth anything anyway.

It is not contemplated that any efforts will be made to verify the story about the CHAPLIN citizenship, nor will ARDEN be interviewed to develop from him those alleged statements made by CHAPLIN, in the absence of instructions from you.

hrc  Vac
31-5301



OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF NARCOTICS
TAKING APPLS TO
COMMISSIONER OF INVESTIGATION
AND JUSTICE

C970

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

WASHINGTON - 25

September 7, 1944

tele. must be made

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information I am enclosing the original
of an anonymous communication addressed to the Narcotics
Bureau at Chicago, together with the envelope in which
it was mailed at Savannah, Ga. on August 25, 1944.

This does not appear to relate to any case in
which this Bureau had an interest.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Anseling
H. J. Anseling
Commissioner of Narcotics

Encl.

78 SEP 11 1944

347

RECORDED

131-54-261

EX-15 30 SEP 9 1944

WHY WAS THE F.B.I.

KEPT OFF THE BERRY

CHAPLIN CASE?

WHY DID THE PER.

WHO THREATENED

THE JUDGE USE

THE TELEPHONE

INSTEAD OF THE

A.A. 31-644-2

ASK J. EDGAR

HOOVER.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

31-68496-268

1/25/44 MCG
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40

RECORDED 1/20/44 MCG

Laboratory Work Sheet

REPORT

Re: Charles Spencer Chaplin; Mary Louise
Gribble, with aliases, Victim; White
Slave Traffic Act; Violation of Civil
Liberties.

File # 31-68496-101
Lab. # CH-4167

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (31-5301)

Date of reference communication: Letter of 1/12/44

Date received: 1/15/44 MCG

Examination requested: Food and Drug

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [redacted]
b7c

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1, White box containing one bluish-green capsule.

(Wired 1-17-44)

31-68496-268

Evid. rec'd from Photo 1-22-44
X2.

1-25-44
mmb

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 10, 1949

Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney
General

AMC:mv

Charles Chaplin

7-0
Please send to my office as soon as possible for my
personal study copies of all of the Bureau reports on Charles Chaplin
and especially as I am interested in the field of subversive activities
any communist connections, associations or information concerning
Communist Party activity, or front organization membership and/or
activity.

131-68496-✓
NOT RECORDED
DEC 13 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-127191-1

Assistant Attorney General Alexander E. Campbell
Criminal Division

November 25, 1949

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES CHAPLIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

no SE 21 31-68476-✓

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 JSP/KCH
12-79

AGE 2-1
7-2-1

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 10, 1949, in which you requested copies of Bureau reports on the captioned individual.

The Bureau files fail to reflect any information identifiable with the name Charles Chaplin. In the event your request was in connection with the individual Charles Spencer Chaplin, Hollywood, California Motion Picture personality, please be advised that the following reports have been furnished the Division of Records in connection with this individual. All the following reports were in connection with the White Slave Traffic Act violation entitled, "Charles Spencer Chaplin; Victim, Mary Louise Kribble, was.":

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 9, 1943, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 16, 1944, at Detroit.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated February 25, 1944, at Chicago.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 25, 1944, at Omaha.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 15, 1944, at Newark.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Oklahoma City.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1944, at Baltimore.

see note on page 2 of yellow

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 13-57

36

67c

ENCLOSURE 143

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP (S) DATE 12/25/79

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-127091-57

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
March 24, 1944, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 28,
1944, at Chicago.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 13,
1944, at Los Angeles.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 30,
1944, at Los Angeles.

The Bureau will be pleased to make a further check of its
files on the name originally requested providing further identifying
data is available on the name Charles Chaplin.

Note: In connection with the above-captioned White Slave Traffic Act
investigation on Chaplin, copies of all the Bureau's reports were not
furnished to the Division of Records. Only those above-mentioned.

In addition, an Internal Security - R investigation on
Charles Spencer Chaplin is presently pending. This investigation began
on September 9, 1944, and at present the Los Angeles Office is endeavoring
to interview Edward T. Chaney, Chaplin's former Butler for a period of
approximately 3 1/2 years during the early 1940's. None of the Bureau's
investigation reports have been released to the Division of Records in
the latter investigation for security reasons.

COPI

North Hollywood,
California
Sept. 3rd
1950

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I offered to tell your Los Angeles office just how Charlie Chaplin won his case against you when you had him up for trial--but it seems that the L.A. office don't want to know--so I thought I would tell you anyway--just in case you should ever have him up again--If I had had the money to bet on the outcome of that trial I would now be wealthy--

You people believe that the millions of dollars and the fine work of high paid attorneys won that case for Chaplin--you were never so mistaken--It was a hungry-looking little handy-man that beat you--and here is how it was done--

In North Hollywood--on Riverside Drive--near Goldwater Canyon, there lives a big fat man who rolls like a barrel when he walks--He is very wealthy--a producer at Paramount Studios--and he is a big shot--a pal of big shots--and a special pal of Charlie Chaplin. He lives in a great ranch style house--and he lives in great fear. His house is surrounded by a high cement wall--all the windows on his house are guarded by iron bars--and he keeps big nasty dogs--

His name is Jack Moss

Now this big shot pal of Charlie Chaplin--Jack Moss-- has in his employ a little handyman who at the time of the trial became "Manager" of the Jack Moss estate (its on the Record). This little man has black hair and eyebrows very dark steady eyes, and sunken cheek--He is always calm and silent and has a ready smile when spoken to--when other people speak he will just listen--but when he minds to speak there is a force in him that upsets the apple cart--His voice is low and calm--and he wins the battle of words everytime.

This little man's name is

Bernie Davis

This little handyman is the only steady male employee on the Jack Moss estate--His mother and sister were also employed by Jack Moss at the time of the Chaplin trial--now here is the layout to think about--

Jack Moss is a special pal of Charlie Chaplin

Bernie Davis is a special employee of Jack Moss--

and

Herrnie Davis was a hotshot on the Charlie Chaplin jury--

Think it over--

sincerely

s/

[REDACTED]

b7c

ad 10-10-50

b7c

North Hollywood
California
Sept. 3rd
1950

F.B.I.

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

Barrie X DAVIS

X

I offered to tell your
Los Angeles office just how Charlie
Chaplin won his case against you
when you had him up for trial--
but it seems that the L.A. office
don't want to know-- So I thought
I would tell you anyway-- just in
case you should ever have him up
again-- If I had had the money to
bet on the outcome of that trial I
would now be wealthy--
It's millions of dollars and the fine
work of high paid attorneys won
that case for Chaplin-- you were
never so mistaken-- It was a hun-
gry-looking little ~~handy~~ man that
beat you-- And here it was a
done--

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91

496-269
3/23/50

Oct 1 1950
3/11/50
KCD

In North Hollywood - on

Canyon. There lives a big fat man
who rolls like a barrel when he
walks - He is very wealthy - a pro-
ducer at Paramount Studios - and
he is a big shot - a pal of big shots
and a special pal of Charlie Chaplin.
He lives in a great ranch style
house - and he lives in great fear.
His house is surrounded by a
high cement wall - all the windows
on his house are guarded by iron
bars - and he keeps big nasty
dogs -

Jack Moss

His name is Jack Moss

Now this big shot pal
of Charlie Chaplin - Jack Moss -
has in his employ a little handy
man who at the time of the trial
became "manager" of the Jack Moss
estate (it is on the record) This little
man has black hair and eyebrows
very dark steady eyes, and a sunken
cheek - He is always calm and silent
and has a ready smile when spoken
to - when other people speak he will

Just used - but never
to speak - here is a fo in him
that upsets the apple cart - His voice
is low and calm - and he wins
the battle of words everytime -

This little man's name is
Bernie Davis

This little handy man is the
only steady male employee on the
Jack Moss estate - His mother and
sister were also employed by
Jack Moss at the time of the Chaplin
trial - now here is the layout to
think about -

Jack Moss is a special pal of
Charlie Chaplin

Bernie Davis is a special
employee of Jack Moss -

and
Bernie Davis was a hot shot
on the Charlie Chaplin jury -
think it over -

sincerely

BVC

RECORDED - 91
INDEXED - 91

September 19, 1950

31-68496-269

North Hollywood, California

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 3, 1950, has been received. The interest which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to Mr. R. B. Hood, Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office, located at 900 Security Building, Los Angeles, California, who will instruct one of my representatives to contact you for the purpose of discussing the contents of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Los Angeles (with copy of incoming)

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, ET AL
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES
Your file 31-5301

MAILED 5
SEP 24 1950
COMM - FB

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter received from [redacted]. You should immediately arrange to have Mr. [redacted] thoroughly interviewed and secure all pertinent facts within his possession. [redacted] should be promptly furnished with the results of such interview for referral to the Department of Justice.

It is to be noted that in the report of SA [redacted] dated 3/21/44 at Los Angeles in the above-captioned matter on page 26 there is listed an individual named [redacted] as a member of the jury panel.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

7 WSA Desk 9/14/50

VP [redacted] Rex R

RECEIVED
SEP 24 4 24 PM '50
CONSPIRACY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: October 9, 1950

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, Et Al
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES,
VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES-CONSPIRACY.

Rebulet 9/19/50.

b7c Reference letter instructs this office to interview [redacted], North Hollywood, California, for the purpose of securing all pertinent facts regarding his allegation of jury fixing in the CHAPLIN WTA case.

b7c [redacted] was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on October 3, 1950.

Informant stated that he met "HERNIE" DAVIS, 13 or 14 years ago, at the Glesby Milling Company, North Hollywood, where they were introduced by the milling company manager, one MIKE, last name not recalled. [redacted] who is about 65 years old and semi-retired now, said that DAVIS invited him to work at the then new JACK MOSS residence as a painter. He said he did work there for about six weeks until he was laid off. This was in approximately 1937 and during his employment there he recalled that CHARLES CHAPLIN and JOHN BARNIMORE together visited MOSS on two occasions. Through servants and other building employees, he learned that MOSS, CHAPLIN and BARNIMORE were very close friends. DAVIS was employed as yardman and general handyman at the MOSS place while his mother and sister worked there as resident domestics.

b7c [redacted] saw no more of DAVIS or the MOSS household until shortly after the CHAPLIN case broke in the newspapers. When MIKE [redacted] at the Glesby Mill told him about "HERNIE" DAVIS being on the CHAPLIN jury in the Federal case, informant said MIKE considered it very humorous that his good friend DAVIS should be on the CHAPLIN jury under the circumstances. Several days before the trial ended, [redacted] saw DAVIS at Glesby Mill. DAVIS said he had a day off from jury duty. After DAVIS left, [redacted] mentioned to MIKE that he thought CHAPLIN had met his Waterloo, to which [redacted] said MIKE replied, "Bunk - that girl got what she came here for." MIKE offered to bet that CHAPLIN would win an acquittal and [redacted] gained the impression that DAVIS on the jury, would be the key to CHAPLIN's beating the case.

b7c MCR
31-5301

*Allegation of obstruction
of justice - no action
if limitation
of statute - no action
59 NOV 2 1950*

RECORDED - 82

INDEXED - 82

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14

EX-29

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336 JUL 19 1966

Informant said that many wagers were actually being made in the North Hollywood area regarding the outcome of the CHAPLIN trial. He said that if he had had any money, he could have "made lots of money" betting that CHAPLIN would win acquittal. He said that he was confident that such would be the case because of his conversations with DAVIS and MIKE and because he knew the close relationship between MOSS and CHAPLIN and, in turn, MOSS and DAVIS.

b7c [redacted] said that he did not mention this matter to the FBI or to any other law enforcement official at the time of the trial or shortly after the trial because he felt that the FBI "could take care of itself." He explained this, saying he was confident at that time that the FBI would somehow learn of DAVIS' more or less relationship to CHAPLIN and would consequently make an appropriate investigation. He said that the matter has never left his mind and that currently, with his sons back in military service and the world situation what it is, he has decided to do whatever he can to expose people who are so greedy and disrespectful of the United States Government that they flaunt the laws. He said that he does not feel he has long to live, but before he dies he means to expose as many of such people as he can.

Another such person in his mind is his landlord, who he said, has been over-charging him some \$40.00 per month on rent. This, he said, he has reported to the Housing Administration and to the Treasury Department.

b7c For the Bureau's information, [redacted] appears to be a rational, intelligent person, although of admitted meager formal education.

b7c
b7D [redacted]

b7c
b7D [redacted]

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FBI/DOJ

10

Chaplin-Barry Paternity Case Probed by U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (U.P.)—Federal officials have exposed the legal battle of Charles Chaplin and his red-haired former drama producer, Joan Barry, who seeks to establish the film comedian as father of her three-month-old baby girl. It was learned last night.

U. S. Attorney Charles Carr declared yesterday that it was reported that Chaplin, Miss Barry and several prominent Beverly Hills persons who figured in the case, had been questioned.

Civil Rights pending

The Federal investigation, it was learned, was designed to determine if Miss Barry's civil rights had been violated under an old Federal criminal law that makes it a crime for Government officials or others to interfere with a citizen's constitutional privileges.

Carr refused to say whether results of the reported inquiry would be passed before a Federal grand jury.

Miss Barry was arrested by Beverly Hills police a year ago on a charge of vagrancy after she had attempted to enter Chaplin's Hollywood estate. Sentenced to serve 90 days, she was placed on probation on condition she leave Beverly Hills. She was arrested a few days later on grounds she had violated her probation.

From the Left State

Miss Barry explained she had left Southern California in the interim on 1936 and a railroad ticket given her as she left the court of Judge Judge Charles W. Griffin.

Radio commentator Robert Arden, friend of Chaplin, told reporters the comedian had asked him to try for a suspended sentence for Miss Barry. He said he discussed it with Police Capt. W. W. White, who talked to Judge Griffin. Arden said the judge reported he would be lenient if the girl returned to her mother in New York.

Arden said he collected Miss Barry's baggage, bought her a one-way train ticket and provided \$100 in cash, which Arden said Captain White gave to Miss Barry.

Filed Test First Month

Miss Barry gave birth to a daughter last October. Under terms of a prenatal agreement with Chaplin, the baby is to be subjected to a blood test next month to determine if the British film actor could possibly have been the father. If the test establishes such a possibility, then Miss Barry threatened she will proceed with her suit to force Chaplin to assume fatherly responsibilities.

Chaplin recently married a pregnant Olga O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.

31-68496

MR 131-68496-7
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 10 1944

Clipped from Washington Times Her
Edition No. 8

Date January 5, 19

59 JAN 10 1944

WASH. J. C.

5-44

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Were Joan Barry's Rights 'Violated'? FBI Is Checking



HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8.—The FBI sought to determine today whether a violation of constitutional rights was committed in the arrest and conviction of Joan Barry, who claims that Charlie Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter.

The red-haired, brown-eyed woman who claimed under the pseudonym "Ma" that she was a year ago when she attempted to confront Chaplin at his home with the news that she was to become a mother. Her friends asked Federal authorities to investigate to prevent that her constitutional rights had been violated.

Miss Barry pleaded guilty to a forgery charge, and Police Judge Charles W. Griffin of Beverly Hills suspended a 30-day jail sentence on condition that she leave town. Rattle Thompson, sister Robert Arden, a close friend of Chaplin, said the comedian warned the suspended sentence arranged if it would prevent Miss Barry from "making any more."

Arden said he discussed the proposal with Police Capt. W. W. White, who talked to Griffin. The judge, Arden said, agreed to suspend the sentence if the FBI returned to her mother at New York. Arden said he bought her a railroad ticket and turned it over to White along with \$100.

White gave her the money and ticket as she left the courtroom.

CARTWRIGHT HAND

31-68496

131-68496-A
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 10 1944

62 JAN 10 1944

U. S. Justice Officials Enter Chaplin-Barry Paternity Case

Civil Rights Law
Believed Basis

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 11 (U.P.)—Federal officials have entered the legal battle of Charles Chaplin and his red-haired former British protégé, Joan Barry, who seeks to establish the film comedian as father of her three-month-old baby girl. It was learned tonight, U. S. Attorney Charles Clegg testified, however, that it was reported that Chaplin, Miss Barry and several prominent Beverly Hills persons who figured in the case, had been questioned.

Civil Rights Involved

The Federal investigation, it was learned, was designed to determine if Miss Barry's civil rights had been violated under an old Federal criminal law that makes it a crime for Government officials or others to interfere with a citizen's constitutional privileges.

Clegg refused to say whether results of the ongoing inquiry would be placed before a Federal grand jury.

Miss Barry was arrested by Beverly Hills police a year ago on a charge of vagrancy after she had attempted to enter Chaplin's hotel suite. Sentenced to serve 30 days, she was placed on probation on condition she leave Beverly Hills. She was arrested a few days later on grounds she had violated terms of her probation.

Says She Left State

Miss Barry explained she had left Southern California in the summer of 1934 and a railroad ticket given her as she left the court of Police Judge Charles W. Griffin.

Radio Commentator Robert Ardrey, friend of Chaplin, told reporters the comedian had asked him to try for a suspended sentence for Miss Barry. He said he discussed it with Police Capt. W. J. White, who talked to Judge Griffin. Ardrey said the judge re-



JOAN BARRY

New Angle to Her Suit

ported he would be instant if the girl returned to her mother in New York.

Ardrey said he collected Miss Barry's suitcase, bought her a one-way train ticket and provided \$100 in cash, which Ardrey said Chaplin wrote gave to Miss Barry.

Blood Test Next Month

Miss Barry gave birth to a daughter last October. Under terms of a personal agreement with Chaplin, the baby is to be submitted to a blood test next month to determine if the British film actor could possibly have been the father. If the test establishes such a possibility, then Miss Barry announced she will proceed with her suit to force Chaplin to assume fatherly responsibilities.

Chaplin recently married, to 21-year-old Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

du
Barry
for

JAN 11 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION

131-684
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 11 1944

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Asa ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Starke ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓
for Carlin

FBI Probes Barry Case
 The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating a mysterious case which began when a group of men, known as the "Barry Case," were arrested in a hotel in New York City. The men were charged with conspiracy and were held in custody for several days. The case is being investigated by the FBI and the results will be reported in the near future.

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 131-6276-A
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77 JAN 12 1944

JAN 8 1944
 PM DAILY
 Page 5

FBI Is Checking 'Violation' of Joan Barry's Rights

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 5—The FBI sought to determine today whether a violation of constitutional rights was committed in the arrest and treatment of Joan Barry, who claims that Charles Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter.



Joan Barry

The red-haired drama actress who studied under the comedian was arrested a year ago when she attempted to convince Chaplin at his home with the news that she was to become a mother. Her friends asked Federal authorities to investigate on grounds that her constitutional rights had been violated.

Miss Barry pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge, and Police Judge Charles W. Griffin of Beverly Hills suspended a 30-day jail sentence on condition that she leave town. Police Commissioner Robert Arden, a close friend of Chaplin, said the comedian wanted the suspended sentence revoked if it would prevent Miss Barry from "bothering him any more."

Arden said he discussed the proposal with Police Capt. W. W. White, who acted as Griffin. The judge, Arden said, agreed to suspend the sentence if the girl returned to her mother at New York. Arden said he bought her a railroad ticket and turned it over to White along with \$100.

White gave her the money and told her to get the suitcase.

Miss Barry's friends said the action violated a Federal statute which prohibits government authorities and others from joining in the infringement of a citizen's constitutional rights.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starks ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Handwritten signature/initials

Parental Test Coming Up

Chaplin's Cup of Woe Is Now Running Over

By FREDERICK C. OYERMAN
Times Staff Hollywood Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 7 — Troubles piled up today on Charlie Chaplin, the white-haired comic who hasn't laughed for months, as G-men sharpened their investigations and doctors their needles for further legal and medical investigations into his alleged affairs of the heart.

FBI agents were gun-sharing from Beverly Hills today to decide whether a Federal grand jury should be given evidence charging the multi-millionaire filmmaker with conspiring to remove Joan Barry's civil rights.

The physicians are getting ready to draw a drop of blood from Miss Barry's infant daughter and compare it with fluid from the veins of Chaplin in hope of determining whether he might be the father. Miss Barry says he is. Chaplin says he isn't. Today he wasn't talking to anyone, except J. Edgar Hoover's detectives.

The game involving the suspect walls around his Beverly Hills mansion was locked and nobody got inside to see Chaplin and his 18-year-old twin, the former Cona O'Brien, except the G-men.

What interested the G-men was the fact a Beverly Hills police captain got from Chaplin to buy a ticket to New York for Miss Barry after she'd been arrested on seduction charges. The captain put her on his brain against her wishes, she says, thereby depriving her of her civil rights, a criminal offense. Furthermore, she said, she was in regret. She had raised \$100 a week, hadn't that a Beverly Hills judge dismissed the charges.

She got as far as Omaha, before she landed the police couldn't find her out of town, she returned, charged



Miss Barry

Mr. Chaplin

Chaplin with being the father of her unborn baby, and demanded \$10,000 to settle the case and \$2,500 a month. That was last June. Her lawyers and Chaplin kept the case out of court temporarily by agreeing that the elderly comedian would pay her prenatal bills and expenses for months after the child was born, in a blood test.

The baby was born Oct. 2; the blood test is on schedule for the first week of February. Miss Barry's physician, Dr. Chaplin, and a third doctor to be selected by them will seek to prove one of two things: That Chaplin might be the father, or that he could not possibly be. If the test results in "negative," Miss Barry will press her suit against Chaplin.

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87 JAN 14 1944

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77 JAN 14 1944
Washington Daily News-1-7-43

FBI Quizzes Joan's Judge

Federal investigation of the Joan Barry "Shaker out of town" case continued yesterday with the appearance of the Beverly Hills Mayor, Police Judge and Tom Durant, associate of Charlie Chaplin, at the Federal Building.

The Examiner learned last night that the three appeared voluntarily in the offices of U. S. Attorney Charles M. Carr, and were questioned with him and FBI agents for four hours.

Mayor Arthur L. Ebb of Beverly Hills and Police Judge Charles J. Griffin appeared at the Federal Building together, but it was claimed that Ebb had "no connection" with the case and had merely accompanied Judge Griffin.

Durant hurried from Carr's office after the afternoon-long session, saying:

"The FBI told me not to comment on the case."

The case is expected to go before the Federal Grand Jury Wednesday.

FBI agents have been investigating the possibility that Joan Barry, who has filed a paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin, was given a legal "pushing around" to get her out of town before the suit was filed.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

for Central

File
F. H. N.

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87 JAN 25 1944

6-7
JAN 25 1944

FBI Probes Charges In Chaplin-Barry Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Troubles piled up today on Charlie Chaplin, the white-tailed comet who hasn't laughed for months, as G-men sharpened their investigations into his alleged affairs of the heart.

The FBI agents were questioning through Beverly Hills trying to decide whether a federal grand jury should be given evidence charging the multi-millionaire Britisher with conspiring to take Joan Barry's civil rights away.

The physicians are getting ready to draw a drop of blood from Miss Barry's infant daughter and compare it with fluid from the veins of Chaplin in hope of discovering whether he might be the father. Miss Barry says he is. Chaplin says he isn't; or at least he did say so a while back when he still was talking to the press. Today he wasn't talking to anybody, except J. Edgar Hoover's detectives.

The gate breaking the screen walls around his Beverly Hills mansion was locked and nobody got inside to see Chaplin and his 18-year-old bride, the former Oona O'Neil, except the G-men.

The federal agents were as much as Chaplin. What interested them was the \$200 a Beverly Hills police captain got from Chaplin to buy a ticket to New York for Miss Barry after she'd been arrested on vagrancy charges. The captain put her on the train against her wishes, she says, thereby depriving her of her civil rights, a criminal offense.

Soon thereafter Miss Barry was getting aboard an eastbound train, with the armed arm of Police Capt. W. W. White bringing her up the steps. The captain admitted he bought the railroad ticket with Chaplin's money and handed Miss Barry \$100 more for meals en route.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Carstairs

File F.7.7

51-68496

SAN JOSE NEWS
SAN JOSE, CALIF.

FBI clamps lid on Chaplin case

The FBI clamped a lid of secrecy yesterday on its investigation of the Joan Barry-Charles Chaplin case, which reportedly will be taken before the federal grand jury Wednesday.

The Queens and District Justice Atty. Charles H. Carr were attempting to avoid by writdown to determine whether Miss Barry was deprived of her civil rights when Beverly Hills police "checked" her out of town before she accused Chaplin of being the father of her illegitimate child.

Latest development came Wednesday afternoon when Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, Mayor Arthur L. Kite and Tom Durant, associate of Chaplin, spent several hours in conference with Carr and FBI agents.

After Durant came out of the conference he said:

"The FBI told me not to comment on this case."

Kite reportedly was not associated with the investigation, but had merely accompanied Griffin to the session in the Federal building.

—New York Times

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

for Carlsruhe
File
F. X. Z.

31-62496

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JAN 25 1944

131-18491-A
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87 JAN 25 1944

62-3-25 1944

Charles Chaplin Employees, Records Subpoenaed by Jury

Subpoenas have been issued by the Government for appearance before the federal grand jury today of personal employees of Charles Chaplin, in the investigation of whether "Chaplin Intergals" violated the civil rights of Miss Barry. It was understood yesterday.

With the grand jury officially launching its investigation late yesterday by hearing testimony of FBI agents and an outline of the matter by U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, it was reported the subpoenas named several persons employed in Chaplin's home and studio, and also called for certain of Chaplin's personal records.

OTHERS TO APPEAR

Among the others who are expected to appear at today's special session, according to reports, are Beverly Hills Police Chief C. H. Anderson, with records showing that Miss Barry was given an "out-of-town" ticket as a vagrancy charge; Captain W. W. White, Mayor Arthur Eide, with other Beverly Hills municipal records, and Po-

lice Judge Charles J. Griffin, who imposed the subpoenas, and asked permission to testify.

At the same time, indications were that authorities do not plan to call Chaplin before the jury. Tim Dornan, producer-friend of the comedian; Robert Ardren, radio commentator; Maria Wallace, actor's agent, or Justice of the Peace Carl G. Holland, who said he was retained by "Chaplin Intergals" to represent Miss Barry.

Holland said that after Miss Barry was jailed as a probation violator he was asked to "help out" the actress and, subsequently by Miss Wallis, visited her in the county jail.

"I told Miss Barry I had been asked to help her out," said Holland, "and asked, 'Do you want me to represent you?' She said she did, and obtained her release to go to a sanatorium. When I learned later that she was actually Chaplin of being the father of her child, I refused to accept a fee."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

for Carlin

*File
J. J. J.*

31-68496

CHK

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87 JAN 25 1944

LOS ANGELES

1-13-44

77 JAN 25 1944

Barry Hysteria Bared

Chaplin Case
Girl's Emotion
Delaying Probe

Jean Barry, redheaded former protégé of Charlie Chaplin, becomes so emotionally upset when she discusses the ordeal of her association with the English comedian and her two arrests as an accused vagrant that she has not yet been able to give United States Attorney Charles H. Carr a complete story of how she was lured from fashionable Beverly Hills a year ago.

This was learned today as a Federal Grand Jury hastened to complete the agenda of its regular weekly meeting by adding this special session late today afternoon to determine whether Miss Barry's civil rights were violated when she was arrested, given a one-way ticket east, and then put in jail when she appeared at the Chaplin home to tell the actor that he was the father of her expected child.

MALAYS FRORE

Because of her hysterical reaction of the name of Chaplin, Carr was not able to complete her statement, so will interview her again before she goes before the Grand Jury, probably as the last witness, to follow a group of Hollywood and Beverly Hills personalities who already have been questioned by F. B. I. agents.

While it was expected the Grand Jury will actively begin considering the case at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, it was reported today that Miss Barry may not make an appearance there until next week, as the probe probably will require several days.

SUSPENSE WITNESSES

In the meantime, it was reported that Deputy United States marshals were securing Hollywood and Beverly Hills today with witnesses of witnesses, as well as records of the Chaplin studio where Miss Barry was under a \$100-a-week contract.

It also was learned today that the F. B. I. had obtained police and court records of the arrests of the mother of a 15-month-old daughter which she charges in a paternity suit was fathered by Chaplin. These records, it was understood, will go before the Grand Jury.

Upon a recommendation of Mayor Arthur L. Ebb, the Beverly Hills City Council pledged its full cooperation in the pending investigation of the case and instructed the city clerk and other municipal officials to furnish such records and other information as may be needed in the inquiry.

104 EXHIBIT 1-12-44

1-12-44

Chaplin affair begins to heat local court

Deputy United States marshals made a number of persons uncomfortable today as they made the rounds with the first batch of subpoenas issued in the Charles Chaplin-Jane Barry case.

The documents called various persons, connected with the case in some manner, to appear ready or tardily tomorrow when the federal grand jury begins an investigation.

What the jury wants to know is whether the civil rights of Miss Barry were violated when she was arrested in Beverly Hills on a kidnapping charge and "removed" out of town, only to be juggled later when she returned.

United States Atty. Charles H. Owen refused to reveal the names of those for whom subpoenas were issued.

Miss Barry herself, former partner of Chaplin, who is now winning the reputation of having fathered her child, will probably not be called until early next week.

The Beverly Hills city council last night authorized the city clerk to deliver any records that might be needed in the grand jury investigation.

LOS ANGELES TIMES NOV.

1-12-44

3 subpoenaed for Chaplin case hearing

Three Beverly Hills city officials yesterday were served with subpoenas ordering them to be on hand this morning when a federal grand jury begins its investigation of the Charlie Chaplin-John Barry case.

They are Mayor Arthur E. R. Police Chief C. H. Anderson and city clerk Earl F. Fournier, who said they had been ordered to appear at 10:30 a. m.

Mayor E. R. said he had made arrangements with United States AUSA Charles G. Carr's office which may make it unnecessary for him to appear personally. Anderson and Fournier, he said, will deliver all records relating to the case, as ordered by the Beverly Hills city council.

Subpoenas were served on several other persons yesterday, but their identities were not disclosed.

What the jury wants to know is whether the civil rights of Miss Barry were violated when she was arrested in Beverly Hills on a vagrancy charge and "detained" out of town, only to be jugged later when she returned.

Miss Barry herself, former mistress of Chaplin, who is now accusing the comedian of having seduced her child, will probably not be called until after next week.

1-13-44

U.S. Probes 'Exile' Of Girl in Chaplin Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 13.—Joan Barry, who protested to G-men in language as colorful as her dark-colored hair when she was given the bum's rush out of Charlie Chaplin's favor and into the model Beverly Hills rink, is having her rights looked into by a Federal Grand Jury.

The jury today opened an inquiry into whether her civil liberties were violated, making into closed sessions the Mayor and police chief of Beverly Hills, Chaplin's butler and several other witnesses. A parade of great and near great is expected to pass before the jurors this week.

Joan says if ever a girl lost her rights it was she when she found herself Chaplin's 17th-week actress-prize one minute and "a vagrant" the next. And not only that, Joan says, Chaplin is the father of her three-month-old baby.

The Vital Point

However, the jury isn't so interested in the paternity angle as it is in a scandal, making it a criminal offense for a public official to take away the civil liberties of a citizen without due process of law.

Last January, Judge Griffith sentenced the Brooklyn-born redhead to 30 days in jail, then freed her on condition she leave the city. When she got out, she said, an officer was waiting for her with a ticket to New York and \$1000 bond money. She charged the ticket and the money came from Chaplin, who has since married and tilted with Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.

Joan went as far as Omaha,

which was practically the end of the world for her, then came back.

G-men have been scrutinizing the case for weeks and after finally began today. Mayor Griffith, chief of police, Clinton H. Anderson and Chaplin's ever-palate brother, Ed Chassey, were the first witnesses, as well as several other persons. Judge Griffith also will testify.

If Chaplin has been subpoenaed he hasn't answered it. Neither has Robert Alden, the radio voice of a credit dentist, who, Joan charges, arranged for her sudden departure. Joan herself is in seclusion and probably won't appear before next week.

Jerry Glaser, the lawyer who rescued Earl Flynn from the five bottle of stew in which two girls were smothering him, has been retained by Chaplin. Glaser said Chaplin would not appear before the jury, adding, "This whole thing's absurd."

Last June, Joan filed a paternity suit against Chaplin, demanding \$10,000 for medical expenses, \$2,000 monthly support and \$5,000 legal fees. Chaplin denied he was father of the child but agreed to a blood test.

If the doctors say "maybe," she will continue her suit.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starks ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

File
2-11

JAN 14 1944

61 JAN 18 1944

New York Daily Mirror

27 JAN 19 1944

1-2

SHE HAS HER RIGHTS... OR HAS SHE?



Joan Barry with her three-month-old daughter whose father, she says, is Charlie Chaplin. Of more interest to the FBI yesterday was the question whether her civil rights were violated by her body "sell" from Beverly Hills.

Chaplin Refuses To Face Jury In Barry Case

By FLORENCE WYER

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (U. P.)—Charles Chaplin refused to be booked today for a personal appearance before a Federal grand jury to tell the 22 male jurors the version of the so-called "roasting around" of his former protégé, red-haired Joan Barry, who claims he is the father of her two-year-old daughter.

Chaplin, who has kept scrupulously silent on the subject of Joan ever since she first made the Beverly Hills jail a year ago on a vagrancy charge, said word of United States Attorney Charles Carr, through his own attorney, Jerry Glaser, that he respectfully declined the invitation to speak up.

Can't Be Subpoenaed

Since Chaplin is a possible defendant, should an indictment be returned by the grand jury investigating whether Joan's two rights were abused, he cannot be subpoenaed unless he signs an immunity waiver. This applies to all other possible defendants.

Judge Charles J. Griffin, Beverly Hills police magistrate, signed a waiver and asserted vigorously that he wants to tell her only the grand jurors but the crime would all about his part in protecting Joan to 31 days in the county jail on a vagrancy charge.

He wants to tell, he said, that it made him very angry when Capt. J. W. White, of the Beverly Hills police, approached him in his theater with an offer from Chaplin to pay Joan's hotel bills and give her a ticket to New York if she were "kicked out of town."

Didn't Want to Be Famous

"Of all the people in Beverly Hills," said Griffin, "I was least inclined to do any extra favors for Chaplin since he has never done anything that I know of for Beverly Hills. I have three sons in the service and I was shocked when I heard Chaplin telling for a second front long before our military authorities were ready for such a front."

"I told Captain White that I wouldn't do any favors for Chaplin."

Judge Griffin said he took the bench on that January 3 morning still seething over White's attempts to prejudice his decision by Joan's case. However, he did give her 30 days, which sentence he ruled would not be enforced if she left Beverly Hills never to return.

She was taken to the train in Los Angeles by Captain White, who gave her a tourist ticket to New York and \$100 for expenses. Investigations were making questions about that transaction since Chaplin is reported to have given \$1,000 to be rid of the girl.

"That jail sentence is a pretty stiff one for vagrancy," United States Attorney Carr said in discussing the case. "I haven't heard that they gave an stiff a sentence as that to drunken drivers in Beverly Hills."

Left Train at Omaha

Joan only went as far as Omaha as the ticket lapsed but by Captain White, which, he in turn said, was given to him by Robert Arden, alias Randolph Klinger, refugee radio commentator.

All attempts of FBI investigators to talk with Chaplin have failed. He refused to see them—the FBI couldn't be found, it said.

Plans of Chaplin and his 19-year-old fourth wife, the former Olga O'Neill, to spend the next three months in Mexico were frustrated by the investigation. All of which is very tiresome to Oona, she confided to friends.

Glaser, who appeared for Chaplin for the first time today, successfully defended Earl Firth against rape charges by two movie stunt, teenage girls a year ago. Red-haired Joan, who received \$1,000 from Chaplin pending word to determine whether he could have been her child's father, is expected to testify Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Acers ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

File
F. X. X.

61 JAN 13 1944

JAN 14 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 3

NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 18 1944

Chaplin case adjourned till Wednesday

The federal grand jury currently interviewing itself in whether or not Jean Barry was gipped of her civil rights when she was hauled out of Beverly Hills, will not hold further hearings until next Wednesday.

At the close of the first day's session yesterday the grand jury had heard from a varied assortment of witnesses who were questioned about the circumstances under which the now-time Charles Chaplin's private was cut off at the "backdoor" rule from Beverly Hills after her arrest on a vagrancy charge.

The jury also heard from the FBI, in the person of an unidentified local agent.

Miss Barry herself is expected to take the stand Wednesday along with six or seven other witnesses, so that the federal investigators may determine whether or not they are going to know anything ever with an indictment.

Among the first assignments of witnesses was Beverly Hills Police Chief Clinton H. Anderson.

Before entering into the grand jury's presence Anderson said he believed everything had been "regular" in the conduct of the case, but he had an "open mind" on the matter.

"If anything is wrong out here, I want to know it," the chief said. "Chaplin doesn't mean anything to us; any more than any other prominent person who has been figured in police cases in Beverly Hills," he emphasized. "We just want to know the true facts."

To help it get the true facts the grand jury called first Det. Fitzgerald, Beverly Hills city clerk. He came bearing records of the case for the jury's scrutiny.

The clerk was followed by Mrs. Lela G. Watt, secretary of the Chaplin studio, who told about the screen contract arrangement between Chaplin and Miss Barry.

This contract never bore fruit, except in the sense that Miss Barry alleges Chaplin is the father of her baby daughter, somewhat of her late production while she was hearing all about the case from him.

Another witness was Mrs. Watt's husband, Max E. Watt, a spokesman of the Chaplin studio the night Miss Barry was arrested.

Also testifying were Thomas H. Lane Jr., manager of the Chaplin House, where Miss Barry lived for a time, and Edward Chaney, Chaplin's brother.

Mayer Arthur Eke of Beverly Hills was summoned as a witness yesterday, though he may be called later.

Another character in the case, who has maintained silence in the matter, is radio commentator Robert Arden, who allegedly expelled Miss Barry's departure from Beverly Hills.

Confirmation of the fact that famed attorney Jerry Giesler had taken over Chaplin's case came from the lawyer himself.

In a statement explaining why his client had turned down United States Atty. Charles M. Clegg's invitation to attend the hearings, Giesler said:

"Chaplin has nothing to conceal and nothing to fear. This whole thing is absurd; there is no reason that he should be called. He has no objection with any act that would deprive anyone of his rights and he doesn't see why he should appear for any private questioning."

"He will be very happy to appear publicly any time he is called upon, and at any such time the truth will emerge that the whole thing is ridiculous as far as it relates to charges indicated by the loose talk that has been going around."

Also called by the jurors was gossip commentator Hedda Hopper, Miss Hopper, before going in, said she didn't know from nothing.

"I don't know why they subpoenaed me. I know nothing about this."

She was then followed by a third character, Mrs. Lela G. Watt, who said she didn't know the Chaplin "story."

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

for
Carlin

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31-68496

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS
1-14-44

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NOT RECORDED
G. JAN 25 1944

77 JAN 25 1944

Times Herald - 6 P.m. Edition
1-14-44

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

JIMMY SAVO, who recently blossomed out as a short story writer in *Vogue* and elsewhere, is studying grand opera and looking for a chance on the side. . . . Ralph Bunney of "Tomorrow the World" is making his recording debut with an album of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" for Victor. . . . William Bachtel, slated for a radio show called "The Life of Riley," is going with pneumonia, with day and night attendance. . . . Frederick Marchmont, who declared himself the father of Jack Ruby's mother, is currently a special counsel for the state and is expected to appear in the state court today being given a medical discharge. . . . **JOHN KUTNER** says "Don't tell me you won't see me today" just as it is far better acquainted than Maxwell Anderson's phony-looking "Night Operations" which postpones for the umpteenth time in Broadway, the question "Why are we fighting the war?" He ought to know by now, or at any rate, shouldn't need a Broadway playwright to tell us.

Charles Chaplin

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 27 JAN 18 1944

INDEXED

131

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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21 JAN 20 1944

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Acers ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Starke ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Jurist Who Sentenced Her Testifies in Joan Barry's Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 18 (AP)—Charges he was the father of her child, Beverly Hills, today appeared as a voluntary witness before a Federal grand jury investigating a pregnancy mystery he gave Joan Barry after she attempted to kill him. Charlie Chaplin with her

as before the jury," Griffin said. Griffin sentenced Chaplin's pregnancy after the movie actor had called police and said Miss Barry was attempting to force her way into his mansion. The grand jury is seeking complete details on the case to determine if her civil rights were violated when pregnancy medicine was suspended on condition she leave Southern California. Later she served a jail term after coming back, because it was said she had violated conditions of the suspended sentence.

131-68496-A
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 85 JAN 24 1944

JAN 20 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page 17

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Jurist Who Sentenced Her Testifies in Joan Barry's Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 19 (U.P.)—Charles Griffin, who was the father of her father, Judge Charles Griffin, of Hollywood, today appeared as a witness before a Federal grand jury investigating the case of Joan Barry, who was charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. Charles H. Barry, in 1935.

Griffin said he had asked the U. S. attorney's office to be allowed to testify.

"I came down here of my own volition. I think I acted fairly when I sentenced Miss Barry. I violated conditions of the suspended sentence."

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57 JUN 25 1944

THE TIMES HERALD—WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 20, 1944

FBI Testifies In Barry Case

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 25 (U.P.)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents appeared today before a Federal grand jury investigating alleged violation of the civil rights of Joan Barry, red-haired actress, who was ordered to leave town after she was accused of having had an affair with Charlie Chaplin, husband of actress Paulette Goddard.

The jury deliberated the request of Judge Charles Griffin, who sustained Miss Barry for vagrancy, to be allowed to testify before it.

Miss Barry claimed that she was convicted of vagrancy while she was looking for a job and was given a suspended sentence on the condition that she go back to New York.

The FBI agents had questioned scores of movie personalities and friends of both Chaplin and Miss Barry in connection with the alleged violation of her civil rights.



Joan Barry

*Officer
Weber
Little
McCartney*

31-6

*File
F.2*

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60 JAN 26 1944



WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 1-31-44



JOAN BERRY.
Grand jury witness.

Joan Berry Testifies Before Grand Jury

By the Associated Press.
ONE ANCHORAGE, Jan. 21.—A Federal grand jury investigating circumstances of Joan Berry's arrest in Beverly Hills a year ago will continue its inquiry late next week. United States Attorney Charles H. Chen was.

The 22-year-old movie assistant, who has had a \$175,000 check declared the gift of her baby daughter, spent three and a half hours in the courtroom yesterday. She was smiling when she left.

She told reporters her 14-month-old baby is "fantastically good" and weighs 13 pounds 8 ounces.

Her testimony was relayed by that of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Miss Berry received a suspended sentence in Beverly Hills Justice Court after her arrest last January on a vagrancy charge. Later she withdrew her guilty plea and the result of the case was suspended.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Acers ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

File
F. H. H.

131-18496-17
NOT RECORDED
87 JAN 25 1944

77 JAN 25 1944

JAN 21 1944
WASHINGTON STAB
Page A2

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

Unfinished Business

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is determined to get through the National Service Act, come what may, and Secretary Stimson's recent announcement that strikes have reached victory in Roosevelt's hands... Vice President Wallace is a last-minute addition to the speakers at the Democratic Jackson Day dinner in Washington. They invited him because he said himself to the Southern press last Monday with an "inspired" speech... Washington's respective perspective is looking with bated breath at the War Labor Board will either be accepted or completely repudiated, because of past performances... Since Washington is slated to handle publicity for the Republican presidential campaign... The Democratic party has tentatively set July 24 as the date of the National convention at the Chicago stadium... A Broadway reader inquires if the million dollars, some \$500,000 expected to be carried by Layton will have anything to do with whether he will die in the electric chair or from natural causes.



John Davidson

FEARFUL that the public wouldn't accept the Union, Paramount held up release of "Miracle of Morgan's Creek" for more than a year. New York critics are unanimous that it's a smash hit... In the next three months, there will be a tremendous turnover in owners of top radio programs, with the performers having more to say about the programs than vice versa... Jack Douglas, writer-commentator, did the unprecedented thing by leading up his column and waiting out on a topflight radio show rather than insist on the public time he was called on to read, time that had been scheduled by studio writers for his own material.

THE late General Hugh Johnson's secretary is penning a biography of him to be titled "Old Ironsides"... Elder Lefkowitz, the insurance man, is paying Martin Green, whose dad was upstaged in that Manhattan restaurant at 40th Street and Lexington Avenue. She has \$1000 insurance money awaiting her... Will be on the newsstands in February... New York's Secretary of State Curtiss, speculated in veteran circles as a mayoralty candidate, would prefer the U.S. Senate nomination at the next election... Hollywood knows that Charles Chaplin, at long last, is about to apply for American citizenship papers. What the public would like to know is, how has he managed to stay over here for 15 years or more without 'em?... There's a choice story behind the recent sale of the Honey-Jama Hotel in Miami Beach and the part a columnist's inspired "word" played in it.

Handwritten notes and signatures in the right margin, including a large signature that appears to be "H. G. Wells".

Washington Post
1-21-43

HEDDA HOPPER

Comedians Will Hunt Wailing Wall!

Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 20.—Up to now, only producers have used a wailing wall, but that's going to be different. Then comedians get a square at Danny Kaye in "Up to Arma." But it's a whole different thing. It's a much faster it scares you. And how right he was to refuse to come to Hollywood until he was offered a whole picture to ramp through. When his name flashed on the screen at a recent preview, there wasn't a hand. Nobody knew him. But when it was over, they clapped, screamed, and yelled. It's by far the best thing Danny Kaye's ever done. Comedian dancing is clever and attractive. I'd like to see her in a dramatic picture. The Goldwyn brothers are just that. How they were going to subject glower on a troop ship was something that worried you. But they did it. Before a soldier said, "There was nothing like this in the last war," and his buddy replied, "No, and there isn't in this either," you had already said it to your neighbor. But it's Danny Kaye's camp. He's what I call emotional.



HEDDA HOPPER

Our Last New York's Gals
Billie Burke's en route to New York to co-star with Frank Capra in Zoe Akin's new play "Plans for Tomorrow." It opens early next month. How many of you have heard the Whistler, that mystery horror thing on the radio? Columbia's making it into a picture with Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart and J. Carroll Nash. If the first goes, it becomes a serial. Was Mary Pickford's appearance with Fred Allen a rehearsal for her own show? Frank Morgan, divorced from Baby Face, heads his own radio show every fall. A show business is looking for a picture or an idea for Talulah Bankhead. I still don't believe

Talulah will do "There Shall Be No Night."

Seems strange, yes?

Would you believe that Edward Arnold will play Green Carnot's son-in-law? Well, he will be "Mrs. Parkington." But that's when Green reaches the age of 64. They haven't read her granddaughter yet. How about Susan Peters? She's ideal for "The Gay Carmen" story.

Did you know that was Linda Darnell as the virgin in "Song of Bernadette"? Alan Minkoff and his wife are off on a head set. So is Ernst Flynn. It starts in New Orleans and ends in Kansas City, Mo. He won't take his pet blue fox along. . . . Lew McCarey has invited me to the trial when Myrna Loy's suit against him comes up, and promises the best comedy he's ever turned out.

They're doing it.

It was a little old lady who ordered a grand jury investigation into the case of Jerry Charles. Charge his situation. She read about things going on and it worried her that an alien could associate with the civil liberties of an American citizen. The more she pondered it, the more worried she became, so she took her worry to Charles Carr.

United States attorney, and asked that it be looked into.

Only Read a Story

Laurette Taylor has been here visiting her son Dwight since Marie Dressler's passing, we've been waiting some one to take her place. Might I humbly suggest to Metro that Laurette receive that honor? She is one of the great actresses of our time. Frances Marion, who wrote most of Marie's successes, is at Metro, so it would seem to me a set-up. How about it, fellows? . . . Andy Lawler made a handsome profit when he sold his hill-top home to Rite Stevens and husband, even though Orson Welles and Rita Hayworth almost wrecked the place.

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87 JAN 22 1944

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Federal Jury Hears Story Of Joan Barry

By FREDERICK C. OTTSMAN
HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 26 (U.P.)

The 12 gentlemen of the Federal grand jury listened closely today to the first story of Joan Barry, Charles Chaplin's one-time common-law wife, who charges that he seduced her out of town when she was about to become the mother of a baby she claims is his.

With her red curls brushing the shoulders of her white blouse, the modestly-dressed Miss Barry looked somewhat like a young young housewife as she went into the jury's luncheon quarters in the Federal building and took a seat in the brown-leather upholstered chair.

Testimony Secret

Her testimony, of course, was secret. It is against the rules to print unofficial reports of it, and it is breaking the law to say that before Miss Barry emerged, red-eyed and almost on the verge of hysteria, she undoubtedly had told the whole story of her life as the girl whom Chaplin paid \$100 a week while he taught her Shakespeare.

Miss Barry charges that he seduced her, terminated the financial arrangement there upon a year ago and that when she tried to sue him, she was placed in the Beverly Hills jail on vagrancy charges, only to be released and escorted by police to a train for New York. She says Chaplin bought the ticket. When she got out at Omaha, she left the train and rushed back to Beverly Hills to find herself again in jail. She eventually was released when a medical examination disclosed she was about to become a mother.

Has Called 12 Jurors

Those 12 gentlemen added up to being deprived of her civil rights, she charges, and such deprivation is a criminal offense under Federal law. She accuses Chaplin, Judge Charles J. Griffin, who sentenced her, released her, and sentenced her again; the police who took her to the train; and other officials with conspiring to break the law.

As for the baby, known before its birth as Jane Doe Chaplin and later christened Carol Ann, Miss Barry said she was getting along "fabulously fine." A reporter remarked that Miss Barry herself was looking well. "I certainly am feeling well," she said, as the flash lamps exploded. "Why, I've gained 35 pounds since I left the hospital three months ago."

Baby Is Out-Stepped Test

That was when the baby was born. Next month it will undergo a blood test to determine whether Chaplin might have been its father.

Miss Barry went into a last-minute huddle with U. S. Attorney Charles Clegg, whom she called her "father confessor" and walked confidently into the jury room.

Three hours later she walked out again, red-eyed and visibly weeping emotionally. Attendants said that at times she had been almost hysterical, but that they expected a couple of hours rest would do her good. She left the Federal building with two of the Constables who had been investigating the case, for lunch.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. E. A. Tamm

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67 JAN 25 1944

Business
Information

77 JAN 25 1944

THE TIMES HERALD—WASHINGTON, D. C.—JANUARY 21, 1944

Cartwright

THE STARS AND STRIPES

**G-Men to Testify in Quiz
Into Joan Barry's Arrest**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23—(U.S. Atty. Charles E. Clegg said that several witnesses to be called in the investigation of the probe last year of 21-year-old Joan Barry in Beverly Hills would be several FBI agents. Miss Barry was arrested on charges of rape after she brought suit against Charles Chaplin, charging him with being the father of her child. A federal grand jury is investigating a complaint that Miss Barry's civil rights were violated when she was taken to the national stadium and given a one-way ticket to the east. She was jailed when she returned.

*File
F. H. B.*

"THE STARS AND STRIPES"
London, England
January 24, 1944

SUBMITTED BY A. M. THURSTON
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND.

31-65496

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NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 8 1944

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Acers ✓
 Mr. Carano ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Charlie Chaplin Asks Delay In Parental Blood Test

By FLORENCE WISE
 LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (U. P.)—Charlie Chaplin, facing a possible suspension from the picture business, today asked for a delay in the blood test which he must take to clear himself of charges that he seduced his 16-year-old daughter, Carol Ann, and today a delay in the test was granted.

"It may have an appeal for me, but in reality before the grand jury (and before all those other days when I was jumped around from here and told to shut up), that would not clarify that without

said. "If Charlie wants to wait until March for the blood test it is all right with me."

The grand jury is seeking to determine whether John's civil rights were violated last summer when she was sentenced on a charge of seduction after she "admitted" the 34-year-old actor.

Meanwhile, the parents of Carol Ann, who was born to Chaplin, pending the outcome of the case, continue.

District Attorney Charles E. Felt refused today to speculate on what the grand jury will decide, but said a decision would be made before the week ends. There will be no more witness before the 23-man jury on Wednesday, he said, but from here and tell to shut up," that would not clarify that without

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page 1

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
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Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Continued

Charlie Chaplin Asks Delay In Parental Blood Test

By FLORENCE MUEH

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (U. P. News).—Charlie Chaplin, famed with a possible appearance before the Federal Grand Jury this week in the Joan Barry case, has asked for a delay in the blood test set for February 2 to determine whether he could be the father of her baby.

Joan, 23-year-old former showgirl at the white-haired showbusiness, who charges that he sired her four-month-old daughter Carol Ann, said today a delay in the test was O.K. with her.

"It has been an ordeal for me, too, to testify before the grand jury and make all those stupid digs when I was jumping around from the fall out to another," she

said. "If Charlie wants to wait until March for the blood test it is all right with me."

The grand jury is seeking to determine whether Joan's civil rights were violated last summer when she was sentenced on a charge of seduction after she "admitted" the 35-year-old actor.

Meanwhile, the payments of \$110 a week from Chaplin, pending the outcome of the case, continue.

District Attorney Charles Dyer refused today to speculate on what the grand jury will decide, but said a decision would be made before the week ends. There will be one more witness before the 23-man jury on Wednesday, he said, but would not identify that witness.

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*M. Tamm adv.
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58 FEB 8 1944

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

Mann Act Indictment Accuses Chaplin of N. Y. Trip With Joan

By FRANKLIN C. OTHMAN
United Press National Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 11.—Charlie Chaplin dug deep today for \$1000 bond to insure his presence in Federal court for what apparently is destined to be the most lurid criminal trial in Hollywood history.

His troubles began when he refused to make red-haired Joan Barry wife No. 4. She told her story to the Federal Grand Jury, with emphasis on the baby she claims is his, the two abortions she underwent, and her experiences with alleged peeping toms in blue coats, whom she charged with undressing her while she languished as a vagrant in Beverly Hills' model jail.

The jury named Chaplin as a violator of the Mann Act, because they said he transported Miss Barry across state lines for immoral purposes. They charged him with trying to use undue influence upon a judge who sentenced her to jail for vagrancy, and they accused him, the judge himself, and several others with conspiring to deprive her of her civil rights.

The Mann Act charges said that Chaplin twice violated the law: that first, on Oct. 5, 1935, he fraudulently transported and caused to be transported Joan Barry from Los Angeles to New York City for immoral purposes, and that second, he brought her back three weeks later.

A YEAR EARLIER POSSIBLE

The duration of the trip to New York, presumably together, was a sentence in the chain of evidence uncovered by the indictment. The journey had not been mentioned before and none of the principals had even intimated that the trip figured in the case.

Should the white-haired, 44-year-old Chaplin be found guilty on all counts, he could be subjected to a \$10,000 fine, 15 years in Federal prison, one year in county jail, and probable deportation to England as an undesirable alien.



JOAN BARRY AND BABY
Her charges bring action.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Facing 15-year jail term.

rather, sought to commit suicide, and failed again.

Instances of the indictment told yesterday came as a stunning blow to Hollywood and to Chaplin and his 12-year-old son, Gene Othman. Miss Othman had supplanted the 21-year-old Miss Barry as Chaplin's drama student and had married him, shortly before Miss Barry's baby was born.

The Brooklyn born Miss Barry said she studied Shakespeare with Chaplin for a year and submitted to his boy-making only to have him take her off the pay roll late in 1941. She said that on New Year's Eve of 1942 she went to call upon him. A guard told her to get out and when she didn't leave rapidly enough, pulled her.

(Continued on Page 46)

131-18496-A
FEB 14 1944

FEB 11 1944

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 2

55 FEB 14 1944

We must remember that the Constitution guarantees Mr. Chaplin to be innocent," said his attorney, Jerry



Mr. Gable



Miss O'Neal

Gable, who defended Fred Fynn in a spectacular slugging case trial last year. The left-faced and partly Celtic, known as the most successful physical lawyer in the West, asked the judge to withhold judgment until after the trial and promised to have his several clients in court Monday with the \$1000 to make bail.

The other defendants, most of whom were represented by Attorney R. A. Hanna, were expected to make bail this afternoon. They included:

Police Judge Charles Smith, who sentenced Miss Barry to jail twice as a vagrant and later changed his mind.

HOLLYWOOD STUNNED

Police Capt. W. W. White, whom Miss Barry charged with giving her the money to fly to New York, said a month ago that he was in Chicago and a chair for the rest of his life.

Robert Aron, refugee from Austria, a radio speaker on international affairs for a union official, and a pal of Chaplin, who is accused of delivering the railroad ticket and \$1000 expense money to Capt. White.

The District lawyer launched at "a spectacular" another Chaplin story who is charged with a part in the alleged conspiracy.

Jennie Della Fynn, police madam, who testified that no police stopped her being peering into and who said that, anyway, Miss Barry never was forced to sit in jail in the case.

Police Const. Claude Maple, who booked Miss Barry on the original vagrancy charge, after she tried to break out, Chaplin's hitting hand and

she reported that she went to the home of Miss Kram, a friend, put on a pair of his pajamas, passed Miss Barry, former wife of the late John Barrymore, to say that she was going away with herself, and then showed her a bottle of sleeping tablets. Police found Miss Barry sitting on the back seat of a parked auto. The officers put her to bed in jail and presented her to Judge O'Neal's court next morning.

Capt. White also had called upon the judge and, according to testimony, told him that Miss Barry had become a prisoner at the Chaplin house. The judge sentenced her to 30 days in jail, but suspended sentence upon her promise to leave Beverly Hills—however, as she walked out of court, she said Capt. White handed her the ticket to New York. She said Capt. White told her to get the money from Aron. The latter said he got it from Chaplin. A couple of days later Capt. White and his wife arrested Miss Barry in the train.

MADE LOVE AGAIN

"But I couldn't endure the thought of anything in New York, after all these long months to make life so much easier," she said. "I got on the train in Chicago and went to Tulsa, Okla., where I learned some money from the secretary of Paul Getty. He

is the old millionaire. I had known him for years and in a rooming house I was there then—that I said

Charles seemed to be attracted to me almost at once. He said he thought I was beautiful. He signed me to a contract and told me that he was going to star me and we became more than friends. Suddenly I was not so interested in my screen career as I was in just loving Charles."

She added that during her career as Chaplin's "Tramp"—which she said was his baby talk for honey—she had submitted to two abortions and that after one of them she had remained at his home to recuperate.

He was so sweet and kind to me then," she said.

After she had returned to Hollywood from Omaha, Va. Tulsa, and she said that she was pregnant, she added.

"I just had to see Charles," she said. "I knew he was giving me the money and if I couldn't see him, I determined to see myself. I bought a revolver, broke a window at his home and climbed in. He seemed frightened when I confronted him with the gun, but when he learned I didn't intend to kill him, he got a kick out of it. First thing I knew he was making love to me all over again."

Washington Daily News
2/12/44

Chaplin's Prints to Be Taken Monday

By United Press
HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 12—Some of the highest priced legal talent in the West went into a battle today on the last day to keep Charlie Chaplin out of Federal prison for contempt, charged by 35-year-old Joan Barry of Brooklyn, N.Y., who claims she is his wife.

She has accused Chaplin of being the father of her child, and he took her suit for libelous purposes, got word of making love to her, and conspired to deprive her of her civil liberties. A Federal grand jury took up where Mrs. Barry left off and indicted Chaplin on two white slavery charges under the Mann Act. It also issued warrants against him, a judge, three police officers and two girls, charging conspiracy.

Chaplin will surrender for fingerprinting Monday. He will Police Judge Charles J. Griffin at Beverly Hills, Police Chief W. W. Winter, Police Clerk, Charles Maguire, Police Master James E. Rame, and Robert Arden, the refugee radio broadcaster, who was the credit trustee agency when he became involved in the Chaplin case.

His indictment, returned from the U.S. District Court at Los Angeles, says he conspired to deprive Mrs. Barry of her civil liberties by making love to her and by making her believe she was his wife. The indictment also charges that he had been ordered to leave the country.

Three weeks after their fingers are taken, Chaplin must appear in Federal court for arraignment and setting of a trial date, probably in late spring.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm

Chapman

File
F.7.7.

Hand says print
in available - nothing
to this
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61 FEB 17 1944

Charlie Chaplin, Grim Face Surrenders, Is Fingerprinted

Comic Snaps at 'Photogs'

Charlie Chaplin, grimmer than he has been in many a day and almost as silent as in the days of his greatest movie studio successes, today surrendered himself to the United States marshal on Grand Jury indictments charging white slavery and conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Miss Jean Barry, the former protégé, who claims he is the father of her baby.

Apparently at ease, though, the comedian made a dramatic appearance through a long line of movie fans, federal building workers and other citizens as he went into the office of the marshal for the formalities leading up to his formal arraignment on the charges next Monday. He will be tried alone on the white slavery charges, but with six others on the conspiracy accusations.

Dressed in a white sport shirt, a yellow sweater, brown trousers and carrying an overcoat, the hatless, white-haired comic and his attorney, Jerry Giesler, arrived at the Federal Building at 10:40 and finished there half an hour later.

56 MAR 9 1944

SNAPS AT NEWS MEN

He snapped at news photographers when they sought to picture him being fingerprinted, declaring he would "stand on his rights," but he later relented and stood as his fingers were inked and pressed against the same sort of card any other federal prisoner is required to use.

As Chaplin protested against photographing, U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, believing he was objecting to fingerprinting, declared:

"He's no different from any one else."

Later Carr said he had merely stressed the situation.

When he vigorously remonstrated against photographers, the British actor said: "I have my rights. I insist that I must make a protest that if any citizens are taken of me it will be under duress," but then he relented.

Just before he went into the small fingerprinting room, his confident, Robert Arden, Australian born radio commentator, also initiated an conspiracy charges, finished his assignment there and left. He, along with Chaplin and the others, are free without bail pending formal arraignment in federal court next Monday.

Police Capt. W. W. White and Police Lieut. Claude Marple of Beverly Hills also went through the straggling department, while late this afternoon, Tim Durnan, friend of Chaplin and, also named in conspiracy charges, was to surrender. It was announced. Police Judge Charles Griffin and Police Master Joseph Hille Kane are to surrender later. U. S. Attorney Cummings handled the case, as reported.

CHAPLIN IS MUM

Pressed for a statement, Chaplin was mum, but Giesler said "he is willing to say."

After he was fingerprinted, however, Chaplin was introduced to attorneys S. S. Blake, Robert South, Warner O. Graf and Eugene H. Marcus, representing some of the other defendants.

"I am very sorry these people are involved, because they are innocent."

When it was strenuously reported that Chaplin had protested against being fingerprinted, he smiled broadly for the first time since his appearance and said: "Who am I to impede the American courts?"

There were reports that he had passed through a section of crowds of curiosity seekers, one of two elderly women told him: "The rat!"

While Deputy Marshal George Spauld took the fingerprints immediately, Arden's attorney took occasion to say that "the constitution and laws of the United States are made as much for the protection of foreigners as for citizens."

Chaplin last stand in the marshal's office was when he was questioned and asked to sign the fingerprint card. His responses came up as he furnished with pen and ink and then scrutinized his name. He told Spauld he was 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, has gray hair and gray blue eyes. He added he was born in London April 18, 1889, and that he has had no prior convictions and never had been arrested. He gave his address as 1555 Sunset drive.

Corals charges against Chaplin are based on the allegation he transported Miss Barry to New York and return for immoral purposes. None of the others are involved in that indictment.

Miss Barry, who has a pending action that Chaplin declared the father of her month-old daughter, alleged she "disappeared" out of Beverly Hills Jan. 2, 1943, and it was about that time the charges against her were filed.

File

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87 MAR 6 1944

LOS ANGELES HERALD
2-14-44



GRIM-FACED COMEDIAN

Charlie Chaplin, left, grim and smiling, is shown being fingerprinted by Deputy United States Marshal George Roswell as the white-haired film comedian arrived and on white alone and conspiracy

charges today. Chaplin, who has faced thousands of cameras during his long screen career, at first protested against the fingerprint photographs but later reluctantly posed for the pictures.

LOS ANGELES POST

2-14



SIGN FINGERPRINT CARDS

Chaplin, left, and Lt. Claude Macipe of the Beverly Hills police force, who was also indicted on a con-

spiracy charge, are shown signing the fingerprint cards after they were fingerprinted.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAMINER

2-14-41



CHAPLIN FACES THE CAMERAS

A battery of news photographers faced Charlie Chaplin, shown in background, as he and others who were indicted with him on conspiracy charges surrendered today. Next to him is his attorney,

Jerry Glitsky. In foreground, Capt. W. W. White of the Beverly Hills police is pictured, left, with his attorney, E. S. Hahn, center, and W. O. Gra, after White surrendered.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAM

2-14-44



COMEDIAN AND ATTORNEY

Wearing a white sport shirt, a yellow sweater and carrying a top coat, Chaplin, left, is shown with his attorney, Jerry Gleason, as he came to the Federal Building to surrender.



ARDEN ALSO SURRENDERS

Robert Arden, radio commentator, who was also indicted on charges of conspiracy, dries his fingers with a towel after being fingerprinted.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-14-44

Chaplin howls as cameras catch fingerprinting scene

Charlie Chaplin, who was forever being thrown into the pokey in his early silent screen pantomime spics, angrily objected to photographers taking his picture being fingerpriced in real life today.

The lighting was good.
The background was perfect.
And the officers in charge were strictly in character; in fact, they were the real thing.

But Chaplin, wearing sport legs and a sweater, left the United States marshals' office with no plans to pose for the camera—overseas divorce.

"I don't want my photograph taken while I'm being fingerprinted," he snapped at officers, and walked from the room.

But United States Atty. Charles Curry fell differently.

"He's an oddball from England," Gary said, just as though the words were his. "He was the first to make millions in America. He was married right back into the marriage's office for printing and printing."

It took 20 minutes to dip the sparkling Chaplin signs in the sticky ink—opening scene in the current drama, "Whodunnit" and what is Joan Barry?

The overture to this opera without music was played last week when a federal grand jury indicted Charlie and six others on charges of interfering with Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights, and charging two counts of violating the labor act.

Seven of the seven were granted the privilege of remaining at liberty without shelling out \$1000 all each, and stage hands prepared the setting for today's opening scene.

Que Hera, meaning Charlie, appeared offstage about 10:25 a. m., noticeably upset, noticeably angry, noticeably lacking a haircut.

In the wings, he wrings his hands as nervously as he did in many of his early pictures, and had he worn his famous black smudge, there would have been a witch or two.

Then came the cue for Chaplin's
need entrance.

That's when Charlie—in "Charlie," as Miss Barry prefers to—began to protest. The newsmen followed suit and protested to Carr. The United States ultimately picked it up from there and threatened to levy a heavy war-penalty if Chaplin didn't go through with it.

As our baby returned, commotion went to work, and fingers began dipping the 10 well-manufactured flaps to ink, right thumb, left thumb, right index, middle, third and little, then whole hand at once.

He told officers he was born in London, on April 28, 50 years ago. He said he was 5 feet 6½ inches tall and weighed 145 pounds. His teeth, he said, were gray-blue, though for a while like everything else had been black.

704, he said. He had no prior record of arrests or convictions and he was.

It took 20 minutes to complete the process, Chrysler becoming increasingly excited.

That completed, he had to find nearest washroom to clean off the ink. Attorney Chandler had to help. He carried the

Chaplin and Giesler stopped and talked with other stowaways in the bar, after Charlie managed to get out of the ink from his hands. Giesler introduced Chaplin to stowaways E. S. Baker and W. G. Reed.

"Mr. Chaplin," he said, "this is one of the lawyers in the case turning toward Graft. He represents the Society Hill district."

"I'm glad to meet you," Chaplin said. "I'm very sorry for your uncle. They are innocent."

new opening were had a few
the hypopygia, including similar
petals and bookings of which
tend to the case.

Robert Aron's blazer "WORKING UP" long enough to place in the back among the game birds he was used to hunting from Harry from the Chaplin mansion—according to Joan.

Two Beverly Hills police officers—Capt. W. W. White and patrolman Claude Marple—went through the same process with most mine decesses and dignitaries, as desired, through years of doing the same thing to a

That leaves three others yet to appear.

Attorneys indicated that all three—Beverly Hills police station, Jeanie Wells News, sportsman Tim Durand, and police judge Charles Griffin—would arrive in the marketplace office later today or tomorrow.

Then the curtains will be run down on scene 1, act 1, waiting until next Monday for the scheduled arrangement of the scene.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

2-14-44



CHARLIE CHAPLIN WASHES IT OFF HIS HANDS.
Missing fingerprint ink, of course, not the Joan Barry case

LOS ANGELES TIMES HEAD

2-14-44



BOOKED. Charlie Chaplin, left, easily let officer George Russell, right, place his padlock on fingerprint paper, after violent protest. Attorney Jerry Golden, center, looks on. Chaplin objected to photographer taking his picture being fingerprinted. (Story on Page 1.)

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44



SURRENDER. Police officer Claude Margle of Beverly Hills also is pictured in Chaplin case by official Russian. In picture at right, Spitzer Robert Arden, with attorney Bates Booth, left, waits in United States marshal's office for booking.

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

2-14-44

Chaplin Talks At Cameras, Then Gives In

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (INS).—Completely at ease except when he signed his finger prints, Charles Chaplin surrendered today on 24th and Wilcox streets charges involving Joan Barry, 24, his former protege who accused him of being the father of her daughter.

Chaplin, charged by the Government with taking Miss Barry to and from New York for immoral purposes and later conspiring with six others to "deport" her from California, spent a busy 20 minutes being booked preparatory to formal arraignment next Monday.

Surrounded by reporters and photographers, Chaplin objected only once to the procedure. "It is at first refused to be photographed while being fingerprinted."

When he was led to the fingerprint table, Chaplin ordered the photographers getting their cameras ready and whispered to his attorney, Jerry Chasler. Then Chaplin said:

"It is my prerogative not to be photographed while being fingerprinted. If I do, it's under duress."

U. S. Marshal Clark then appeared from his private office and said Chaplin's wishes must be respected. While the fingerprinting was in progress, however, the comedian relented and told photographers to go ahead. When his prints had been taken, Chaplin glanced at his ink-stained fingers and made a very face.

He was flustered only for a moment when he started to sign the arrest card. He attempted several times to dip the pen in a capped bottle, then noticed his mistake and smiled.

Under a Federal court order, Chaplin was not required to post bond. When he was introduced to attorneys representing other defendants, he shook hands and said: "I'm so sorry for your clients, they also are innocent."

In his record Chaplin said he was born in London April 16, 1889.

Police Capt. William W. White and Robert Arden, former radio commentator, were the first named with Chaplin in the 77th and Wilcox streets charges involving Joan Barry, 24, his former protege who accused him of being the father of her daughter.



Surrendering in Mane Act two epicure case, a softly drawn, but serious, Charles Chaplin signs card at U. S. Marshal's office.

(Other Note on First Page)

White reportedly took Miss Barry to a New York-bound train 12 months ago after she had agreed to leave Beverly Hills in order to get a suspended sentence on a vagrancy charge. The Government charged Chaplin conspired to have her "deported" from California to violation of her civil rights.

Arden reportedly was the "go-between" in the arrangements, giving White the one-way ticket to New York and \$100 in cash.

Police Lt. Claude Marjole, of Beverly Hills, who allegedly looked Miss Barry after her arrest, surrendered next.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

FEB 15 1944

New York Daily Mirror

131-65496-1
NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 17 1944

54 FEB 16 1944

Chaplin Fingerprinted



Associated Press Wirephoto
IT ISN'T FUNNY—George Rosenthal, fingerprint expert at the Los Angeles U. S. marshal's office, records Charles Chaplin's fingerprints while Attorney Jerry Galt watches after Chaplin surrendered yesterday on Federal grand jury indictment charging violation of the Mann Act and conspiracy to deprive Jean Harlow, his former protégé, of her civil rights.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. J. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starks _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

FEB 13 1944

WASHINGTON POST
 PAGE 1

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

'It Will Get Tougher': Chaplin, in Rainbow Garb, Surrenders to U. S. Marshal

Flash Bulbs Flare, Curious Stare as
 Frowning Comedian Is Fingerprinted

By FLORENCE WILSON

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (N. Y. News).—A nervous, crowding Charlie Chaplin, accused of conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of Joan Barry, his one-time protegee, clutched his worn constitutional

stamps at his own today, and found they weren't there.

Surrendering to the U. S. marshal for fingerprinting, the 44-year-old British comedian ran such a riot of flashlight photographers as Hollywood hasn't seen for many a day, and when asked by the bureau to pose while having his elegantly powdered pinkies inked, snapped:

"I won't do it. I'll stand on my constitutional rights."

"You mean," quoted one reporter, "your constitutional rights as an alien?"

Chaplin was plainly confused. Mann Act Charge

Chaplin was indicted by a Federal grand jury last week for violation of the Mann Act, as well as for conspiracy to deprive the

22-year-old Joan of her civil rights by following her out of California after, she got wed, she had informed him she was to become the mother of his child. Indicted with him on the conspiracy charge were his co-defendants who also began surrendering today.

Natally Dressed

The actor arrived at the marshal's office accompanied by his attorney, Jerry O'Neil, who successfully obtained writs of habeas corpus against charges of statutory rape last year. As the chain of photographers' flash bulbs began to flare, Chaplin exclaimed:

"My word! This is really tough."

O'Neil, hurrying his client

FEB 15 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page 1

along, read out of the name of his mouth:

"From here on it will get tough, but I'll fight."

Charlie was neatly attired for his arrest in official California sports armor. His over-colored tweed jacket fitted snugly over his slightly rounded middle. Under the coat he wore a mustard-colored sweater. Well-cut brown galathea trousers and buckskin slippers on his tiny feet completed the ensemble.

But his reaction to the cameras was reminiscent of the morning, last May, when Joan, now the mother of a daughter, Carol, whom she seeks to establish as Charlie's own, stared into the same flashlight while she drank, weeping, without the protecting shield of Los Angeles county jail. He was playing the role of the poor little misunderstood man which he portrays with such success on the screen. His blue eyes stared mostly into space and his lips were pressed tightly while perspiration dampened his strands of white hair.

Prosecutor Takes Over

By a strange error, word reached United States Attorney Charles Clegg that Charlie had refused to be fingerprinted and this brought the all-starred prosecutor charging down from the sixth floor.

"He'd be fingerprinted or I'd send the marshal out after him with a warrant," shouted Clegg.

Speaking softly, Clegg hastened to explain that his client wasn't expecting any special privileges.

"He just doesn't want the newspapers publishing copies of his picture," Clegg said. "He doesn't think that would be right."

Down the long corridor the little procession turned. A girl who had been asked for Charlie's signature as he passed, but who didn't seem to hear, and as he wrote an acceptance in the marshal's office his fingers gave a tremor and his writing became somewhat illegible. His pen went dry and he slumped frantically at his desk. The top of which hadn't been repaired. He chuckled apologetically when he saw what he had done.

The fingerprinting itself was painlessly tedious. When that job was finished after 30 minutes, Charlie was led to the washroom. Clegg, sitting beside him with a penitentiary's level.

Waiting to Say

"He doesn't have anything to say," the attorney looked to reporters while Charlie scrubbed.

Also surrendering today were Robert Arden, also an alien, who is accused of handling money provided by Charlie for attempting the kidnapping from out of the State; Carl W. White of the Beverly Hills police, charged with picking Chap in a train after she had been sentenced to jail as a vagrant; and Louis Claude Marcel, who looked the girl on the vagrancy charges. The District spokesman said if

the actor, was to surrender today and Beverly Hills Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, who passed sentence on Joan, will send the U. S. marshal Wednesday. Police Marshal Joseph Hille Reno, the seventh defendant, will surrender next Monday when all will be arraigned.

After his appearance in the U. S. marshal's office, Charlie was asked about reports that he had abandoned his plan to make a picture called "Birdyard."

"It is difficult for me to work when my mind is torn between all my court appearances, blood tests and other legal procedure," was his only comment.

While this leaves 34-year-old Andy Roland, former New York model, who was said to have been signed by Charlie on a long-term contract, was not made clear.



U. S. Marshal Takes Charlie Chaplin's Fingerprints

Charlie Chaplin's fingerprints are added to the Federal file by George Romani, deputy U. S. marshal, as the white-haired comedian's attorney, Jerry Geisler looks on. Chaplin and six other co-defendants surrendered to the marshal yesterday.

C

O

- Mr. Tolson ☒
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
- Mr. Clegg ☒
- Mr. Coffey ☒
- Mr. Glavin ☒
- Mr. Ladd ☒
- Mr. Nichols ☒
- Mr. Rosen ☒
- Mr. Tracy ☒
- Mr. Carson ☒
- Mr. Harbo ☒
- Mr. Hendon ☒
- Mr. Mumford ☒
- Mr. Starke ☒
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
- Mr. Nease ☒
- Miss Gandy ☒

Chaplin in Serious Role



—AP Wire—
Charlie Chaplin, film comedian, is shown above as he surrendered to a United States marshal in Los Angeles on a Mann Act indictment charging that he was responsible for transporting Jean Harlow to New York. Charlie is shown with hotel rooming directory in hand.

File 7/17

61 FEB 18 1944

FEB 15 1944
WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 3

131-65496-4
JUN 20 1944
87 FEB 18 1944

Chaplin Surrenders to U.S. in Mann Act, Conspiracy Case

Canadian Booked
Will Be Arraigned
on Monday

Chaplin, 34, who is married, started on his way to the Mann Act and conspiracy charges. His face as white as his hair, but outwardly calm, the 5-foot-11 comedian, citizen of Great Britain, surrendered to federal authorities and was fingerprinted in connection with the charges that he conspired with others to "traffick" his sex-life protégé, Joan Barry, 28, out of California, in violation of her civil rights as an American citizen.

Helpless, clad in a sports sweater, Chaplin, escorted by his attorney, Jerry Giesler, made his way to the 12th floor of the Federal Building through a huddle of several hundred women employees who swarmed for a peek.

ENTER NYSBOOM

As they ascended into an anteroom of U. S. Marshal Ben Clark's office, Chaplin turned to Giesler and asked:

"Shall I leave my coat wet here?"

Permission granted by the lawyer, Chaplin dropped a brown topcoat onto a chair and proceeded into the "booking" room where Deputy Marshal George Rossini waited with a freshly licked pad.

A battery of cameras appeared to unnerve Chaplin. He whispered to Giesler, then, in a hoarse tone, declared:

"It is my prerogative not to be photographed while being fingerprinted. If I do it's under duress."

However, the veteran funny-man of the films, exercising his "prerogative" again, changed his mind and assented to the camera recording of his first real-life appearance in the blemish, theoretically, of a non-Kaystone "top."

Rossini took a firm grasp on

Chaplin's right and left arms, then at Giesler's nod, he put them transferring the fingerprint impression to a card.

The job completed, Chaplin only glanced at his smudged fingers, then at Giesler and said over to a waiting man, unidentified by a crowd of federal employees who "patent" the door about that point, he managed to pull off out of the lock.

Chaplin played a return engagement at the booking desk to get his arrest card. He fumbled a few times trying to slip a pen into a crumpled ball. The prisoned his only smile.

During the surrender process, Attorney E. E. Kahn, who appeared with Detective Captain W. A. White of Beverly Hills, a confidential, sought to introduce his associate, Attorney W. O. Leal.

EXTENDS HAND

Chaplin looked startled. Giesler intervened and explained who Leal was. Chaplin extended his hand and remarked:

"Well, I'm very glad to meet you. I'm very sorry for your clients. They are innocent."

Chaplin, who is on his own recognizance, as are the other defendants, will return for arraignment before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor next Monday, when a date will be set for entry of pleas, which probably will be preceded by motions to quash the four indictments returned last week.

The others surrendering yesterday were, in addition to White:

Thomas White "Tom" Donahue, wealthy socialist sportsman and attorney of Chaplin, who played a go-between role in the conspiracy, according to the grand jury. Represented by Attorney Frank P. Doherty, Donahue's only comment was: "I am very sorry for John Barry. I have just this

Robert Arden, whose true name is Rudolph Klinger, Austrian-born, "off the air" radio commentator who is accused, in effect, of running errands for Chaplin during the alleged conspiracy.

BOOKED MISS BARRY

Police Lieutenant Claude Marjorie of Beverly Hills, who, according to the grand jury, booked Miss Barry for conspiracy on January 1, 1942, after receiving a telephone call from Chaplin's home.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States are made as much for the protection of foreigners as for others," declared Selma Smith, Arden's lawyer. "This case will be tried in the courts of the United States and Mr. Arden is entitled to that protection."

On behalf of Marjorie, Attorney Eugene H. Marcus assured that she shall establish Lieutenant Marjorie's innocence not only to the satisfaction of the court of law but also to the complete satisfaction of his friends and neighbors in Beverly Hills.

United States Attorney

Charles H. Carr, who will personally prosecute the case, said it will "take its regular place on the calendar—it will not be expedited or retarded for any reason."

UNDE TO SURRENDER

Scheduled to surrender tomorrow is Police Judge Charles J. Griffin, who imposed an "out-of-town" sentence on Miss Barry, allegedly as part of the conspiracy to "traffick" the red-haired actress out of the state after Chaplin filed for her.

Mrs. Jessie Blum Reno, police mistress, charged by the Government with refusing Miss Barry permission to see an attorney, is scheduled to surrender Monday afternoon.

The conspiracy, the defense charged, was set up by Chaplin, who says he is the victim of a "hoax," Carol Ann, by having her arrested, detained in prison and deported, with the consent of the railroad fare.

Twenty-two overt acts set up this allegedly was accomplished by Arden, talking White; the officer inducing Miss Barry to plead guilty, then or serving with Judge Griffin chambers; the judge imposing the "hoax"; Arden buying a road ticket for her and W. J. escorting her to the depot.

GOT OFF AT OMAHA

According to Miss Barry, she, on the train, but when got to Omaha she got off some back town. That road to her arrival last May for a felony violation when she supposedly created a disturbance trying to see Chaplin.

Disclosure of her jailing, made in the Examiner, read in FBI investigation of all circumstances surrounding earlier "parliament" and taken to take the case before Federal grand jury.

Chaplin alone is under indictment in the Mann Act case, accused of sending Miss Barry New York and back to Los Angeles in October, 1942, for moral purposes.

131-68496
NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 6 1944

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
2-15-44



ARREST CARD—Federal officers were awarded when Charlie Chaplin, who here is filling out his arrest card and other papers, surrendered yesterday.

day. Left is Deputy Marshal George Randall. Jerry Glaser, Chaplin's attorney, is on the British comedian's right. Chaplin was here yesterday wearing a sports ensemble.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

2-15-44



FINGERPRINTED—Oscarville
Chaplin is
Canadian Charlie Chaplin (left) as his finger-
prints are taken by Deputy Marshal George Har-

sh. The actor surrendered to Federal author-
ties escorted by his attorney, Jerry Gistler, right.
Chaplin will be arraigned Monday on Mann Act
and conspiracy charges involving Jean Harlow.
—Los Angeles Herald photo.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
2-15-44



WASH-UP— Thomas Walls "Tim" Quinn, right, washes the fingerpicking ink off his hands following shooting. U. S. Marshal Bob Clark watches.



SURRENDERS— Robert Arden, radio commentator and friend of Chaplin, surrenders to U. S. marshal in new capacity.

LOC 2-15-44

Chaplin Yields In Indictment On Mann Act

**Surrenders With Four on
Federal Jury's Charges
and Is Fingerprinted**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP).—Charles Chaplin, preserving his pose with subtle effort, walked down a Federal building corridor today and formally surrendered on Federal grand jury indictments charging violations of the Mann act and passing to deprive Joan Barry, his former mistress, of her constitutional rights.

Accompanied by his attorney, Jerry Chasler, the English film comedian went immediately to the United States Marshal's identification department, where he was fingerprinted.

Four of Chaplin's co-defendants surrendered a few minutes earlier. They are Robert Arden, radio commentator; Captain W. W. White and Lieutenant Charles Martin, of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and Thomas Wells Durand, friend of the actor. United States Attorney Charles Clegg said he expected the two remaining defendants, Police Judge Charles Griffin and Police Marvin James Mike Rosen, of Beverly Hills, to appear by tomorrow.

Chaplin alone was indicted on Mann act charges. Thursday's indictment charged that he took Miss Barry to New York in October, 1935, for immoral purposes. Miss Barry has alleged in a divorce suit that the 35-year-old actor is the father of her child. The actor and the six others are accused of passing through a voluntary charge to compel Miss Barry to leave California. All seven will be arraigned Monday.

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Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
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Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	

KEN COMEDIAN FINGERPRINTED



Charlie Chaplin after he surrendered yesterday at the U. S. Marshall's office in Los Angeles. On the right is George Roskel, fingerprint expert, and looking on is Jerry Gelsler, Chaplin's attorney.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin walked down a Federal Building corridor today between solid ranks of the curious and formally surrounded as the result of Federal grand jury indictment charging violations of the Mann act and of plotting to deprive Jean Harlow, his former protegee, of her constitutional rights.

He and his attorney, Jerry Gelsler, went immediately to the United States Marshall's identification department, where he was fingerprinted. At first Chaplin refused to submit to fingerprinting while photographs were in the process.

"I'm searching my conscience," he declared. "If I do, it's under duress."

After a conference with his counsel and United States Attorney Charles Clegg, however, he agreed to permit the indictment to return.

He told reporters that he had no comment and Mr. Gelsler also refused to make a statement.

Four of the co-defendants, Robert Arden, radio commentator; Capt. W. W. White and Lieut. Claude Morley of the Beverly Hills Police Department, and Thomas Wells Dorsey, friend of the actor, had surrendered earlier.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

if
File

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. TIMES

DATED FEB 15 1944

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

'Mind Torn,' Chaplin May Halt Film

Los Angeles, Feb. 15—Charlie Chaplin, beset by more trouble than ever played the little man he impersonated in the films, was reported today to be planning to end all movie production.

When he was fingerprinted yesterday after surrendering to face charges of Mann Act violation and conspiracy to violate the constitutional rights of Joan Barry, 24, Chaplin indicated that he might suspend work on his current picture, "Mooseheart."

"It is difficult for me to work when my mind is torn between all my court appearances, blood tests and other legal procedure," he admitted.

The 34-year-old British comedian is accused of taking Joan Barry to New York for immoral purposes in October, 1932, returning her here and then having her railroaded out of the state early last year after she told him she was to become the mother of his child.

Four of his others indicted with him on the charge of violating Joan Barry's constitutional rights surrendered yesterday. The others are Police Judge Charles Grimm of Beverly Hills and Jennie Miller, whose police station, while expected to give themselves up today.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

Cardwright

File

CLIPPING FROM THE
NEW YORK POST

DATED FEB 15 1944

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Defense in Move To Quash Charges Against Comic

Six other persons were charged with Chaplin in the same right-indictments.

Those who have surrendered, in addition to Chanillo, are:

Thomas WeDo "Tim" Durant, film producer, also a Hollywood friend.

The two defendants who have not surrendered are Revue

Hills Police Judge Charles Griffin and Joseph E. Ross, police matron at the Beverly Hills Jail.

The defendants are all charged with having been involved in sending Miss Barry from Beverly Hills more than one year ago, after she had been arrested on vagrancy charges which were later dismissed.

Chaplin is also accused of having transported her from Los Angeles to New York and back here again, for financial purposes.

Judge Griffin is scheduled to surrender at the marshal's office tomorrow at 1:30, and Mrs. Samuels just prior to the Monday arraignment.

The arraignment, attorneys said, will be very brief, with each attorney for each defendant asking more time before entering plea. When plea is entered any motions, or arguments to quash the indictments will be made and lengthy arguments are expected at a later date, particularly insofar as the civil rights issues are concerned.

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPOSER

215-44

Chaplin Surrenders U.S. Charge



STAR OF THE DAY—Charles Chaplin pictured being fingerprinted last week by the U.S. Marshall George Rosenthal, right, ex-Dietrich Aronson.

er, he decided on Mimi Aki and contacted her. "I thought his relationship with Jean Barry, Ford's ex-girlfriend, was a little weird. He had dated her for a while. I thought he'd be interested in her."



2-15-44



FINGERPRINTED—Capt. W. W. White of Beverly Hills Police Department, left, being fingerprinted by George Rosini, Deputy United States Marshal, in Chaplin case. Star photo



BOOKED—Rosini also fingerprinted L. Claude Marple of Beverly Hills Police Department. Marple is one of seven persons indicted on conspiracy charges in the case. Star photo

LOS ANGELES TIMES
2-15-44



CODFENDANT—Tim Dunt, close friend of Chaplin, shown as he was about to enter Federal Building where he surrendered to U.S. Marshal on conspiracy charge.



SURRENDERS—Robert Ayden, Austrian-born radio commentator and confidant of Chaplin, was fingerprinted at United States Marshal's office on conspiracy charge.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
2-15-44

Decision Clearing Chaplin in Paternity Case Is Accepted

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—(AP)—Chaplin was relieved today of his legal troubles when the federal court in Los Angeles accepted the decision of the state supreme court that he is the father of his daughter's child.

Earlier for Chaplin and Miss Berry accepted the verdict of a grand jury in the state's paternity suit against the actor.

"Under the terms of our stipulation the decision is conclusive," said J. J. Irwin, attorney for Miss Berry, 24, who bore the baby, Carol Ann, last October. "We must and will abide by the court's decision."

Chaplin had denied paternity but paid Miss Berry \$10,000 for medical expenses and agreed to furnish a blood test to settle the matter.

Three Doctors Agree

Chaplin, under federal grand jury indictment for alleged Mann Act violations involving Miss Berry, was cleared of the paternity charge when three doctors positively made blood tests of Chaplin, Miss Berry and the baby and unanimously agreed that the actor could not have been the father.

Chaplin, with the infant, also is charged in indictments with having transported in national Miss Berry (an ex-wife California) after a quarrel at the actor's Beverly Hills home.

The physicians making the blood tests were Dr. Roy H. Berman, representing Miss Berry; Dr. V. L. Andrews, for Chaplin; and Dr. Howard Evans, a neutral specialist. Their decision was announced by attorneys for both sides.

Mean Act Charge Stood

Irwin and Larry Wright, Chaplin's personal attorney, agreed that dismissal of the paternity suit would be a mere formality. The decision in the civil case has no legal bearing on the Mann Act and obscenity charges.

Chaplin is charged in the Mann Act indictment with having transported Miss Berry to New York for immoral purposes. In the conspiracy indictment he and the actor are accused of plotting to deprive Miss Berry of her constitutional rights by forcing her to leave California after her arrest on a vagrancy charge, later dismissed.

Last June, about two weeks after Miss Berry filed her paternity suit, Chaplin eloped to Santa Barbara with his fourth bride, Playwright Eugene O'Neill's daughter, Oona, 17. He previously had been married to actress Mildred Harris, (his first) and Pauline Goddard.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Clarke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
Cordell

File 271

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FEB 18 1944
WASHINGTON STAR
Page 12

Tests Show Chaplin Is Not Baby's Father

Attorneys for Both
Sides Report on
Findings of 3 Doctors

Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP)—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin and Miss Mary Berry, who reported tonight that blood tests had shown the British actor was not the father of the 18-month-old baby of his 13-year-old former partner.

The attorneys, Lloyd Wright, representing the British-born producer-actor, and John Lewis, attorney for Miss Berry, said the blood tests had been conducted today by three physicians.

They were joined as Dr. Roy Hammond, representing Miss Berry; Dr. V. L. Andrews, representing Chaplin; and Dr. Newton Evans, a third physician in the test.

Chaplin was indicted last Thursday by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the Mann Act by allegedly transporting Miss Berry to New York and across the country for immoral purposes.

The grand jury also indicted Chaplin and six other persons on charges of conspiring to deprive Miss Berry of her civil rights by allegedly forcing her to leave her husband Beverly Hills where Chaplin's home is located.

In a surprise move, Chaplin, accompanied by his attorney, entered a clinical laboratory where the three physicians were waiting to conduct the tests.

Wright said Dr. Andrews drew a small quantity of blood from Chaplin's veins. Chaplin then retired from the arena.

An hour later Miss Berry and her

baby, Carol Ann, appeared at the laboratory with Lewis.

Physicians Keep Silent

Dr. Hammond then took blood from Miss Berry and the child, Lewis stated, and the tests were begun.

The two attorneys said that shortly afterward, the three physicians emerged from a test room and submitted confidential reports to them.

The physicians afterward refused to discuss the case, referring all questions to the two attorneys.

"This vindicates Mr. Chaplin," said Wright. "Naturally, we're going to file a dismissal in Miss Berry's paternity suit as soon as we can."

In connection with Miss Berry's paternity suit, Chaplin agreed under a court stipulation to pay her \$10,000 for hospital and other costs pending the blood test. It was agreed that her case would be dismissed unless the tests established the possibility of Chaplin being the father of the child.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starks ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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87 FEB 18 1944

FEB 16 1944

WASHINGTON POST
Page 1

Blood test disproves paternity accusation, decision of 3 doctors

Charlie Chaplin proved conclusively yesterday that he could not be the father of Joan Barry's child.

He did it by comparing his celebrated noseprint with those of Joan's baby, Carol Ann, who observed her 11th birthday Feb. 4.

And by so doing, he automatically secured a dismissal of Miss Barry's paternity suit filed against him, and effectively strengthened his defense against federal grand jury charges that he violated the Mann act and conspired to deprive Joan of her civil rights.

It was a tremendous victory for the 55-year-old comedian, as his attorney, Jerry Glaser, put it—a "sanguineous victory."

Because Chaplin went into a clinical laboratory with aware that the odds were 14 to 1 against him proving conclusively that he was not Carol Ann's daddy.

Blood comparisons can show only two results: that a person definitely is not the parent of a child, or that he "might be." And because there are only four blood types, the odds are overwhelming that the "might be" conclusion would result.

Glaser said he was confident of his client's innocence.

"He has sworn to me time and again that he was not the child's father," the renowned attorney said. "It took a lot of courage to submit to the blood test—something a man would not have done if he wasn't innocent."

Miss Barry's attorney, John F. Irwin, had similar thoughts about his client. He admitted that the blood tests conclusively excluded Chaplin from being the father of Joan's baby, then added:

"I have been confident all along that Miss Barry told me the truth. In view of the circumstances, and for every reason to believe that Mr. Chaplin was her baby's father, that medical science has proved her wrong."

Irwin said that the case was closed as far as he was concerned. He reminded newsmen that the temporary settlement stipulation reached between Chaplin and Miss Barry last summer provided that if two out of three doctors agreed that the comedian could not be the child's father, the plaintiff—Chaplin—could enter a nuptial plea.

As the stipulation was approved by the court, the clinical proceedings will be nothing more than a formality.

Chaplin's permanent attorney, Lloyd Wright—Glaser has been retained to defend Charlie only against the federal charges—was noticeably reluctant about the blood tests.

"It was the senseless opinion of the three doctors that Chaplin could not possibly be the child's father," he said.

Neither Chaplin nor Miss Barry could be reached for statements.

Yet they came near to meeting yesterday, when, within a few hours of each other, they appeared at the clinical laboratory of Drs. Hagemark, Zoller and Mauer at 321 S. Westlake ave.

Chaplin arrived first, accompanied by Wright. On hand were Chaplin's physician, Dr. V. L. Andrews of Pasadena; Miss Barry's mother, Dr. Ray Hagemark, and a third impartial blood expert—Dr. Newton. Examined by the first two physicians.

The English born movie player who left his fingerprints for paternity Monday, seemed anxious to have his blood sampled to prove that one member of posterity was not his daughter.

He pushed up the sleeve of his sport coat, flexed his fist until his knuckles flashed and his vein bulged right across his forefinger, and told Dr. Andrews to go ahead.

He did. He stuck his needle in the vein as gingerly as pushing a cork with a toothpick to see if it was loose, and drew out a couple cubic centimeters of the Chaplin blood.

Two hours later Joan and daughter arrived at the laboratory.

They were accompanied by Irwin and by Dr. Russell Starr, who delivered Joan's baby last October, and who identified the child to the satisfaction of the three doctors.

First they took Carol Ann's blood. The baby, with reddish hair, seemed to enjoy the whole thing, she neither whimpered nor cried or whatever young ladies do.

Then Joan gave a thumbnail of her blood, too, just for insurance. After this was completed, Drs. Andrews, Hagemark and Starr went into the laboratory, began making slides of the different bloods. They made several different tests. Finally they reached their verdict.

This verdict probably drops the curtain on the Barry-Chaplin relationship, as Joan is only a witness in the federal case.

The little relationship began when the two met in a Hollywood cafe, and Chaplin offered to give Joan dramatic coaching. He paid her \$750, taught her the words of Shakespeare, offered her a leading lady role in a movie, she said.

The liaison ended in 1941 and Joan was virtually forgotten until she told Chaplin she was pregnant, and that the child was his. She followed this with the paternity suit, asking \$10,000 medical charges, \$2000 monthly support and \$5000 attorney fees.

The temporary settlement last summer granted her \$2000, plus \$4000 for medical care, plus \$100 weekly support until the blood tests.

These payments will end at once. But more important, attorney Glaser feels that his client's career has been fortified, and that the forthcoming battle in federal court will see a few typical Chaplin surprises.



—Daily News Photo.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
He stood the test...

Handwritten notes:
Sutcliffe
File



JOAN BARRY AND CAROL ANN "T"
"Maybe it WAS the best..."

LOS ANGELES DAILY BE

2-16-44

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File

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

SLAVE' CHARGE AGAINST CHAPLIN TO BE PUSHED

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS

2-16-44

at prosecution of Charles
of violating the Mann White
and six others con-

Indications that new blood tests might have to be made came with reports that the microscopic slides involved in the Chaplin paternity tests had "been discarded." It was explained that the slides "were served their purpose in the satisfaction of everyone involved in the case and there was no need to preserve them."

It was science that said it could not be the father, and we would today wonder "who it turned with exasperation the outcome which tended to clear the British sector of responsibility for the motherhood Brooklyn-born, former student.

The agreement period is the bloodiest determine his was not the father

will be
a "de-
barment

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

"I believed in the truth; I felt very sorry for her," was the immediate, but the statement of truth, who then the paternity suit for Miss Barry. "I have no reason to change my conviction. However, we entered into a litigation and, in accordance therewith, there of the outstanding physicians in their field profit from the issue called for and decided against us. We were, therefore, able by their action."

Chaplin, accompanied by Wright, appeared at a laborer

A couple of hours later, Harry, accompanied by

Then the three persons identified, having accepted the identification of Dr. [redacted] followed the

The doctors reviewed the tests upon which the diagnosis was based, but they found the parents

1

Schmidha, it was determined that certain factors which cause congenital defects appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents, and the parents belonging to opposite groups cannot give rise to a child.

"Ordinarily," said Attorney
"today, I would have

medical experts have a heart on the arterial changes to prevent it. It is up to us.

Charles Griffin and the
FBI police officers," said
Attorney E. S. Hahn, who

...of the ...
...of the ...
...of the ...

2-16-44



CONTROVERSY OVER BLOOD TESTS

Chaplin case brings up again the conclusiveness of blood tests. California courts and some others have

generally upheld validity of blood tests but in some other states they have been discredited.



CAROL ANN BABB
Center of Debate

LOS ANGELES TIMES

2-16-

Chaplin Ruled Out as Berry Child's Father

Clinical Blood Tests Clear Comedian in Paternity Suit

Charles Chaplin, gray-haired multimillionaire comedian, yesterday was exonerated of being the father of 4-month-old Carol Ann, daughter of Joan Berry, his former protegee, after clinical tests of his blood, that of Miss Berry and of the baby.

Although the tests had been announced as set for some date after March 15, Chaplin, backed by his attorney, Lloyd Wright, in a surprise move moved the Clinical Laboratories at 837 S. Westlake Ave. at 11 A.M. yesterday.

Three Doctors Attend
Three doctors, Dr. Ray Hammett, representing the Berry interests, Dr. V. L. Andrews, representing Chaplin, and Dr. Newton Evans, a neutral observer, were already there waiting to conduct the tests.

Dr. Andrews drew a thumbnail of blood from Chaplin's veins. Chaplin then retired from the scene.

An hour later, Miss Berry and the baby, in company with Miss Berry's attorney, John J. Irwin, appeared. Dr. Hammett took her blood and that of the child. Then the tests began.

Chaplin's Lawyer Pleaded
A short time later, the three doctors submitted a confidential report to both attorneys.

It brought smiles to the face of Wright. Irwin was grim. Later, Irwin admitted the report had exonerated Chaplin and said the case would be dismissed.

Wright was jubilant. "This vindicates Mr. Chaplin," he declared. "Naturally, we're going to file a motion for dismissal to Miss Berry's paternity suit as soon as we can."

Young Mother Unavailable
Miss Berry was reported near collapse at her West Los Angeles home. Telephone calls to the house were answered by her mother, Mrs. Gertrude K. Berry, who said callers that her daughter was unavailable.

Irwin issued the following statement: "I've pointed upon the case convinced that Miss Berry was sincere in her claims against Mr. Chaplin. I have had no reason to change my convictions. However, we entered into a stipulation and, in accordance therewith, three of the outstanding doctors in their field presided over the tests called for and decided against us. We must, and will, abide by their verdict."

Chaplin was unavailable last night for comment on the tests.

Berry Doesn't Mind
An eyewitness to the tests said the red-haired baby, which resembled its mother, seemed to enjoy the proceedings. She giggled and cooed and did not seem to feel the prick in her arm.

The tests yesterday were the result of an out-of-court agreement made by Chaplin after Miss Berry filed her paternity suit last year. The tests were to determine whether he could or could not be the father of the child.

Physicians pointed out that if his blood fell into a certain classification he could not be the father of the child. In the tests, it was definitely established that he could not be the father, both sides agreed.

Terms of Settlement
Under the settlement, he agreed to pay \$15,000 for Miss Berry's hospital and medical expenses, attorney's fees and various costs pending the blood tests.

One item in the eight-page agreement provided that in the event the examination shows the conclusion is not the father, it is agreed that the action shall be dismissed and that Chaplin "shall not, thereafter, be obligated to make any other or further payments."

It was the second time within two days in which Chaplin had made an official appearance. Monday he appeared at the United States Marshal's office and surrendered on a Federal indictment. His show prosecution on charges of violating the Mann Act and of conspiracy with six other prominent persons to "railroad" Miss Berry out of town, after they quarreled and he told her he was through with her.

Origins of Case
The Federal case had its beginning when Miss Berry was given a 30-day suspended sentence and was allegedly "boarded" out of the city of Beverly Hills, at that time she had pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge.

After she was locked for violation of protection when she appeared a month at the Chaplin home.

Last June 11 Judge Charles Griffin expunged her record when she withdrew her guilty plea. Later Federal attorneys stepped into the case and conducted an investigation which resulted in the indictments by the Federal grand jury on various charges of Chaplin, Judge Griffin, Police Capt. W. W. White, Lt. Claude Merple and Police Marshal Jessie Reno of Beverly Hills, Thomas Wells (Tim) Doonan, a friend of Chaplin, and Robert Arden, former radio commentator.

Jerry Glavin, Chaplin's attorney in the comic's case pending in the Federal courts, declined to comment on how the blood test action might reflect on the Mann Act indictment.

"That's a matter for the United States Attorney to think about," said the lawyer.

No Suspensions
Last night Mayor Erb of Beverly Hills announced that the City Council was withholding any punitive action against Judge Charles J. Griffin, police judge of the city, and the three members of the police department, named in the Federal indictment.

"We have made our own investigation of this case and at the present time we feel that there is no justification for any action to be taken against the city employees. Therefore we have decided not to suspend them from duty," Mayor Erb said.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

Lawyers Say Blood Tests Clear Chaplin

Three Doctors Declared Agreed in Paternity Check of Barry Baby

Latest bombshell in the Charlie Chaplin-Jean Barry case came last night with the disclosure that a test of Chaplin's blood and that of Miss Barry's baby "proved conclusively that the 54-year-old comedian cannot be the father of the child."

The announcement of the test and its result was made by Chaplin's attorney, Loyd Wright, and was confirmed by Miss Barry's attorney, John Irwin.

The test was made, with all principals present, yesterday afternoon in the clinical laboratory of Dr. Roy Hammack at 575 South Westlake avenue.

Three Collaborate in Tests

Collaborating with Dr. Hammack in the test were Dr. V. L. Andrews and Dr. Newton Evans. Attorney Wright said the three physicians were "unanimous in their opinion."

The immediate effect on the Chaplin-Barry litigation will be the dropping of Miss Barry's paternity suit against Chaplin, it was stated by Attorney Irwin.

Under an agreement made last June 10 before the four-month-old child was born, Miss Barry consented to drop the paternity charges if the blood tests proved negative.

Chaplin agreed at that time to a \$2500 cash payment and \$100 per week support. In addition to re-headed Joan's immediate support and medical care, Chaplin provided, in a document filed with Judge William S. Baird, for other payments amounting to \$4600.

The agreement contained the proviso that should it be proved that Chaplin is not the father of the child, he shall not, thereafter, be obligated to make any other or further payments.

The tests that were made in the Chaplin-Barry case are based on microscopic factors, the presence of agglutinogens, which are substances that cause blood cells to coagulate.

There are two established blood tests for the determination of parentage, by blood group and by blood type. In either case the wrong blood will pro-

duce an agglutination. The blood grouping tests are governed by the laws of heredity, but they don't prove parentage. They only prove that a certain parentage is impossible.

The blood drama began yesterday at 11 a. m. when Chaplin appeared at the laboratory with Attorney Wright.

The three doctors were present. Dr. Hammack, representing Miss Barry, Dr. Andrews as Chaplin's representative and Dr. Evans as a neutral consultant.

After Dr. Andrews drew a small quantity of blood from Chaplin's arm, the comedian retired. A short while later Miss Barry with her baby, accompanied by Attorney Irwin, arrived and blood samples were taken from the mother and child.

The three doctors worked for three hours before they appeared to submit a confidential report to both attorneys.

"EXONERATES CHAPLIN"

The test concerning Mr. Chaplin, Wright said, "As soon as we can we will file a motion for dismissal of the paternity suit."

Irwin was snubbed. "I engaged in prosecution in this case," he said, "on the basis of the agreement of Miss Barry's attorney in her claim of paternity against Mr. Chaplin." He said, "I have no reason to change that conviction."

However, as anticipated, the stipulation entered last June about the former medical experts to their opinion conducted the blood test provided for. Their final report was made and was immediately filed.

Asked if the laboratory fir that Chaplin could not have the baby's father would any effect on the charges pending against him in Pe Court, U. S. Attorney Chas. Carr said he had to come to make at this time.

Meanwhile the co-defendant Chaplin, a British citizen, on spy charges involving a alleged plot to deprive the year-old Miss Barry of her rights as an American, prepared for two probable assaults on the General case.

JUDGE TO SURRENDER

There were a few plain details, however—the sun today of Police Judge Cha Griffin of Beverly Hills, accused of "harassing" Barry from the suburb, at arraignment of all seven defendants Monday before Judge J. F. T. O'Connor.

On Monday Chaplin and others will be given add time to enter pleas to the indictments.

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This will pave the way for the
fundamental "push" off "pull" of
democratic and economic to quash
the movement. If these are
unsuccessful, it is believed the
next step will be demands by
several of the defendants for
separate trials.

OTHERS HAVE APPEARED

Except for Judge Orin and
Mrs. Jessie Billie Egan, police
matron, who is to surrender Mon-
day, all others have appeared.
They are:

Robert Arden, also known as
Rudolph Nigro, radio commen-
tator and ex-convict; Thomas Webb
"Tom" Durand, spokesman and
"pal" of Clayton; Detective Cap-
tain W. W. Wynn and Police
Lieutenant Claude Marples of
Beverly Hills.

At a meeting last night, the
Beverly Hills City Council voted
unanimously against suspending
Marples and Wynn from their
jobs until the police have pending the
outcome of their trials.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
2-16-44

PAGE FOUR

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NEW LONDON, CONN., MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944

Price 10 Cents

The Charlie Chaplin C

THE "WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN"

the other day as he appeared

before a court in Los Angeles

on a charge of violation

of a charge connected with the

against Chaplin by Joan Barry.

It was an angry, frustrated

down the long corridor in the

connecting bystanders, and who

against the presence of newspaper

the room when he was about to be

the effort to bluff his way into a

emotion did not work, however,

attorney present in the room said

outlines to permit news photographers

the face of the fingerprinting

was "no better than anyone else".

And so Chaplin left behind

fingers pressed upon an identification

card.

There is something inexplicable

of Charlie Chaplin in recent years—

may make it difficult for him to

ignoring if he ever tries it again.

He is a

have ambitions to play tragedy,

and he

has the maturity to tackle such a

venture if

he is to distance it himself. He

has gotten him

valued in several unconvincing

manners. It has also

taunted several times that he

has lost support

possibly provided money for

radical movie.

And, although he has been in

this country for

years, and obtained practically

all the large

from and through the American

people, he

is not a citizen and apparently

not interest

himself in it.

There seems to be more than a

trace in Chaplin's attitude, off

the screen, of

the air of "I'll do as I please

with my life; law

apply to me, for I am the Great

Chaplin".

Common sense in Hollywood,

apparently, who

are perhaps more inflated egos

per square in

anywhere else in the country

(with the possible

exception of Washington), but

nevertheless con-

sider that Chaplin would rather

than this if

he is to look upon him as a

beloved character

than of the great comedians

and a man who

brought laughter to countless

millions. He

seems to feel that his screen

career has put

above any mere question of

public disapproval.

It remains to be seen, of

course, what it

will do with the Chaplin case:

he is either

day in court and may be

acquitted. But it

is evident that he has

developed, in recent

years, a great capacity for

getting himself into a

position which does not

present him in a favorable

light. It is to be seen

whether he realizes it—or

cares, for that

—or not.

THE NEW LONDON DAY
 NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

DATE 2/16/44

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Bureau

Blood Tests Fallible, Prosecution Insists In Chaplin Case

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—The California Supreme Court today said that the blood test results in the Chaplin case are not conclusive evidence of paternity.

The court, in a decision handed down today, said that the blood test results in the Chaplin case are not conclusive evidence of paternity.

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The court said that the blood test results in the Chaplin case are not conclusive evidence of paternity.

Chaplin's attorney, Jerry Glavin, said:

"That's a matter of opinion. Mine is different from Mr. Carr's and my view is that it would be quite material. However, that is an ultimate question for the jury to decide."

Case Details of Report. Jerry Glavin, Chaplin's attorney in the paternity case, and John J. Glavin, counsel for Miss Berry, said the three doctors reported that Chaplin's blood was in group O, type A; Miss Berry's in group A, type B, and the child's in group B, type A.

The lawyers turned the doctors' report:

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood grouping tests:

so that it accords with the well-accepted laws of heredity the type, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Berry."

The tests were made by Drs. V. L. Anderson, Roy W. Krimmack and Newton Traub.

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Coffey ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Acers ✓
- Mr. Carson ✓
- Mr. Harbo ✓
- Mr. Hendon ✓
- Mr. Mumford ✓
- Mr. Starks ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
- Mr. Nease ✓
- Miss Gandy ✓

File 277

Continue

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NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 23 1944

Mann Act Charges Stick:

Joan's Attorney Refuses To Withdraw Paternity Suit

Chaplin's Blood May Have Been Doped,
Irwin Says; Investigation Requested

By FLORENCE WYER

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (N. Y. News).—The possibility that a secret drug had affected the blood test which "proved" yesterday that Charlie Chaplin was not the father of Joan

Barry's baby today raised her attorney, John J. Irwin, to refuse to sign a dismissal of the paternity suit against the white-haired comedian and mother of the famous film star.

After several prominent medical men have come forward with information that certain drugs could be used to alter reactions in blood tests, Irwin said he would wait until a thorough investigation is made by Federal authorities.

Joan's Principal Witness

Although the blood test directly affects only the civil paternity suit, Joan, Chaplin's former drama queen, was the principal witness before the Federal grand jury

which last week indicted Chaplin for violation of the Mann Act, and now and six others on charges of violating the anti-constitutional clause.

Admirable to Wait

Therefore, it was believed, Federal authorities would thoroughly get the whole matter of the blood test, which was made by two physicians as a result of a court stipulation made last year when Chaplin paid Joan \$17,500 in divorce medical and other expenses, pending trial of the paternity suit.

Information received by Irwin was that a drug taken by one of

the participants in a blood test could temporarily change the type of blood and lead the testing physician to a false conclusion.

"This is true," Irwin said. "Until an investigation would have to be made of the whole matter, I believe it is advisable to wait for a few days before agreeing to the dismissal of the paternity suit."

The tests originally were scheduled to be made February 3 when the blue-eyed Carol Ann was 4 months old. At that time, however, Chaplin obtained a delay and it was reported they would be made March 15. Yesterday morning Chaplin went to the Westlake laboratory and gave a sample of his blood. A few minutes later Joan brought Carol Ann to and a sample of her blood was taken.

"I don't think the blood tests change the picture at all," Joan said when informed of the result. "I was not afraid to undergo the test and I was the one who didn't want the test delayed. I understand the California law has ruled such tests are not conclusive, anyway. That is some comfort to me."

"At any rate, I do not care if anything is ever done about it. I have a beautiful baby and I can work to support her."

Irwin's Official Report

The official report of the blood test, signed by Drs. Newton Evans, Roy W. Hanchett and Y. L. Andrews, said:

"Examination of the bloods of Charles Chaplin, Joan Barry and Carol Ann Barry gives the following results:

	Group	Type
"Charles Chaplin	O	MOH
"Joan Barry	A	H
"Carol Ann Barry	B	H

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood tests is that in accordance with the well accepted laws of heredity, the man Charles Chaplin cannot be the father of the child Carol Ann Barry. The law of heredity which applies here is: 'The agglutinogens A and B cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents.'"

The California Supreme Court has ruled, however, that a blood test is not conclusive. The decision was handed down in a case in which one Louis Bialosnickoff was ruled to be the father of the child of a Daniels Arles in spite of a blood test that had ruled him out. In the decision, it was stated that the blood test had apparently been considered previously by only one American court of last resort, and had not then been accepted as legal evidence.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starks ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

W. A. R. T. E. I. G. H.
File 277X

87 FEB 21 1944

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Page 1

BLOOD TEST RULING CITED

State High Court Held Such
Not Conclusive, Says Carr

United States Attorney Charles H. Carr yesterday cited a California Supreme Court decision which he said holds that blood tests to determine paternity, such as were given Charlie Chaplin and Joan Barry and her baby, are not "conclusive evidence."

The decision, handed down December 21, 1937, in an illegitimacy case titled "Arata vs. Katsenickoff," stated in part with reference to illegitimate children:

"The blood test as legal evidence of paternity is 'expert opinion' because the conclusions reached by the examiner are based upon medical research and involve questions of chemistry and biology with which a layman is unfamiliar."

NOT CONCLUSIVE

"The 'Landmark' or 'Bernstein' blood grouping test which is a test for establishing paternity, predicated upon the medical theory that the red corpuscles in human blood contain two affirmative agglutinating substances, that every individual's blood falls into one of four classes and remains the same through life, and that this blood individuality is hereditary so that no agglutinating substance can appear in the blood of a child which is not present in the blood of one of its parents, may not be accepted as conclusive evidence that an alleged father is not in fact the father of a child whose paternity is in dispute."

"Expert testimony is to be given the weight to which it appears in each case to be justly entitled."

The law makes no distinction between expert testimony and evidence of other character in so far as the weight to be given such is concerned, and weight is to be given to that which such is entitled to in the particular case."

JUST MUST DECIDE

"The demonstration of the weight of issues before a court by any means which are generally accepted as tending to prove the facts in dispute is encouraged, but when there is a conflict between scientific testimony and testimony as to facts, the jury or trial court must determine the relative weight of the evidence."

"Whenever the subject under consideration is one within the knowledge of experts only and is not within the common knowledge of laymen, the expert's opinion is conclusive to the extent that it may not be contradicted by the testimony of competent witnesses."

The court also held that "evidence respecting supposed facts made by defendant to prove of child's mother had defendant's actions with alleged child was sufficient to establish paternity notwithstanding that scientific grouping test purported to show the impossibility of such relationship."

The case was tried by Superior Judge Thurmond Clarke who

held the defendant, Louis Edward Arata, was the father of the child of Danita Arata, despite a finding that a blood test showed he could not be the father.

Judge Clarke heard testimony that the defendant never went to the woman's home or had relations with her, but the mother testified he had visited her frequently and had been intimate with her.

Exact Doctors on Chaplin Blo

Here is the exact report made
conducted the blood tests in the Ch
Barry paternity case:

Examination of the bloods of Charles Chaplin, Joan Barry and Carol Ann Barry give the following results:

	Group	Type
"Charles Chaplin.....	O	MN
"Joan Barry.....	A	N
"Carol Ann Barry.....	B	N

"Conclusion reached as the result of these blood-grouping tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity, the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Barry. The law of heredity which applies here is 'the agglutinogens A and B cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents.'"

(Signed) "Newton Evans, M.D., Pathologist.
"Roy W. Hammack, M.D.
"V. L. Andrews."

Mr. A. J. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

2-17-44

Legal snipers open fire in Chaplin case

The United States marshal was ready today to receive another indictment in the Chaplin case, while various factions fussed over legal points involved in Joan Barry's paternity suit against Charlie.

Beverly Hills Police Judge Charles Griffin, who once sentenced Joan for vagrancy and later changed his mind, arranged to "forward" during the day an informal grand jury charge accusing him of conspiracy to violate the girl's civil rights.

All other defendants in the last trial case have surrendered except Joanne Della Faxon, Beverly Hills police jail matron, who is expected to take care of that technically next Monday, just prior to arraignment of the seven indicted persons, including Chaplin.

The conspiracy is accused also of Mann act violation.

Honolulu, John J. Lewis, counsel for Miss Barry in the paternity suit, indicated he wasn't going to agree immediately to drop the action despite the verdict of three doctors, at the heels of blood tests, that Chaplin was not the father of Miss Barry's 4-month-old daughter.

A temporary settlement stipulation reached last summer permitted Chaplin to enter a demerol clinic if two out of three doctors declared him not the father.

The attorney had an appointment yesterday to go over the blood test question with United States Atty. Charles Carr, who has pointed out a California supreme court ruling that such blood tests are not conclusive, but if they test they kept it a secret.

The ruling was in the case of *Patricia Arnes against Charles Arnes*,

in which Superior Judge Hammond Charles ruled that "the mother was the father despite a blood test that eliminated him."

The appellate court overruled Judge Charles but the state supreme court upheld this ruling, giving authority to the effect that expert testimony "is to be given the weight to which it appears in each case to be fairly entitled."

The law, it was further stated, makes no distinction between expert testimony and evidence of other character, and when there is a conflict as to facts the jury or trial court must determine the relative weight of each.

Attorney Lloyd Wright, who represents Chaplin in the paternity case, was admitted to hear that Lewis had refused to sign the dismissal.

"The paternity suit as far as Mr. Chaplin is concerned is at an end," Wright declared.

"Mr. Lewis told me last night that he was going to dismiss the case and I have no reason to suspect he won't. In the event he does refuse I will certainly take the necessary steps to see that court orders are carried out."

Wright stated he could understand United States Atty. Carr's concern, "but the best medical evidence we can get is that the girl when pregnant is 100 per cent baroque."

Miss Barry, who had been reported prostrated by the physician's decision, broke her silence last night.

"I had not been afraid of the blood test," she said, "and I took it willingly. As a matter of fact, I have been willing to do anything my attorney might say, because I have complete confidence in him."

"I have a beautiful baby, and I can work to support her."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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2-17-44

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Findings of Doctors Challenged; Supreme Court Decision Recalled

He waved aside defense claims that the tests finally disposed of the question about the fatherhood of the 4-month-old baby, by announcing he will proceed with the prosecution of indictments accusing Chaplin of Mann Act "white slavery" violations and the attic and six others of conspiracy to deprive Miss Barry of her civil rights.

INVESTIGATION CITED

At the same time Wright flared with anger at quarters regarding reported destruction of microscope slides used in the blood tests, and said:

"I don't know what's happened to them—what differences *does* it make? We have the word of three reputable physicians and that's enough. I tell a know where the stolen are."

"This ends the whole business as far as the legal aspects are concerned. It is my understanding after talking to Mr. John Erwin (Miss HARTY's counsel) this morning that he agrees the case should be dismissed with prejudice. We can do it or we can do it. As far as we are concerned it is over with."

It is they stated:

"Confusion resulted as the result of these kind grouping tests is that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity, the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child Carol Ann Barry."

COURT RULING

As against this, Carr pointed to a portion of the Supreme Court decision, handed down in a flagrant case, which stated:

"The Federal grand jury indicted Chaplin for violation of the Mann Act and for conspiracy to deprive Miss Barry of her constitutional rights, and so far as this office is concerned, he will be tried on those charges."

To file, Chaplin's lawyer in the criminal case, Jerry Glicker, re-acted.

"That's a matter of legal opinion. Mine is different than Mr. Carr's and my view is that it would be quite material. However, that is an ultimate question for the courts to decide."

The red-haired Miss Barry, meanwhile, was reported in a state of collapse. Even not only forbade interviews with her, but also declined to make any statement in her behalf.

It was learned by the Examiner that some members of the United States Attorney's office believe the agreement between Irwin and Wright could be challenged in court as depriving of a child's rights before it is born. The agreement, it was

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

2-17-44

upland, was entered into prior to Carol Ann's birth.

They questioned its legality for this reason and also pointed out that under the law an unborn child has certain legal rights.

They further believe, it was learned, that the case to establish paternity of Carol Ann will be pressed for these reasons.

The tests, in which blood samples were taken from Chaplin, Miss Barry and the baby, were made Thursday in Dr. Hainman's clinical laboratory at 511 North Westlake avenue.

Dr. Hainman represented Miss Barry. Dr. Andrews was there for Chaplin and Dr. Evans was called in as a neutral consultant.

There was no meeting between Chaplin and Miss Barry and the baby.

Last night Dr. Chaplin had agreed to make a \$1500 cash payment and also pay \$100 a week support pending outcome of the tests. Miss Barry agreed to drop the civil suit if the tests proved negative.

The "side" against Chaplin when he went into the laboratory to have his arm pricked and the blood withdrawn, was said to have been 14 to 1—so far as proof that he is not Carol Ann's father was concerned.

Attorney E. E. Nahr, speaking on behalf of Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills and the suburb's police officers who are under indictment with Chaplin, declared:

"The blood test report vindicting Charles Chaplin in the paternity accusation vindictive Judge Griffin and the Beverly Hills police officers, because it knocks the sting of the Federal indictments into a cruel jest."



IN BLOOD TESTS—Joan Barry, reported in connection with her baby, Carol Ann, after blood tests which doctors maintain prove that Charles Chaplin could not be the child's father. (Los Angeles Examiner photo.)

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

2-17-44

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Mumford.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Mr. Gandy.....

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Asserts Drug Can't Change Blood Type

By Associated Press Staff
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Dr. Morris Fluhstein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said today in discussing the Charlie Chaplin paternity case in Los Angeles that there is no drug which might have changed the type of Chaplin's blood.
"Nothing can be done," he said, "to doctor or change the type of one's blood. Such tests as Chaplin underwent here are accepted as conclusive evidence in the courts of every state and country."
"If the blood tested in the Chaplin case was Chaplin's and not baby's, the test would conclusively prove it."

2-17-44

Federal Authorities Skeptical of Tests Which Clear Chaplin

Federal authorities, skeptical of the infallibility and reliability of the blood tests taken Tuesday which reportedly absolved Charlie Chaplin of the paternity of Miss Berry's 6-month-old child, will investigate the matter on their own, it was learned yesterday.

This came in light amid a flurry of statement-taking by attorneys involved in the case, headed by U.S. Atty. Charles H. Carr, who insisted that the findings in the civil case, in which Miss Berry, former protégé of Chaplin, accuses the actor of being her child's father, will not affect the Federal charges facing the movie mink.

"The Federal grand jury," said Carr, "indicted Chaplin for violating the Mann Act and for conspiracy to deprive Miss Berry of her constitutional rights, and so far as this office is concerned he will be tried on those charges."

"The opinions reported by the press concerning the paternity of Miss Berry's child, even if conclusive, are matters concerning the civil action and are not involved in the pending criminal charges by the government."

It was learned from other sources that Federal authorities are not overly convinced of the results of the blood tests and have instigated an investigation to determine the infallibility and reliability of such tests to determine paternity.

Glesler Statement
Ferry Glesler, attorney for Chaplin in the criminal proceedings, said he did not know of the blood tests until the results had been announced. He was somewhat taken aback by Carr's statement, so he issued a statement of his own, like this: "I had not intended to say anything, but since the United States Attorney has made a statement, I will say that the whole thing is a matter of legal opinion, and it is his legal opinion with which I do not quarrel. Therefore it is a matter for the courts to decide."

Then came Lloyd Wright, personal attorney for Chaplin. Wright reviewed the whole technical matter in clipped, precise phrases and concluded:

"This is a final determination of the issue of paternity as far as Mr. Chaplin is concerned."

Violations Charged

This all brought Attorney E. E. Mann with his statement down. But Mann—attorney for Capt. W. W. White, Lt. Charles Marple and Marine Jeanne Reed, all of Beverly Hills Police Department, and Police Judge Charles Griffin—rescued authority with this:

"The blood test report stated having Chaplin in the paternity accusation constitutes Judge Griffin and the Beverly Hills police officers because it works the sting of the Federal indictment into a cocked hat."

Chaplin, the Beverly Hills of Social Thomas Wells (Tom) Darant, boulevardier, and Robert Arden, radio commentator, were indicted for conspiracy to force Miss Berry to leave Beverly Hills following her vagrancy arrest there last year. Chaplin was indicted alone on the charge he transported his content protégé from here to New York and back for immoral purposes.

Denies Statement

Miss Berry's attorney, John J. Irwin, denied a statement attributed to him that he believed there was a possibility that the type of a person's blood could be changed by injections.

"I have talked to no one, made no decision and will make no decision until I have studied the facts," he said.

Announcement that the blood tests of Chaplin, Miss Berry and her child absolved the actor of paternity came from three physicians—Dr. V. L. Andrews, selected by Chaplin; Dr. Roy W. Hammett, selected by Miss Berry; and Dr. Newton Evans, a neutral observer.

The doctors reported to Wright and Miss Berry's lawyer that Chaplin's blood was in group O, Type MN; Miss Berry's

blood was in group A, Type B, and the child's blood was in group B, Type X.

Conclusions reached as the result of these blood groupings tend to be that in accordance with the well-accepted laws of heredity the man, Charles Chaplin, cannot be the father of the child, Carol Ann Berry. The law of heredity which applies here is the assumption that a trait cannot appear in the blood of a child unless present in the blood of one or both parents.

No Move for Dismissal

Although upon these findings both Wright and Miss Berry's attorney admitted Miss Berry's civil case against Chaplin is quashed under terms of a stipulation entered into when the action was brought, neither lawyer moved to dismiss the proceedings.

Further, she can institute disciplinary proceedings. Miss Berry's attorney, Irwin, is delaying pending further legal possibilities in the future. Wright said he won't act to dismiss the suit until it becomes apparent that Miss Berry's lawyer is being obstinate.

Chaplin Afloat

Judge Griffin is expected to surrender to the United States Marshall's office today at 1:30 p.m., his surrender having been delayed twice by his attorney, Irwin. Miss Reed will surrender Monday just prior to the arraignment of all defendants on the criminal accusations, Mann said.

Chaplin remained afloat from the flurry of statements, being reported in the throes of music composition at his Beverly Hills home. Miss Berry was in a shaken condition, a client told him, the recently changed number of which the operator had been instructed not to give out.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Carstairs

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

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Joan Berry's Lawyer Quits; Court Refuses To Dismiss Suit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Joan Berry's counsel withdrew from her custody suit against Charles Chaplin yesterday and a new judge refused an attempt by the actor's lawyer to have it dismissed was refused by a Superior Court judge.

Declining Miss Berry's attorney's request to give written notice of intention to move for dismissal, Judge William E. Baird denied a motion by Lord Wright based on a stipulation that the case would be dropped if a blood test failed to indicate Chaplin's paternity of the girl's 4-month-old child.

In a letter to Mrs. Gertrude Berry, Joan's mother and the guardian ad litem of the baby, David John, Attorney John A. Lewis said that as one of the terms of the stipulation, he had to appear to disprove of the motion, since the blood test had indicated Chaplin was not the child's father.

Mr. Lewis said the result of the blood test "in no way disturbs my confidence in Joan's parentage."

Miss Berry and her mother said they had accepted the stipulation. Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills, one of six persons indicted with Chaplin last week on a Federal charge of conspiracy to deprive Miss Berry of her custody, said rights surrendered yesterday had been interpreted.

Chaplin and all but one of the other defendants had surrendered earlier.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Aters ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starks ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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WASHINGTON STAR
Page B-1

Chaplin won a major victory in the case Tuesday when the medical experts decided, on the basis of known blood tests, that Carol Ann's blood is no way matched that of the English-born mimic.

There was brewing, however, a storm of legal—and medical—opinion relating to the reliability of such tests. There are some who hold such tests are not conclusive.

In asking to be relieved as legal counsel in the paternity suit, Irwin wrote Mrs. Berry, saying: "I feel that I should and do urge you to obtain further and independent advice and ask you to relieve me from any further responsibility in the matter."

Questions Legality

This was preceded by a statement in which he discussed the question as to "whether or not you (Mrs. Berry) as guardian ad litem, had the power to stipulate away any of the rights of little Carol Ann."

While this statement was not fully explained in the letter, it was learned it was based on legal questions as to whether anyone has the right to make a financial agreement or settlement for an unborn child.

After Miss Berry's paternity suit was filed by her mother-in-law, in behalf of her granddaughter-in-law, Chaplin entered into a temporary financial settlement with Mrs. Berry whereby Jack received more than \$15,000 as attorney's fees and for medical and support expenses.

Accepting Irwin's withdrawal request, both Miss Berry and her mother signed a letter stating:

"We have the utmost confidence in your ability and integrity and wish that you could see your way clear to continue to advise us further, but under the circumstances you have outlined to us in your letter, we understand the awkward position you are placed in and respect and grant your request to be relieved from further responsibility."

Griffin Surrenders

Not long after this exchange, Judge Griffin appeared at the marshal's office to surrender.

The jurist, who for five years has been Beverly Hills' police judge, was calm and composed as he was fingerprinted and his history taken by Deputy Marshal George Rosalini.

"At this time I repeat that I am entirely innocent of any wrongdoing, and I am certain that I will be completely vindicated," he stated.

Judge Griffin was accompanied by his attorneys, Julian L. Harland and Joseph L. Selma.

Fare Court Hearing

With Chaplin, Griffin and his co-defendants are to be arraigned on the civil rights conspiracy charge Monday at 9:30 a. m. before United States Judge J. J. T. O'Connor.

Others similarly accused are Police Captain W. W. White, J. Claude Mearns and Maurice Leslie Rame. Thomas Wall, Fred Duran, social and sports columnist, and Robert Ardou, columnist of Chaplin and until recently a radio commentator, all were at liberty on their own recognizance.



IRWIN—John J. Irwin, attorney for Joan Berry, who asked to be dismissed as her counsel in paternity case.



SURRENDERS—Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills surrendered under indictment in Chaplin case yesterday. He is being fingerprinted by Deputy United States Marshal George Rosalini.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

2-18-41

Joan Berry's Attorney Quits in Chaplin Paternity Case

Court Denies Plea of Actor's Counsel to Dismiss Suit

Joan Berry, 24-year-old actress, who sued Charles Chaplin, as the father of her baby daughter, yesterday agreed to the withdrawal of her attorney in the case.

The red-haired young mother, along with her own mother with whom Chaplin for support of Miss Berry's child, accepted the resignation of their counsel, John J. Irwin. No immediate statement was forthcoming as to whether another attorney will be obtained to represent them in any further action.

Legal Tangle

This action was only one of many in a tangle of legal and other developments in the action of celebrated lawsuits that have accused Chaplin as a defendant in a Mann Act "white slave" case and of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Miss Berry, his onetime actress wife.

Other developments in the case follow:

1—Superior Judge William Baird refused a motion of Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney, to dismiss Miss Berry's paternity suit.

2—John J. Irwin, attorney for Miss Berry, asked to be relieved from the case.

3—Wright said that a second blood test of Chaplin is "out of the question."

4—U.S. Atty. Charles Carr reported that prosecution of Chaplin on the Mann Act charge and the conspiracy accusation will go ahead despite the blood test disclosure.

Police Judge Charles J. Griffin of Beverly Hills, now on six charges indicted with Chaplin on charges of "kidnapping" Miss Berry out of town after the comedian quarreled with her, surrendered at the U.S. Marshall's office and was fingerprinted.

Classified 1-1

Not long after withdrawing from the Berry-Chaplin case, Irwin was notified by his draft board that he had been classified U.S. Irwin, 36, is married and has four children. He said the action set on time for him to appear for a physical examination or otherwise advised him as to his military status.

Court activities in the case set off to in early April when Wright appeared there before Judge Baird asking dismissal of the paternity support suit against Chaplin.

"I request the dismissal of the case of John Doe Chaplin," he simply remarked to the court.

Judge Baird pondered a moment.

"I'd rather you would have this case put on calendar in regular manner," the judge remarked.

"But we (Wright and Irwin) agreed last night that I would appear this morning," the attorney insisted.

"Just the same, I'd rather you'd get a date set for the matter," the judge declared.

As a result, Wright later took advantage of the five-day legal provision for filing a written notice, setting the hearing for Feb. 22 before Judge Baird.

He was outspoken, however, in declaring that Chaplin, who on Tuesday after a blood test was held by doctors making the test as not being the father of the child, would not consent to another test.

No More Tests

"There is no necessity to submit to more tests," Wright stated emphatically. "Three of the paternity experts in the United States participated in the final analysis, vindicating Mr. Chaplin."

"I, for one, am beginning to wonder a bit about the competence of some people in this case. We have tried to be co-operative and decent and all we get is criticism."

Wright said he is leaving for the East today but will return next week in time to request again formal dismissal of the paternity action brought by Miss Berry's mother, Gertrude Berry, in the name of her granddaughter, Carol Ann, now four months old.

Carr, meanwhile, announced that his office is not at all perturbed by recent developments.

Paternity Not Involved

"The paternity of the child is not involved in the Mann Act case," he remarked.

"All the government is charged with is that Mr. Chaplin in October of 1942, transported, or caused to be transported, Miss Berry over state lines for immoral purposes."

The alleged intimacy on which Miss Berry originally based her paternity suit, now facing dismissal, is asserted to have occurred in December, 1942.

One Estimate

Evidence taken thus far in the case hinges on testimony that Chaplin in New York City, October, 1942, sent Miss Berry \$200 to take her there, then bringing her back to Hollywood. During this action, the government charges, they were intimate for at least two months.

Mr. Tolson...
Mr. E. A. Tamm...
Mr. Clegg...
Mr. Glavin...
Mr. Ladd...
Mr. Nichols...
Mr. Rosen...
Mr. Tracy...
Mr. Carson...
Mr. Egan...
Mr. Gurnea...
Mr. Hendon...
Mr. Pennington...
Mr. Quinn...
Mr. Nease...
Miss Gandy...

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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☐
 Mr. Glavin ☐
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☐
 Mr. Acers ☐
 Mr. Carson ☐
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Hendon ☐
 Mr. Mumford ☐
 Mr. Starke ☐
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
 Mr. Nease ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

Seven Face Court Monday in Chaplin-Barry Case

Associated Press
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Department of Justice today announced that seven faces will be presented Monday in the case of the accused slayer of the child of the late John Barry, who charged Chaplin with being the father of his daughter until a blood test proved her wrong.
 Miss Barry and her mother, now here, denied a report that they would drop their paternity charges, despite an agreement among attorneys for both sides that they would abide by the blood test results.

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Acers ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Starnes ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Fair Enough



CHARLES HAMILTON HOUSTON, who was with the Department of Justice when the Federal Government passed the Mann Act, was a great supporter of the bill. He was a lawyer who had been in the country for many years. He was a man of great ability and was a great supporter of the bill. He was a man of great ability and was a great supporter of the bill.

Nevertheless, his indictment on charges of violation of the Mann Act and an obscure law to punish those who deprive others of rights guaranteed by the Constitution is bad business. For years, by common consent and confirmed practice, the Mann Act was held to apply only to cases in which females were taken across state lines for prostitution. The first Mann Act case of importance, also a California case, concerned two young men and two girls who went off to play house without benefit of clergy. It raised a great fuss and several similar cases ensued in which ladies of mature years were induced to give testimony against wickedness girls with whom they had willingly run away on mischievous business. Jack Johnson, the Negro fighter, was one of them. In time, however, there came a change of sentiment. The law had been passed to put down the interstate commercial traffic in women, many of them poor, ignorant farm and mill town girls who were being recruited by professional hunters from Chicago for service in the dance which then thrived under popular patron and political license. The debate showed this to be the intent of Congress but, as often happens, the text made no distinction between one thing and another and some district attorneys had made serious crime of a proceeding which Mr. Houston described as an amiable indiscretion.

By Westbrook Pegler

THE Mann Act was under the Mann Act, even if the allegations can be proved, obviously comes under the latter statute and the Federal Government, especially in those times when the law is interpreted and money is to be made, however mean, for taking a case on a case. The Mann Act was under the Mann Act, even if the allegations can be proved, obviously comes under the latter statute and the Federal Government, especially in those times when the law is interpreted and money is to be made, however mean, for taking a case on a case.

SIMILARLY, in Kansas City, the Federal Government used the old law against the denial of constitutional rights to clean up corrupt election methods of the Vandergrift machine, a purely local responsibility, and in Louisiana, when the state failed, the Department of Justice distorted a law against fraud by mail to punish men for the actual crime of grand larceny and conspiracy. In several other prosecutions, Federal laws were invoked to punish violations of state laws. At the time, in most of them, the Supreme Court held that unions had a special right to commit Federal crimes and reversed the convictions. All this may tend to create fear of the law, but it does not instill respect. On the contrary, it gives people to believe that their Government is not above resort to those old tricks which President Roosevelt, in another sense, described as clever little schemes having the color of legality.

9 MAR 1 1944

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WASHINGTON NEWS
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TIMES-HERALD
 Washington's Independent
 Newspaper

Federal Persecution of Chaplin

Hollywood, world movie center, contains a large number of young, good-looking women ambitious to get into the movies. Some of them don't care what they may pay to realize their ambitions.

Hollywood also contains a considerable number of men in the movie business who are wealthy, influential and lustful.

Middle-aged men frequently prefer young women to women of their own age, because young women are in full bloom. Mature

movie queens sometimes marry younger men, because young men have all their hair, eyesight, bearing, and so forth. These facts of life are by no means confined to the movie industry. They show up in all business and nonbusiness fields.

These facts of life have now got home to Charles Chaplin, famous, rich, influential and apparently lustful movie comedian. Chaplin has become mixed up in Mann Act and paternity suit difficulties because of a would-be movie star named Joan Barry. Chaplin is 54, Miss Barry is 24, and was 22 when the alleged Mann Act violation—Los Angeles-New York round trip with Chaplin "for immoral purposes"—occurred.



Joan Barry

Charles Chaplin

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Acers ☒
 Mr. Carson ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Mumford ☒
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page 1

The Mann Act, prohibiting transportation of women across State lines for immoral purposes, was passed by Congress in 1910. It was the result of a national uproar about white slave rings and the evils of prostitution.

This writer predicted at the time that the law would be perverted for purposes of blackmail and shakedowns. That prediction has frequently come true. It is a defective and badly conceived law, because prostitutes can be exploited without crossing State lines and because the Federal Government cannot hope to regulate the private lives of 132,000,000 people.

Chaplin and Miss Barry's four-month-old baby, whom the young lady blames on Chaplin, have now been subjected to blood tests. The result has hit the paternity suit in the face like a wet towel, since the test indicates that Chaplin could not have sired the child.

These blood tests will only prove (1) that a certain man could have been the father of a certain child, or (2) that he could not have been. They cannot prove conclusively that he was. According to such medical authorities as Drs. Morris Fishbein and Alexander S. Wiener, it is merely an old wives' tale that you can take some drugs shortly before a blood test and thereby temporarily change the type of your blood.

Miss Barry's attorney was so impressed by the blood test's outcome that he has resigned from the paternity suit.

But the Federal Government's Department of Justice intends to go ahead with the Mann Act prosecution. This act, incidentally, was a good deal of a dead letter until J. Edgar Hoover's FBI dug it up a few years ago and started chasing pimps and prostitutes up and down the East Coast. Mr. Hoover, for all the able work his FBI turns in, has long liked his publicity. It was the FBI that moved into the Chaplin case and dug up the story of that Los Angeles-New York trip.

In our opinion, this is persecution of Chaplin by the Federal Government.

(over)

We have little use for Chaplin, except that we respect his achievements as a master of comic pantomime in the silent-movie days—since which time he has lost a good deal of his grip on his public.

It is argued that he has been 32 years in this country without becoming an American citizen. Plenty of people have been here longer than that without taking American citizenship. It may be unpatriotic to act that way, but there is no law against it, and Chaplin never has been patriotic about the United States anyway. His spiritual homeland seems to be Russia, though his citizenship is British. If we want to make it a crime not to become naturalized after a given number of years in this country, let's pass a law to that effect. Let's not hound people under some other law because they aren't U. S. citizens.

It seems established, too, that Chaplin did railroad the girl out of Los Angeles—though she went only to Omaha and came right back. But that is nothing for the Federal Government to concern itself about.

The whole episode is another instance of the Federal Government harking in on the private lives of people and shouldering local government aside. We've got to reverse this trend somehow, or we'll all become the slaves of the Government at Washington.

Mrs. Chaplin Expects Child in August; Actor in Court Today

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—This is an evening when the Chaplins are expected to have a baby.

After Chaplin moved through a legal maze involving his association with the former princess, 35-year-old Joan Barry, it was announced yesterday that the 36-year-old actor will become a father for the fourth time.

The pregnant mother is his fourth wife, Oona Chaplin, 28, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill and New York actress of 1941.

Chaplin May Be Guilty

"Yes, I am expecting a baby," Mrs. Chaplin said. "I will happen about the middle of August, she says."

Yes, I am very happy about it. Mr. Chaplin has no more children.

Chaplin's first child, daughter of his first wife, Lita Starnin, died a few days after birth. Years later she married the former king, and they have two sons, Charles, 17, now in the Army, and Sydney, 15, now in the Navy.

Oona and Chaplin eloped last June 18, just two weeks after Mrs. Barry had won the actor on allegations that he was the father of her child, then unborn.

Denial of her husband's legal custody, Mrs. Barry said at that time.

"I love him, and my heart is with him. I know he is innocent of these accusations."

Will Face Court Today

Chaplin's denial of Mrs. Barry's paternity charge was supported last week by a board of three physicians. The criminal allegations stated, however, will today Chaplin goes to Federal Court for arraignment on grand jury indictments charging Mrs. Barry with seducing him, and Barry and conspiracy with six others to deprive her of her constitutional rights.

His co-defendants in the seduction charge were scheduled to be arraigned with him. They were expected to deny their place in the plot and accused to deny their place in the plot and accused to deny their place in the plot.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

191-63496-A
FEB 23 1944

Stork to Visit Chaplins; Comic's Trial Begins



CHARLIE AND OONA
THINK OONA BETTER KNOW

By FREDERICK C. STIMAN

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 21.—Charlie Chaplin, about to become the father of a child he admits is his, was scheduled to appear in Federal Court today for arraignment on white slavery and conspiracy charges instigated by a red-haired girl who still claims he also is the father of her infant daughter.

Chaplin's wife, Oona O'Neill, 18, admitted she would become a mother to August, as Chaplin's attorneys requested their request that Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor grant the case on the ground that a Federal grand jury had not substantiated the charges against the multi-millionaire British comic and his other so-called children.

Chaplin has undergone a blood test which indicated he could not possibly be the father of Joan Barry's 4-month-old daughter. Miss Barry has made up more to drop her paternity charge.

OONA FEELS HAPPY
"I'm terribly, terribly happy," said Miss O'Neill, in talking about the com-

ing birth. "I hope this time will stop a lot of those silly rumors that are going around."

She did not specify what rumors. She said if her child is a boy, she would name it "Lee."

"If a girl," she added, "I don't know what we'll call it, except that it won't be Oona."

Miss O'Neill eloped with Chaplin last June at about the time Miss Barry was telling him Chaplin had called her "Charlie," said her he loved her, and promised to marry her.

GOV. WANTS EVIDENCE

The grand jury charged Chaplin with two counts of violating the Mann Act, accusing him of taking Miss Barry to New York for immoral purposes in 1941, and returning her to Hollywood three weeks later.

The jury also voted two more counts against Chaplin, two of his pals, and an indictment of Beverly Hills officials, charging conspiracy to take from Miss Barry her civil rights. The latter counts grew out of Miss Barry's arrest as a vagrant and the subsequent "bush's ruin" out of town which she said she received from a judge and several police.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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87 FEB 26 1944

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 3

61 FEB 26 1944

Chaplin to Plead Friday To Mann Act Charge

**But Wins Delay on Order
Comes to Indictment**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP).—Charlie Chaplin received today a postponement until Friday to plead to a charge of violating the Mann act. He and six co-defendants, charged in another indictment with conspiring to deprive his protégé, Joan Barry, of her constitutional rights, were permitted by Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor to delay until March 2 in entering pleas.

Chaplin's counsel, Jerry Binder, informed the court that there were complications in connection with the Federal Grand Jury's true bill alleging conspiracy, and that additional time would be necessary to study them before pleas could be entered.

While agreeing on this point, the court said that on such motion refused on the Mann act indictment, Mr. Binder had asked for two weeks delay, but Judge O'Connor said he believed the plea should be entered on Friday.

Chaplin's counsel will move Wednesday for dismissal of Miss Barry's petition and because of the stipulation, which it was filed, that if blood tests established that Chaplin was not the father the action would be dropped and support payments for the mother and child would cease. Blood tests had been established, the other defendants said, that Chaplin is not the baby's father.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
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Mr. Hendon	
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Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE
FEB 22 1944
DATED
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

56 MAR 9 1944

SATURDAY

Chaplin Didn't Get 'Fair Shake,' Counsel Asserts

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 25 (U.P.).—Charles Chaplin's lawyers told a Federal judge late today that their multimillionaire client did not get a fair shake in white slavery charges against him because the grand jury that indicted him included no women.

The lawyers demanded that the charges be quashed. Judge J. P. T. O'Connor said he would make his decision tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Says Indictment Is Vague

Attorneys Jerry Giesler also entered a demurrer in which he charged the grand jury with being vague in its two Mann Act indictments, which claim that Chaplin took Joan Barry to New York for "immoral purposes" in 1933 and returned her to Hollywood three weeks later. One indictment has to do with the going; the other with the returning.

Giesler said the Mann Act had to do only with transportation of vice and added that there was no evidence before the court that the British-born comic ever attempted to use his red-haired woman for profits in immoral enterprises.

While Chaplin sat silently, his portly lawyer argued at length about what he called the necessity of women on grand juries investigating cases of this kind.

May Have Charmed Jury

In language as light as it was high flown, Giesler said in effect that Miss Barry may have appeared sex appeal—unconsciously of course—upon the masculine jurors. He said that if a few women also had heard the charges, the result might have been different.

Giesler and U. S. Attorney Charles Carr engaged in a lengthy argument about whether women ordinarily served on grand juries. Carr said it was the custom here never to have women hear criminal charges in Federal cases.

Judge O'Connor ordered him to explain. Nevertheless, before nightfall why no woman had been called to listen to the story of Miss Barry, who claimed she became the mother of Chaplin's child, only to be arrested for vagrancy, and later to be given what she called the "bimbo" out of fashionable Beverly Hills.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Wash., D.C.

Feb. 26, 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Wash., D.C.

Feb. 26, 1944

Think We're Misled

I have just finished reading your editorial on Charlie Chaplin. For a number of years you have had my admiration for the manner in which you have stood up for America and Americanism. Now to the world you arrive at your conclusion in regard to Charlie Chaplin, however, is beyond me.

It may prove to show that the great weakness of our democracy is the tendency for us to go in reference to trying to correct our abuses.

Your apparent hatred for Roosevelt and the Administration has so warped your intellect I suspect that you are unable to see clearly something that has nothing to do with the Administration.

JAMES J. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

for

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Chaplin Due to Enter Plea To Federal Charges Today

By the Associated Press.
 LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—Charles Chaplin was scheduled to enter his plea in Federal Court today on two counts charging that he violated the Mann Act by transporting 20-year-old Joan Barry to New York and then back to Hollywood.

However, Chaplin's attorney, Jerry Green, said he would ask for a postponement pending argument for dismissal of the case.

Chaplin and six others are due to appear March 9 on charges of attempting to deprive Miss Barry of her constitutional rights by asserting her right to force her to leave California following her arrest last year on a vagrancy charge. The vagrancy complaint ultimately was dropped.

All charges against Chaplin and his co-defendants were returned by indictment returned by the Federal grand jury. In addition, Miss Barry has pending a bill seeking to have Chaplin declared the father of her 6-month-old daughter, Carol Ann.

although recent blood tests failed to establish his parenthood.

if
Chaplin

FEB 23 1934

WASHINGTON STAR

Page 7

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2/25/44

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Chaplin Due to Enter Plea To Federal Charges Today

By the Associated Press. LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—Charlie Chaplin was summoned to enter his plea in Federal Court today on two serious charges that he violated the Mann Act by transporting 20-year-old Joan Berry to New York and then back to Hollywood.

However, Chaplin's attorney, Jerry Conner, said he would ask Justice Department pending arguments for dismissal of the case.

Chaplin and six others are due to appear March 8 on charges of conspiring to deprive Miss Berry of her constitutional rights by assisting and abetting in her flight to leave California following her arrest last year on a vagrancy charge. The reported complaint subsequently was dismissed.

All charges against Chaplin and his co-defendants were announced in indictments returned by the Federal grand jury. In addition, Miss Berry has pending a suit seeking to have Chaplin declared the father of her 4-month-old daughter, Gerald Ann.

CHAPLIN WOULD HAVE DEFENSE ATTORNEY'S ASSISTANCE IN PAROLE.

This is a clipping from
page 9 of the
Washington Star for

2-25-44
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

Chaplin Due to Enter Plea To Federal Charges Today

By the Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—Chaplin was summoned to enter his plea in Federal Court today on two counts charging that he violated the Mann Act by transporting 16-year-old Joan Barry to New York and then back to Hollywood.

However, Chaplin's attorney, Jerry O'Neil, said he would ask further postponement pending argument for dismissal of the case.

Chaplin and six others are due to appear March 8 on charges of conspiring to deprive Miss Barry of her constitutional right to marry in California following her arrest last year on a vagrancy charge. The vagrancy complaint subsequently was dismissed.

All charges against Chaplin and the co-defendants were returned in indictments returned by the Federal grand jury. In addition, Miss Barry has pending a civil suit to have Chaplin declared the father of her 16-month-old daughter, Carol Ann.

Although recent blood tests failed to establish his parenthood.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Washington Star
1-35-44

Busy Man These Days



—AP Wire Photo.
Charlie Chaplin, pictured in a Los Angeles court room with his attorney, Jerry Cohen, right, holds a postponement granted on a Motion Act bowling filed against him. Attorneys for Charlie Chaplin were scheduled to go to court today to seek dismissal of a paternity suit filed by Joan Barry, probably an 18-year-old woman that Chaplin had admitted that Chaplin is the father of her four-month-old daughter. Atty. Joseph Smith, second attorney to represent Miss Barry, said he would retain the petition.

Carte
yes

Wesley, to: News
2-23-44

'Shell Game' With Joan Barry Baby Denounced by Her New Lawyer

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 22.—Joan Barry retained a new attorney yesterday to press her parentage charges against Charlie Chaplin, despite blood tests which indicated her infant daughter could not possibly be his.

Atty. Joseph Scott, in announcing that he had replaced John J. Lewis as Miss Barry's counsel, characterized the blood test as being something like a legal shell game.

BABY'S DAY COMING

"This unfortunate baby has not yet had her day in court," he said. "A careful perusal of the documents and the so-called stipulations show great mechanical skill on the part of trained lawyers, but it has to some extent, if you will pardon the expression, some aspects of a shell game."

"There are laws in every game, but when played by fair-minded people we shouldn't get a baby in a baseball game with two strikes on her. After all, the mother is not the real party at interest in this litigation."

PLEASE FOR INNOCENT CHILD

"It is the innocent child. We are going to do our best, therefore, to see that she gets her day in court."

Chaplin, meantime, appeared before District Judge J. P. T. O'Connor, who gave him until Friday at 2 p. m. to appear for arraignment on charges of violating the Mann Act.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....

Carthwright

Washington Daily News-2-22-43

Block Chaplin's Move to Quash Paternity Suit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (UPI).

Judge Baird today temporarily blocked an attempt by Charlie Chaplin's attorneys to dismiss Joan Barry's paternity suit.

In denying a motion by Loyd Wright, Judge Baird said John J. Irwin, attorney for Miss Barry, should be given written notice of intention to ask a dismissal.

Chaplin contends he was cleared of responsibility for the child when blood tests were taken.

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 17 (UPI).

John J. Irwin withdrew today as attorney for Joan Barry, who charged Charlie Chaplin with being the father of her child—only to have a blood test show otherwise.

Irwin wrote Miss Barry and her mother, Gertrude, that he had stipulated that paternity charges against the actor be withdrawn should the blood tests prove negative. Since they were so proved, he said he could not press the case and suggested that Miss Barry retain another lawyer.

on Tuesday and showed, according to Wright, "that Mr. Chaplin could not be the father."

The conclusiveness of blood tests was questioned by U.S. Attorney Carr, who said the Government will go ahead with prosecution of Chaplin on "white slave" and conspiracy charges.

Carr cited a 1937 California Supreme Court decision which stated:

"The blood test as legal evidence of paternity is only 'expert opinion' and may not be accepted as conclusive evidence."

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (UPI).—Dr. Maria Fabbini, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said today that blood tests to determine paternity are "conclusive" and there is no drug which will change the type of a person's blood.

"Nothing can be done to alter or change the type of one's blood," Fabbini said. "Such tests as Chaplin underwent are accepted now as conclusive evidence in the courts of many States and countries."

THOSE FAMOUS RAGS



Charles Chaplin
Wearing the baggy suit, derby,
oversize shoes and whisker pose
that made him millions.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
C. P. TWIG

FEB 18 1944

New York Daily Mirror

Pf-4

HOPE OF KNIGHTHOOD KEPT CHAPLIN FROM BECOMING U. S. CITIZEN



Gene O'Neill Chaplin
To be "Sir Charles" probably a last hope.

Joan Barry
She rejected Chaplin's great ambition.

Chaplin's Effort to Quash Paternity Suit Is Blocked

By FLORENCE SMITH

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (U.P.)—A move by Charles Chaplin to quash a paternity suit filed by Joan Barry today was blocked today by Superior Judge William C. Baird.

Lord Wright, representing the white-haired comedian, stopped up when court opened at 9 o'clock and said he wanted to make a motion to dismiss the suit.

Stipulation Reached

He quoted a stipulation entered into by himself and John J. Irwin, attorney for Mrs. Gertrude Barry, Joan's mother, that the case would be dropped if a blood test proved Chaplin could not have been the father.

The blood test, taken Tuesday, definitely exonerated Chaplin, and then it was announced that the California Superior Court had ruled that such tests are not conclusive evidence.

Mrs. Barry, who filed the suit on behalf of the unborn child last summer, was not represented in court this morning, so Judge Baird ruled that Wright would have to file notice of a motion to dismiss and go through the regular procedure when the case comes up on the calendar next week.

Irwin, who is slated to go into the Army soon, withdrew from the case today, saying that as far as he was concerned the stipulation he signed ends the matter, and that if Mrs. Barry wants to continue the suit she will have to employ another attorney.

He said that the result of the blood test "in no way disturbs my confidence in Joan's sincerity."

Tries to Block Other Suits

Wright, it was learned, had attempted to get the suit dismissed without payment, which would preclude further suits. Mrs. Barry, however, contends that as the case had to be presented in law, the rights of her daughter, who had been granted a stipulation, should not be signed away on a stipulation.

Irwin, 31, and the father of three, was released by his draft board into C-A last week without a hearing, further complicating the case. Coincidentally, his appeal to the Draft Appeal Board which might exempt Irwin is due one of the Peace Civilian Council, who provided Irwin as Mrs. Barry's attorney in the paternity suit.

Chaplin, indicted for violation of the Mann Act by transporting Joan, now 24, to New York and back for immoral purposes in 1931.

It found guilty on all counts of the indictment, the jury action, now husband of Oona O'Neill, playwright Eugene O'Neill's 16-year-old daughter, faces a maximum of 25 years to prison and a

Drugs Won't Change Blood, Expert Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (U.P.)—It is impossible for a "magic" drug to affect a blood test as is rumored in the Charlie Chaplin

paternity suit, according to Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, the foremost serologist in the world today.

The doctor had aimed mainly at developing the four major blood groups: A, B, C, and AB, into 72 distinguishable blood types. Presently he predicted that human blood may become as distinctive as social security numbers, provided that research is wide to identify the innumerable variations that appear to exist.

His knowledge of blood testing was utilized notably a few months ago when he was called upon to examine bloodstained clothing brought here from the Bahamas in connection with the Sir D'Arcy murder.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Asato ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 18 1934

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 1

J. M. Rosen

CHAPLIN SCOWLS AT CAMERAS

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT

New York, Monday.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN, who
has laughed his way out
of many predicaments on the
screen, arrived today when he
was fingerprinted in connection
with a charge that he
transported his former pro-
stitute, and named Jack Bailey,
from Los Angeles, California, to
New York for immoral pur-
poses.

The charge is laid under a
Federal law against the trans-
port of women from one State
to another for immoral pur-
poses.

When he appeared at the
U.S. Marshal's office in Los
Angeles he growled at photo-
graphers: "I don't want my
photograph taken while I'm
being fingerprinted."

U.S. Attorney Charles Carl,
who will prosecute the Los An-
geles complaint, snapped: "But
be different from anyone else."

As the photographers fired
their flash lights Chaplin's
disfigurements were pressed on the
public screen.

He wore a crisp-edged
sports suit, his shirt pulled
down, and his hair slicked
back at an angle.

He needed a haircut.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

for
Cartwright

"DAILY MIRROR"

LONDON

February 15, 1944

SUBMITTED BY J. A. CIMPENIAN
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

Captain Seeks To End Charges In Chaplin Case

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 23 (U.P.)—Beverly Hills Police Chief W. White, accused with Charlie Chaplin and five others in September 1934 of having rights, today filed a motion to crash the charges.

White based his plea upon the fact that no women were on the Federal grand jury which indicted him for "consuming" Miss Barry out of Beverly Hills in January 1933 while she was a protégé of Chaplin.

A similar plea was entered last week by Chaplin in his fight against Motion Art Indecency, but Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor dismissed it.

White, Chaplin, and other defendants are scheduled to appear in Federal court March 3 for arraignment on the conspiracy charges. On March 21, the English-born comedian goes to trial in the Motion Art charges.

Chaplin's attorney will contest before Superior Court tomorrow when an effort will be made to dismiss allegations by Miss Barry that Chaplin is the father of her illegitimate daughter. Counsel for Chaplin will argue that as a result of blood tests taken three weeks ago it is impossible for Chaplin to have been the father of the child.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
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Mr. Coffey
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Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 3-1-44

Joan Berry's Counsel Attacks Blood Tests As 'Inconclusive'

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Joan Berry's counsel, arguing today against a motion to dismiss her paternity suit against Charles Chaplin, told Superior Court Judge Stanley Akam that blood tests were inconclusive on a child less than a year old.

"I have an affidavit from the director of the state hospital stating a child must be 18 months old before blood tests can possibly mean anything," Joseph Bevil, Miss Berry's lawyer, declared.

Referring to the suit as a "monkey-eyed theory," Mr. Bevil pointed out that under the regulations between Chaplin and Miss Berry after she brought her son, the court-appointed expert have fought the action, regardless of what the verdict, whereas the young woman's constitutional rights never had been before the court.

"We want to get Chaplin to court before a judge and a jury of Americans citizens with no alien sympathies," Mr. Bevil argued. He said that ultimately it was Chaplin's money that paid the fees of all three doctors who made the blood tests of Joan, her 3-month-old daughter and Chaplin.

Mr. Bevil said the affidavit from the University of Minnesota, was signed by Drs. W. P. Lawson, head of the department of bacteriology, and W. A. O'Brien, a member of the medical school faculty. Dr. Lawson, he said, stated that he refused to perform blood tests until a child was a year old, and Dr. O'Brien declared he disagreed with such a limitation.

Chaplin's lawyer, Charles E. Miller, told the court that it should not be necessary to argue for dismissal of the paternity suit, since under the stipulation it was automatically ended when the blood tests of three doctors "showed Chaplin was not the father of Miss Berry's child."

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3/1/44

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
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Mr. Gurnea	
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Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Chaplin Scored As Miss Barry Defends Her Suit

HOLLYWOOD, March 1 (U.P.).—Charlie Chaplin was denounced by Miss Barry's attorney in a court hearing today as a man without scruples attempting to evade his responsibilities by an evasive test.

"This Chaplin is capable of anything," cried the white-haired lawyer, Joseph Scott, in conducting a blood test in which Miss Barry's attorney agreed the seven countries could not have been the father of Miss Barry's infant daughter.

Fight Paternity Suit

Scott and Pat Minkem, attorney representing Chaplin, appeared before Superior Court Judge Stanley Mosk to argue about dropping Miss Barry's paternity suit against the internationally famous comedian, under the agreement made months ago.

The lawyers at that time agreed that if the blood test were negative Miss Barry would drop her suit. Instead she dropped her first attorney and retained veteran lawyer Scott to press her case, blood test or no blood test.

"This test," Scott said, "was a

direct, impudent contravention on the part of legal men to put over the Chaplin case. I don't put anything past Chaplin. It is quite possible he saw another doctor before the test and said: 'Here is the baby's blood, what is mine?'"

"It All Looks Fine"

Scott objected and Judge Mosk charged lawyer Scott.

"Well, I will say that the whole background of this case looks shiny," he continued.

Scott assured the judge that he need take no doctor's word; that indeed the medical profession would not agree about the validity of blood tests, and added:

"We want to see Chaplin's blue Mediterranean eyes and compare them with the brown eyes of this baby before a good American jury not composed of aliens."

Tins-Humboldt
3/1/44

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JFS

Judge Defers His Decision on Plea by Chaplin

LOS ANGELES, March 5 (U. P. News)—Admitting he could be an snap-judgment decision, Superior Court Judge Stanley Mosk yesterday took under permanent suspension Charles Chaplin's plea that Jose Berry's testimony against him be thrown out of court. He said he would rule on the question within a week or 10 days.

Blood Test Dismissed

Joseph Smith, who took over Mrs. Berry's case when her first lawyer resigned, because of a law to be enacted Chaplin as a man without scruples who is attempting to evade responsibility to Mrs. Berry's little Carol Ann. Smith dismissed the blood test made earlier to determine paternity and said Chaplin is capable of anything.

"The blood test is a cockeyed theory," he stated. "It is not an inviolable means of determining paternity."

"This test," Smith said, "was a clever, flagrant contrivance on the part of legal men to get out the Chaplin case. I don't put anything past Chaplin. It is quite probable he saw another doctor before the test and said 'There is

the baby's blood; what is mine?'" There was no telling what happened in the laboratory where blood was drawn from the veins of the baby and the British-born movie star, Smith charged.

"The bodies could have been switched," he cried. "Chemicals could have been injected into Chaplin's veins. Or even someone else's blood could have been used." Chaplin's attorney, Charles E. "Pat" Sullivan, jumped to his feet, shouting.

"Well, the whole background of this case looks phony," Smith added.

Mosk demanded the court declare the case "with prejudice," meaning legally that it then might not be resurrected again to plague the white-haired actor-producer. He asserted Chaplin had complied with all the terms of the legal agreement made prior to the blood tests under which the connection paid stipulated sums for the early care of the baby and the mother.

Smith, claiming that doctors, like lawyers, often disagree, referred to medical authorities' reporting that blood tests were worthless in determining paternity.

He warned that if Judge Mosk signed the dismissal, "it will be the kid's death warrant."

An affidavit by John J. Drvin and Barry Woodmansee, attorneys who appeared for the stipulation but no longer are associated with Mrs. Berry in the case, was filed with the court. Affidavits from Mrs. Berry and her mother, Mrs. Gertrude Berry, concerning her condition at the time she signed, also were offered in evidence. Juan said she thought the blood tests would be conclusive.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

H. Catton

131-68496A
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57 MAR 7 1944

Clipped from Washington Times Herald
Edition No. 8

Date 3-2-44

77 MAR 8 1944

Studies Chaplin Dismissal Plea

HOLLYWOOD, March 1 (UP).—Superior Court Judge Mack late today took under advisement Charlie Chaplin's plea for dismissal of Joan Barry's suit charging him with being the father of her infant daughter.

All day long the judge had heard opposing counsel battle about the color of the multi-millionaire comic's eyes, his character, and his blood test, which indicated he could not have been the father of Carol Ann.

Chaplin was away from court, presumably conferring with attorneys about another set of charges against him in Federal Court, as Joseph Scott, Miss Barry's new lawyer, announced that as far as he was concerned, blood tests were phony. Chaplin was disappointed, and on telling what happened in the laboratory where blood was drawn from the veins of the baby and the British comic star.

"The bottles could have been switched," Scott cried. "Cholesterol could have been injected into Chaplin's veins. Or even some one else's blood could have been used."

Chaplin's lawyer, F. J. "Pat" Milliken, quoted 26 court decisions, indicating that the blood test stipulations were legal.

Judge Mack said he'd have to rule all this, as well as look into Scott's statements that blood tests meant nothing.

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Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Nichols _____
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Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Chaplin

Chaplin Must Stand Trial, Court Rules

Blood Test Ignored
By Coast Jurist

By FLORENCE MAYER

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (U.P.)—Newly-born daughter she claims is the child of Charlie Chaplin will have their day in court despite a blood test which ostensibly cleared the film comedian of the paternity charge.

Superior Judge Stanley Mosk today overruled Chaplin's motion to quash the suit, brought last June by the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Barry.

Jean "Babe" of Justice

"I am sure that this is what you call justice," Joan said. "I am glad we are going to have an opportunity to tell the whole story in open court."

Judge Mosk, in dismissing Chaplin's motion, said the judgment of the doctors in the blood test could not be established evidence in California.

"I am convinced that the ends of justice will best be served by a full and fair trial of the issue," he said, ordering Chaplin to reply to the paternity suit within ten days.

Before the paternity trial, however, Chaplin will go on trial in Federal Court on an indictment charging violation of the Mann Act in that he transported Joan, his former daughter, across state lines from New York for immoral purposes. That trial is set for March 21.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Washington, D.C.

March 9, 1944

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File-Change To Today

Thompson Chaplin, with two of his pals and four Beverly Hills officials, will appear for arraignment on another Federal indictment charging them with depriving the 32-year-old Joan of her constitutional rights by returning her out of Beverly Hills where Chaplin's interest in her caused Joseph Smith, mother for the baby, assert that such tests were inadvisable and that no one should stipulate away the rights of an unborn baby.

Judge Mosk pointed out that even States laws have required blood tests in paternity suits, but that such tests are not recognized in California, added.

Chaplin, who is 34 and is an Englishman, and who amassed a fortune of some \$1,000,000 in the United States but never became a citizen, is now married to Oona O'Neill, 18, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill. She recently announced that she would make him a deputy agent this summer.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Chaplin Case

THE WASHINGTON POST
Thursday, March 2, 1966

Only a Few Days Left

stronger than the demand of the nation for the elimination of the estate tax. Mr. Berry's speech was followed by Mr. Berry's speech on the subject of the estate tax. Mr. Berry's speech was followed by Mr. Berry's speech on the subject of the estate tax. Mr. Berry's speech was followed by Mr. Berry's speech on the subject of the estate tax.

$$\frac{1 \text{ Chapin}}{15.7} = 0.0637$$

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Both Sides Have 'Em:

Chaplin Lawyer, Prosecutor In Row Over Their Blue Eyes

Court Takes Under Advisement Plea Of Actor to Dismiss Paternity Suit

HOLLYWOOD, March 1 (U. P.)—Superior Court Judge Stanley Mosk took under advisement today Charlie Chaplin's plea to have Joan Barry's paternity suit dismissed. Mosk did not indicate when he would hand down his decision.

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—Opposing counsel argued bitterly for an opinion in Superior Court today on whether Joan Barry's paternity suit against Charlie Chaplin should be dismissed because of blood test. Then they went out to eat a good lunch before continuing their argument further.

Blue Eyes—Two Pains

Speaking for Chaplin, who was not present, Attorney Charles E. Pat Millikan introduced the stipulation made last June in which Miss Barry and her former attorney agreed that if the blood test proved negative the suit would be automatically dropped.

Joseph Scott, Miss Barry's new attorney, demanded the case go to trial. "There's a jury of good

Americans" on the ground that blood tests are trustworthy.

Scott cited the fact that Carol Ann Barry, now five months old, has blue eyes "and so has Chaplin."

Millikan interrupted: "My eyes are blue and I don't know what yours are Mr. Scott."

Scott retorted: "My eyes are blue too, but I have made no child illegitimate—that's where I differ from Chaplin."

Chaplin Demanded

Chaplin was denounced by attorney as a man without scruples attempting to evade his responsibilities to an innocent baby.

"This Chaplin is capable of anything," cried the lawyer, in connection a blood test in which three doctors agreed the screen screen could not have been the father of Miss Barry's infant daughter.

"This test," Scott said, "was a clever, ingenious contrivance on the part of legal men to get over the Chaplin case. I don't put any thing past Chaplin. It is quite possible he saw another doctor before the test and said: 'Here is the baby's blood, what is mine?'"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. G. L. Vane
Mr. Clegg
Miss Gandy

Carlin

*Times Herald
3/2/44*

6 MAR 9 1944

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NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 4 1944

By DAVID PLATT

CHARLES CHAPLIN has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship. The red-baiting press has never forgiven him for this. They have been hounding him for more than twenty-five years. In 1952 when Chaplin announced that he was taking a trip to Europe he was vilified by reporters of the villainous press.

"Just for a vacation."

"Are you going to make pictures while you are there?" "No."

"What do you do with your old

What do you do with your cat

caption: "Throw them away."
"Mr. Chaplin, do you ever ad-

don't be get married?" "I don't know."

Finally, the reporters came to the team. "Mr. Charles, are you

• **Belavsky?** Charles took down all by surprise by

behaviors is a new and challenging phase of EHA

Therefore, I must be interested in B^* . The new-
man rested on the telephone. The next day's work.

lines praised Chaplin as a "colossal" by his own admission. They said he was kind to the Soviet

...to make them. They populated my garden.

about him. Chaplin returned from post-war Europe

greatly saddened by the poverty he had seen. He made "The Idle Glass," "Far Day" and "The Pil-

grins," all directed against the pol-bills of the social order. The words were uttered among the

serial order, the more likely someone is to be called a leader.

The "pink-pellinated" scandal is scandalous only after Charlie is dead, except a few years later when the story was told by the *Washington Post*.

Like Grey used him for divorce. Yellow journalism
never had such a holiday. ~~Notary~~ ~~Notary~~

labeled, the gamma-Oscopix," printed the driver's complaint in full. This was something new in

character assassination. Chaplin was stripped down to his last undershirt. The frustration he had with

By the last interview, the reputation of the team as a group that got things done was well established. The team's reputation for getting things done was well established. The team's reputation for getting things done was well established.

by the animal shelter. Charles was accused of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk. He

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NOTES

Charlie Chaplin Is Still
The People's Favorite.

told his wife. He was a sex-maniac. Chaplin was pronounced guilty of every crime in the book before he was tried. He was hounded all about at arrested beliefs he had a chance to make himself heard. His films were banned in many countries. One, or two, of the writers came to his defense. Literatures named of the White Palace. Of V.J. Ruppert asked not at Chaplin's "whirlwind of crime" who at this time sought to win and his "real and immeasurable record of high achievement" which has inspired laughter and heart-deeped gaiety all around the world. H.L. Menckley came to his defense in the Rainier Evening Sun. Chaplin's own statement at the time built good for him. "All I ask is that the public suspend judgment until the case is decided. I see fault on every charge even though all the lawyers of California are behind it. But I do not think it fair to ask me to fight all guilty and all sharp and all innocent that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."

Of course all the sensational charges and rumors against Chaplin were eventually proven false. To me all a boy's talent plot engendered by Hitler, middle ground to reactionary political standards. I took Chaplin several months to recover from the strain of those hectic weeks during which the gutter press had him down as a "barbaric criminal" but it was not long before his new film "The Circus" was being acclaimed everywhere as a masterpiece. In 1934, a year after Chaplin was initiated by Macadden and Hearst, he received an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "for his versatility in writing, acting and producing 'The Circus'." It was an act of simple justice in recognition of the work of one of the greatest artists of all time. But the cheap rag that crucified Charlie in 1932 and 1933 never let up. When "The Great Dictator" came out, they again opened up with everything they had because Chaplin had refused to jump Stalin with Hitler. When Charlie came out for a second from his decision to get him for good. They think they have it now but they're wrong. The people are on the side of the little man with the oversized shoes, horned, ears and moustache. The people whom he has served faithfully for a quarter of a century or more will stand by him. Of that I am sure.

This is a clipping from
page 7 sec. 1 of
THE WORKER
Date 3-5-46
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Government

62 MAR 25 1944

THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington, D.C.

March 9, 1944

Judge Refuses To Drop Chaplin Paternity Suit

Los Angeles, March 8 (U.P.)—Carol Ann Berry, 1 month old, today was allowed her "day in court" when a superior judge overruled Charlie Chaplin's motion to dismiss the paternity suit brought against the film star by Joan Berry, the baby's mother.

Judge Stanley Mosk said: "I am convinced that the ends of justice will best be served by a full and fair trial of the issues."

Chaplin tried to have the suit dismissed on the ground that tests of his, the mother's and the baby's blood, in accordance with a stipulation entered into last June, proved he was not Carol Ann's father.

Attorneys for Miss Berry have contended that not only were such blood tests unreliable for determining parentage, but that no one could deprive away the rights of an unborn baby.

Chaplin has pleaded interest in the child. Attorneys for Miss Berry have charged that

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
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Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Chaplin said

Lucas said

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Times Herald
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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
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Mr. Carson	
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Mr. Hendon	
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Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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Blood Test Ignored:

Court Overrules Chaplin Plea To Dismiss Paternity Suit

Joan Hails It as 'Justice' and Promises To Tell the Whole Story in Open Court

By FLORENCE WYER

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (N. Y. News).—Joan Barry and the five-month-old daughter she claims is the child of Charlie Chaplin will have their day in court despite a blood test which ostensibly cleared the film comedian of the paternity charge.

Superior Judge Stanley Mosk today overruled Chaplin's motion to dismiss the suit, brought last June by the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Barry.

Joan "Joan" of Justice

"I am sure that this is what you call justice," Joan said. "I am glad we are going to have an opportunity to tell the whole story in open court."

Judge Mosk, in dismissing Chaplin's motion, said the judgment of the doctors in the blood test could not be considered evidence in California.

"I am convinced that the ends of justice will best be served by a full and fair trial of the issue,"

he said, ordering Chaplin to reply to the paternity suit within ten days.

Before the paternity trial, however, Chaplin will go on trial in Federal Court on an indictment charging violation of the Mann Act in that he transported Joan, his former dress girl, to and from New York for immoral purposes. That trial is set for March 11.

Plot Charges To Follow

Tomorrow Chaplin, with two of his pals and four Beverly Hills officials, will appear for arraignment on another Federal indictment charging them with depriving the 23-year-old Joan of her constitutional rights by railroad-ing her out of Beverly Hills when Chaplin's interest in her, under-

Chaplin Appeals Ruling That He Must Stand Trial

By FREDERICK C. OTISMAN
HOLLYWOOD, March 9 (U.P.).
Charles Chaplin today appealed
to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals
to set aside a lower court's deci-
sion which refused to dismiss
charges by Joan Barry, his re-
haired former drama partner, that
he is the father of her 5-month-old
daughter, Carol Ann.

Chaplin's appeal was from a
ruling by Superior Judge Stanley
Mook, who yesterday refused to
dismiss the case even though
three doctors said blood tests in-
dicated Chaplin could not have
been the father.

\$15,000 "Deposit" Claim

Chaplin contended that Judge
Mook "exceeded his jurisdiction
and erred in his interpretation of
the law."

He declared that, although At-
torney Joseph Scott and Joan
Barry no longer wish to carry out
a stipulation to dismiss the suit
if the blood tests failed to dis-
prove possibility that Chaplin was
the father, they have made an
offer to return \$15,000 (the co-
median had paid for Carol Ann's
support).

Miss Barry and Mrs. Gertrude
Barry, her mother, accepted the
money with the understanding
that the suit would be dismissed
immediately if the blood tests were
negative, he told the appeals court.

Change of Lawyers

Instead, he charged, Miss Barry
dismissed Attorney John Erwin—
who had signed the stipulation—
hired Scott and proceeded to press
her suit.

Chaplin meanwhile faced a new
date—on March 21—with the Fed-
eral courts after Federal Judge J.
F. T. O'Connor today surveyed
thousands of words prepared by
attorneys for the comedian and six
others indicted on charges of con-
spiracy to spirit Miss Barry out of
Beverly Hills last spring.

O'Connor said he needed until
then to prepare to hear arguments
on attempts to dismiss the
charges.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1944

1,500 Pages Testimony

Lawyers for the comedy star
Chaplin and the alleged co-con-
spirators tried to have Judge
O'Connor throw out case out of
court because there were too
many to the grand jury that re-
turned the indictments. The attor-
neys moved in a bid and made their
plea, one after another, with the
judge snapping "Denied" seven
times.

Then the attorneys led in
their battle suggesting their di-
rections and the judge did some
rapid rehashing. He said he had
used Scott's hand in to see
what documents would be
more than 1,500 pages Chaplin
testimony.

He said the prosecution under-
standably would have a few hun-
dred pages more—thereby giving
him almost as much reading
matter as in the Old and New Testa-
ments combined—and that he
needed time to digest it.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Queen case

131-68496-A
MAR 11 1944

FBI
MAR 11 1944

62 MAR 13 1944

THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1944

Chaplin Suffers
New Court Rebuff

Los Angeles, March 9 (AP)—Charles Chaplin suffered a new court rebuff today when Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor refused to grant injunctions securing him and his personal property from the first rights of Miss Joan Barry, his former spouse.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen *K* _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Bureau case file 7-25-44

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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Egan ☒
 Mr. Gurnea ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Mumford ☒
 Mr. Starks ☒
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

*file
H.W.*

Court Weighs Chaplin Plea

HOLLYWOOD, March 14 (UP)—The state appellate court today started deliberating arguments of attorneys for film comic Charlie Chaplin supporting his petition for a writ to dismiss reduced Joan Barry's paternity suit against him. The issue was expected to reach a decision in a few days on the written arguments of Chaplin's attorneys, Lloyd Wright and Charles E. Millman, seeking to have Superior Judge Stanley Stein dismiss the suit. A statement of Miss Barry's opinion in the suit was filed with the court by her attorney, Joseph Smith.

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MAR 15 1944
 WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page 3

Wash. Daily News
3/17/44

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Chaplin Loses Appeal

HOLLYWOOD, March 17—Only the California Supreme Court was left today to Charles Chaplin following refusal of the United States Court of Appeals to order dismissal of Joan Barry's paternity suit. Chaplin had sought enforcement of a stipulation signed by Mrs. Barry's former attorney agreeing to drop the case if a blood test indicated Chaplin was not the father. The court, however, announced that the decision would deny the baby "let out to court" and Judge Stanley Kirk agreed.

21-6446-7
EX-100
MAR 23 1944

Chaplin Takes Serious Role: His Own Trial

By MARCIA WING

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—Charles Chaplin, the little clown at whom all the world once laughed and called him "the little fellow," now is taking a serious role in a Federal court room, as a defendant in a case known as *United States vs. Chaplin*.

By an ironic twist of circumstances, none of which the Federal Government believes was beyond Chaplin's control, the little comedian who styled himself an immortal, has at last met the shadow, of which, on the screen, he seemed afraid—his own.

Main Act Charge

The shadow is long and heavy. Because of it he faces trial on two Federal charges, violation of the Mann Act and conspiracy to deprive an American citizen of her civil rights. The trial which opens Tuesday deals only with the Mann Act allegation.

Both charges involve alleged John Barry, 31, an Irish-born and moderately handsome, whose Chaplin first pursued until she became his "resident" partner, even married and subsequently tried to have her declared out of the State of California.

The word for the latter is "head," and Miss Barry did not stay. She flunked out, and she flunked straight back. Had she not done so and had she not found a few articulate persons who lent her courage in her behalf, there would have been no Federal indictment, no trial.

Trial of Her Charge

One of those persons was Hilda Hopper, Hollywood columnist to whom Miss Barry first confided her troubles when, she asserts, Chaplin tried to get her out of the country.

When the Federal grand jury sought testimony in January, Miss Hopper was called. The next day she received a mysterious telephone call. "Get off," a voice said, "or you'll be attacked off." Miss Hopper reasonably enough asked the identity of her phone caller. "Murder, Inc.," came the voice.

Maybe it was just one of those dark, practical jokes Hollywood has indulged in ever since the days when Chaplin himself attached himself to Miss Barry while the cash customers howled. Maybe it was a true and earnest threat.

Chaplin Named Father

First, Miss Barry, as every child who reads the daily papers surely knows, announced she was going to have a baby. She named Chaplin as the father. A week later—June 18, 1943—Chaplin married Roma O'Neill, daughter of the playwright.

The baby, a girl, Carol Ann, was born on October 2, 1943. Physicians representing both the mother and Chaplin, the alleged father, were present. So were lawyers, photographers and reporters. For six months before Miss Barry had filed a paternity suit against Chaplin, which he had temporarily delayed with a \$15,000 cash settlement.

Blood Test Given

On February 11 of this year Chaplin, Miss Barry and the child were given blood tests as part of the agreement in the paternity suit. The results indicated that Chaplin was not the father of the child, but as blood group testing may not be used as conclusive evidence of paternity in a court of law, the case, a civil suit, has not been dropped.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Starks ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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77 MAR 27 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page _____

Chaplin to Bring Out Joan's High Life South of Border



Actress Joins in the sensation, one of whose problems is how to get that the meritorious into the courtroom.

By The Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD, March 22—Charles Chaplin mapped a defense today of white slavery charges that prompted denial of responsibility.

While Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor prepared for his second day of questioning prospective jurors and Joan Barry wanted to be called as the chief prosecution witness, J. Paul Getty, the multi-millionaire Chairman of operations, showed up as something more than an interested spectator.

He was expected to tell for the defense what he knew about Miss Barry before she ever met the comic. Such testimony would lead inevitably to an explanation of what Miss Barry was doing in Mexico city a couple of years ago during the investigation of President Artie Guzman.

Chaplin's attorney, the stout Jerry Glavin, hoped to attack Miss Barry's credibility with a recital of high life south of the border at Guila time and then to press to the satisfaction of the jury that Chaplin took her to New York in October, 1933, for reasons of business alone.

Prosecutor Charles E. Orr sought to show directly the opposite—that the comedian took her to New York for the sole purpose of indulging in actual relations.



These pictures are a study in suspense at the Chaplin trial. Sometimes Charles Chaplin is seen, his lawyer, Jerry Glavin, stands at the right, while actress Joan Barry is shown as she appeared at a press conference held in the same building while the trial was in progress.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Ladd ☐
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Asa ☐
Mr. Carson ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Mumford ☐
Mr. Starke ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

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Chaplin Nervous As Trial Starts

Twelve Tentatively
Chosen for Jury

By FLORENCE WUER

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (N. Y. News)—Charles Chaplin, who was obviously nervous, had to fight his way into U. S. District Court today for the opening of his white-slave trial—a trial based on the stories told by his former mistress, red-haired Joan Barry.

Seven men and five women were asked tentatively in the jury box when the trial adjourned until tomorrow. One of the men was LeRoy J. Cady, father of Playwright Clifford Odets.

Challenges Planned

Defense Attorney Jerry Chester said he would use some of the 10 peremptory challenges allowed the defense tomorrow. The prosecutor declined to say whether he planned any challenges.

Swarms of movie fans, newspapermen and photographers blocked the portals of Los Angeles' new \$1,000,000 Federal Building. Chester had to run interference for his clients.

"Want a press card to get into the courtroom?" asked Chester.

"Maybe we'll need one to get

into the one criminal lawyer re-
served."

To where he reported the spectacle: "Pushing in our legs." Once inside the building, Chaplin lodged nervously outside the courtroom of Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor until the proceedings began.

The last sports article in which he made his usual appearance in court was printed today. Instead of wearing a double-breasted suit of every blue, a light-colored shirt and a waistcoat he wore the khaki attire he topped off with a straw boater.

Barbers Lose Out

Few of the curiously dressed onlookers about the Federal building found seats in the courtroom. Most of the benches were occupied by the 10 prospective jurors, half of them women, bookkeepers and home economics reporters and magazine writers. So many reporters are here to cover the trial that an extra press room had to be set up.

Chaplin's well-manicured fingers were draped on a table top as Judge O'Connor, in a soft voice, read two indictments charging the actor with violation of the Mann Act. One alleged that he took Joan to New York for immoral purposes in October 1931, and the other said that he brought her back to Hollywood for the same reason seven weeks later.

Then Chester and the prosecutor, Charles E. Carr, told the judge what they wanted him to ask the prospective jurors. They wanted to know whether the witnesses might be prejudiced because Chaplin is a British subject, whether they had relatives on the Federal pay roll and whether and how much

in movie column in which much has been written about the Chaplin case.

Two Exposed

The two witnesses, Joseph W. Finn and Miss Helen Elliott, were exposed after questioning. Finn said he worked in a movie studio and couldn't give Chaplin an unprejudiced hearing. Also, he said he was prejudiced because Chaplin was not an American citizen. Miss Elliott said she had ideas on the citizenship question, too.

Both Chester and Carr expressed confidence that the trial would not last more than 10 days.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

for O'Connor

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J. W. C.*

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MAR 23 1934
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page

Love Trysts Told Jury:

Joan Testifies to Intimacies With Chaplin in New York

Weathered Stormy Cross-Examination Which Seeks to Link Her With Others

By FLORENCE WEISS

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (R. Y. News).—Red-haired Joan Barry drew aside the curtain in Federal Court today to give the film colony glimpses of her love life with Charlie Chaplin in Hollywood and New York.

The voice at times faltering, the pretty screen actress admitted intimacies extending over several months here and throughout in New York, where the grating comedian had sent her in October 1943.

On Verge of Tears

She told of being with Chaplin as often as five or six times a week, part of the time that he was growing her for a picture; part in a picture; at a visit to his suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers in New York; at the night she spent with him some weeks later when she broke into the Hollywood film home with a gun rap which, she said, she obtained to commit suicide.

Throughout she spoke in her

measured voice, and at times wept on the verge of tears. Chaplin, who is on trial on charges of violating the Mann Act in transporting her to and from New York for immoral purposes, watched her closely.

Admits Intimacy

Chaplin's attorney, Jerry O'Farrell, admitted in his opening statement this morning that Chaplin had been intimate with Joan in Hollywood, but said he would prove Chaplin did not make arrangements for the New York trip "for the purpose of making her his mistress."

"We intend to prove," O'Farrell thundered, "that any time Mr. Chaplin desired this girl sexually she voluntarily, gratuitously and

willingly offered herself without the necessity of going to New York for any such act."

The defense will prove, O'Farrell went on, that although Joan's love was paid to the Chaplin studio, it was not for Chaplin's benefit but for "a man she had been keeping company with and who took her to London."

When O'Farrell asked that Joan was not a virgin when Chaplin first met her, W. S. Dillard, attorney for Chaplin, asked to call Joan with an intention that her virginity was not in issue in the case, and was sustained by Judge J. P. T. O'Connor.

Joan was the second woman to whom O'Farrell asked the stand after Mrs. Lela Wall, Hollywood, at the Chaplin studio, had borne the brunt and refused to show that she had been intimate with Chaplin before she came to New York. Up to December 1943 she had been on his list for 4th and then 1944 a week. O'Farrell by O'Farrell, Joan said she had been introduced to Chaplin in May 1941, by Tim Thomas, a friend of the British actor, and

that she began having sex with him the next month.

But he didn't love her in February as he had in June, Joan testified as O'Farrell's questions brought out the story of the love affair. During June and July of 1941 she saw Chaplin "Oh, very often, probably five or six times a week," she said. The same frequency of visits continued through the fall and early winter, but by February they had fallen off to "maybe only three times a week."

Q. During that period was a trip to New York city discussed?

A. Yes, in the latter part of September 1941, Mr. Chaplin asked me, "Joan, would you like to go to New York?" And I said, "Yes, very much." He said, "I'm going to go, Joan, because I'm going back myself. I'm going to make a speech and I'd like you to be near me. You can stay at your father's house or at the Waldorf-Astoria. That's where I'd going to stay."

Spent Two Weeks

She told of picking up her suitcase at the Chaplin studio and traveling to New York on October 2, 1941. She spent four days with him, and one day at the Waldorf-Astoria, and then moved into the Hotel Pierre.

Q. When did you first see Mr. Chaplin in New York? A. It was on October 28 at the Plaza Club. He asked me how I liked the apartment. I said I liked it very much.

Q. When did you first see Chaplin again in New York? A. He called me and Tim Durrant at Club 21 for dinner.

"Then we had some drinks in El Morocco and got into a taxi to go to Mr. Chaplin's apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria. He showed me all around the place, the dining room, kitchen and everything. Durrant said he was tired and left."

Question Embarrassing

Q.—What happened then? A.—We talked a few minutes about the situation. Mr. Chaplin said they were very artistic. Then he asked me to go into the bedroom.

Q.—Exactly what did he say? A.—Oh, I couldn't repeat that. But we did go into the bedroom, and we stayed there three hours.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starks
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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by w.w.

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MAR 27 1944

MAR 28 1944 222

MAR 14 1944
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 1

Q—Did you have sexual intercourse? A—Yes.

Q—Joan said Chaplin took her back to Hotel Pierre about 1 a.m. and that he told her he wanted her to go back to the West Coast, to go to there when he returned in about 15 days? She said he gave her three \$100 bills the next day and she returned to Hollywood on November 2.

Q—And you were not married to the defendant at that time. A—No.

Q—She said she next saw the actor at her hotel on November 3, and visited his home on December 11.

Q—Did you have sexual intercourse then? A—Yes.

Q—The next time she visited Chaplin, she said, she brought a gun with her.

Q—Don't threaten him.

Q—"But I did not threaten to shoot him. I spent the night with him."

Q—How did you get her? A—Well, later on, I heard her say "This fellow is an absolute fool. He is persecuting me and he doesn't know what he is talking about."

Q—Didn't you threaten to kill her? A—No, but I was angry.

Q—Mr. Chaplin was in his bed and he said, "Come here, you little fool." I did. So we sat on the bed. We must have stayed there until 3 a.m.

Q—Regarding the gun, were you going to kill her? A—No, but I was thinking. I sat down on the bed, he said, "Don't be a fool, and come to get the gun. I said, "No, Charles, I'm going to keep it." I told him I was going to kill myself.

Q—Gun Stayed on Table

Q—How long were you in the room? A—Until about 3 a.m.

Q—Did you have sexual intercourse? A—We did.

Q—Where was the gun during that relationship? A—On a table at the head of the bed.

Q—And then? A—When he was through with me I went into another room. I did not see him until noon the next day. Then he told me he was going to return to the West. That I was extravagant. He said if I'd move into the double clinic he'd give me \$25 a week. He said he could have me when he wanted.

Carl Dean turned the girl over to Giesler for cross-examination. No mention had been made in direct examination of the fact that Joan has a paternity suit pending against Chaplin, charging that he is the father of her four-month-old daughter.

"The Other Man"

In his questions Giesler tried again and again to bring in "the other man" and to imply that Joan wanted to go to New York for some reason known only to herself and bedeviled Chaplin as often to let her go that he finally capitulated.

In his opening statement Giesler had stated that Joan had checked into Hotel Pierre in New York "through the suggestion of one of the officials of that hotel" and that she went out on parties with "the gentleman who checked in with her."

Turning to her meeting with Chaplin, Giesler asked:

Q—You had just returned from Mexico City and had a letter of introduction from A. C. Simpson, did you not? A—Yes.

Q—Where was your sleeping company with another man at the time you met Mr. Chaplin? A—Yes.

Giesler asked "Belittled"

Q—The same man you were traveling company with in Mexico City? A—Yes.

Q—Well, weren't you having relations with other men when you met Mr. Chaplin? A—No.

"Well then," said Giesler, "let's change the subject. Did Mr. Chaplin ever tell you that he wanted you to be in New York for the purpose of having sexual intercourse? Did he ever use such words?"

"No, he didn't."

Q—You refused for the night.

Q—With Joan threatening every attempt Giesler made to break down her story.



Joan Tells All on the Witness Stand

Joan Barry is shown on the witness stand in Los Angeles Federal Court yesterday as she testified in the Mann Act trial of Charlie Chaplin, millionaire film comedian. Charles E. Carr, U. S. attorney, is asking the questions.



A Few Words in Private

Charlie Chaplin confers with his attorney, Jerry Glicker, who later cross-examined Joan Barry in Los Angeles Federal Court yesterday.

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES Mar. 24.—

... who has testified she be-
lieved an illicit tryst with Char-
chaplin, was recalled today for fu-
ther cross-examination at the dis-
trict attorney's trial on March 4.
Chicago.

The 33-year-old former dramatic artist, who is another cast member of the show, is the father of a child with a Federal arrest record because he had sex with a minor.

Students, 24, is charged with transporting her to New York and fleeing for international purposes.

His attorney, Jerry Olinas, was
arrested 42 by Connecticut state
police when he attempted to
refuse yesterday to state his name.

As a final question of the day I asked Mike Perry if, as he returns to Hollywood, he was motivated by the same drive.

United States Attorney Charles H. ...
are ...

service was detached by Patrolman J. P. J. O'Connor, and the patrol was that Miss Berry reported only 1245 Chicago.

... did not buy her *Ultimate* from
in *Tack to Hollywood*.

her leg. Once he tells the story of the purge of a colonial

Author's address: Department of Psychology,
University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60607-7181
E-mail: shirley@uic.edu

CONFIDENTIAL

"Yes," she responded, looking down at her folded hands. Then, questioning by Mr. Orr she said that during the summer of 1941 she saw Chaplin "oh, very often, probably five or six times a week," and

Not Charles to 1991

Mr. Olinde to cross-examination brought from Miss Barry the statement that she had met the first

consolation in May, 1961, after which he had returned from Mexico City with a letter of introduction from A. J.

"At that time were you keeping company with MURPHY and, some one you had met in Mexico?" GLENN.

She testified she was intimate with Chapin about two weeks after she

"Did you consider Volcania, too?"
Mr. Cindry asked.

"Yes," Brian Jerry responded, almost in a whisper.

and was helped by Mr. Glaser
granted, and how Mr. Carr's ex-
posed teeth put up his answer.
Glaser's Glass Again.

The Circuit might be made a venue if John Berry's alleged assault, while she was still under medical care, took place there.

Charles asked if she had seen his brother Edward Chany, Charles' father.

Mr. CARRY: I have been told that you are not in there, and I want to see you.

Under galled at Judge O'Con-
or's name for a perjury of

Mr. Gandy then explained his position.

"Do you recall being at the home continuously occupied about a week before you left for New York in October, 1941 and did you recall

Edward (thunder) "I hate him; he won't release me." (From the movie "Night")

The limited Chaplin did not pay her bills at the Hotel Platte, where she said she stayed for several days, and bankruptcy did not disclose who

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STAR

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Mr. Collins
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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by w.w.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) —

Page 3

100

Chaplin Studies Defense Plans Over Week End

By FREDERICK C. OTISMAN
HOLLYWOOD, March 26 (U.P.)

CHAPLIN, the busy man with a half week spent part of today with his 18-year-old son and the two other children in the home of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Chaplin, in the Hollywood district.

The whistled Chaplin, who returned yesterday and left today for what during his 18 years as Hollywood's number one comedian, returned Thursday to Federal Court at Justice J. P. S. O'Connor to hear the verdict of the Government's case charging him with having had a child in New York two years ago, with intent to induce to sexual relations.

Intent shall be proved.

That word "intent" is interpreted, however, for the Government, including Miss Barry, says, means that Chaplin sought and took, with her at the Club 51, that he bought her drinks at 25 minutes, and that he had her in his apartment in the tower of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

All that has been testified to and admitted by Chaplin, who admits further that he did have intimate relations with Miss Barry in his Beverly Hills mansion.

The Government still has the power that he brought Miss Barry to New York with any "intent" to break the white slavery laws, according to Henry Gaudin, Chaplin's state attorney.

Examination Questioned

Prosecutor Charles H. Carr said that produce some story and make who can prove to the satisfaction of a jury of likely men and women that his client's (Chaplin) was not at the time, Gaudin said he would ask the judge to disallow the case.

If Carr can produce witnesses who will testify that Chaplin took the 18-year-old Miss Barry and for the sole purpose of satisfying his illicit passion, then Gaudin said the trial might last for another week.

Was Case Lost

Paul he would present as the chief defense witness, the disreputable Chaplin, himself, who would testify that he took Miss Barry to New York, but that he did so merely for business reasons.

On Friday, whether the trial is postponed or not, Chaplin and his lawyers must appear before the same Judge O'Connor for another hearing on some Federal indictment brought by Miss Barry. In the second case she accuses Chaplin, one of his intimate friends, and other officials of Beverly Hills with conspiring to take from her her civil liberties, when she was arrested as a vagrant and ordered not to leave the area of arrest, her sentence to jail.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
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H. NEWS
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Giesler Makes New Try to Probe Joan's Past

By United Press
HOLLYWOOD, March 28—Hundreds of excited spectators overthrew the court room today to hear red-haired Joan Barry answer more questions about her transcontinental love affair with Charlie Chaplin.

More than 600 persons, the largest crowd yet, were turned away when Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor began the second week of the comedian's trial on white slavery charges.

Chaplin's attorney, Jerry O'Connell, immediately announced to O'Connor that he wanted Miss Barry to return to the witness stand for additional "preliminary questions." Those questions, O'Connell said, would not delay O'Connor's ruling which would prevent the defense from bringing into Miss Barry's past and her associations with other men.

CONCERNED WITH CHARACTER
"We are entitled to go into the background, antecedents, associations and history of all of the defendants," O'Connell argued.

He said he wanted to ask about evidence in her life from the first time she came to Hollywood in 1925, particularly in December and January, 1932, following her return from New York, and the period she said she spent with Chaplin in the business of his Warner-Bros. contract.

"There is no charge here to disrepute your ruling," O'Connell insisted. "We feel that we are entitled to bring in testimony relating to the character of the witness."

The jury was polled as O'Connell sought a citation of cases to support his contention.

WOULD TRACE MONEY
"This is not the usual type of Mann Act case," O'Connell continued. "The prosecution knows that the words 'white slave' payment is relevant



Mr. O'Connell plans to question Miss Barry further.

in the transportation of a woman across state lines.

"It is particularly important that we find out what Miss Barry did with Mr. Chaplin's money after she returned from New York. If we can show she had associations with men other than the defendant we believe it will be quite proper and just. We believe we are right in asking that the judge allow background to be investigated."

Judge O'Connor then heard opposing arguments from U. S. Atty. Charles G. ...

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acosta _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Burke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____

Miss Dandy -
CENTRITA

CARTRIDGE HANDLING PJS

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plans at actual immortality is a fallacy of the second kind.²

In another case, he said, the court had ruled that a woman's testimony must not be discounted by an atom bomb test officer, and that the question of whether the witness had not been up to a level of "highly credible."

wood shingles would not be used as exterior siding in Chapter 10. It is said to have been used in the past.

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Court Thronged For Joan's Story Of Chaplin Trip

HOLLYWOOD, March 28 (U.P.) — Charlie Chaplin's attorney today failed in his second attempt to prevent established Joan Barry about her background and associations with men other than the actor, who earlier today asked the court to allow her to tell her story.

HOLLYWOOD, March 28 (U.P.) — Hundreds of excited spectators thronged the Federal courtroom and overflowed into the corridor today, expecting to hear recanted Joan Barry's story about her background and associations with men other than Charlie Chaplin. More than 100 persons, the signal crowd yet, were turned away when Federal Judge J. P. C. O'Connor began the second week of the sensational film star's trial on white slavery charges.

"Good Lord, Charlie,"

"Good Lord, Charlie," said out loud today, and her story brought a slight smile to the courtroom.

"It's good-looking yet, isn't it?" commented another disappointed woman.

O'Connor immediately suggested to Judge O'Connor that he wanted Joan Barry to return to the witness stand for more additional "pertinent questions."

These questions, O'Connor said, would not violate Judge O'Connor's ruling last Friday which prevented the defense attorney from asking Joan Barry's past and her associations with other men.

Back Background, Exile

"We are entitled to go into the background, antecedents, searchings and nature of life of the individual," O'Connor argued.

The lawyer said he wanted to ask about questions to her life from the time she first came to Hollywood in 1933 and particularly the months of November and December 1933, following her return from New York, and the evening she said she spent with Chaplin in the bedroom of his Waldorf Astoria apartment.

"There is no attempt here to impeach your witness," O'Connor said. "We feel that we are entitled to bring to light the background to the character of the witness."

The jury was returned from the courtroom as O'Connor began a session of lengthy cross and re-direct questions to support his contention.

"This is not the usual type of 'he said, she said,'" O'Connor contended. "The prosecution here brings upon the word 'he said' the weight of the evidence in reference to the transportation of a woman across state lines."

Back Link With Other Men

"It is particularly important that we find out what Joan Barry did with Mr. Chaplin's money after she returned from New York."

"If we can show she had associations with men other than the defendant, we believe it will be quite proper and just. We believe we are right in asking that the young lady's background be investigated."

Judge O'Connor said he would consider a written list of proposed questions and they heard responses from E. A. Attorney Charles Cahn.

The prosecution likewise filed a long list of questions.

"Whether a witness is pure or

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starks
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CARTITE
HANDLING
- PLS

improve," O'Connor said, "if her interest in transportation is for sexual purposes, the statute is violated."

"Her testimony can be impeached only by contradictory statements. The purpose and intent of a woman are wholly immaterial. A woman who seduces and seduces is not an accomplice."

Judge O'Connor suggested O'Connor with questioning of other Government witnesses while he considered his ruling in the dispute, but O'Connor said the decision would await his procedure.

Judge O'Connor immediately called a half hour recess to consider the 14 pages of questions O'Connor had given him.

mk



NEW WRINKLE

Was carefully to his attorney, Jerry Glavin, as to charges against him. He introduced to the millions a new act. The first round was set after a week-end break and the prosecution closed its case against him, saying that he had been in the wrong place.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 10

Chaplin to Contend N. Y. Trysts Were Platonic

By FREDERICK C. OTTMAN

Times from Hollywood Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, March 29—Charlie Chaplin called his witnesses today in hope of proving to a jury of neighbors that the sex rendezvous he kept in his New York apartment since wife Joan Barry attacked only to a friendly chat instead of a violation of the Mann Act.

First there was the mother of the plea, the ex-instructed verdict of not guilty. Chaplin's attorney, the pretty Jerry Gander, made that late yesterday, insisting that his client was the victim of a seducing woman, whom he had married an hour earlier of a seducing woman.

APPEAL POSSIBLE

Miss Barry feared that she demanded \$10,000 of Chaplin on threat of getting an order of protection against her, and Gander went to court today Judge J. F. T. O'Connor to stop the same. That was a foretelling to which indeed, Gander included, expecting the judge to agree. It was, however, part of the way in Chaplin to appeal, should the jury find him guilty.

Miss Gander did make the speech, however, the judge had to be persuaded that Charles H. Carr, owner of the Carr was scheduled to hold on the first side of business today.

They were the first of the famous witnesses, a strange apartment, similar to a restaurant, later was announced. Gander refrained carefully from making public any idea of what they looked like.

JOAN'S FRIENDS INCLUDED

They include Kate Brown, prize fight writer who introduced Miss Barry the night in December, 1943, when she was charged from Chaplin's estate and attempted to commit suicide; Claude Rainsworth, attorney for



J. PAUL GETTY
Was he a friend of Joan's long before she met Chaplin?

We Take, Chm. At least J. Paul Getty and Jerry Gander, Gander had stated broadly that Miss Barry was a friend of Getty long before she met the middle-aged Chaplin.

Other witnesses to Gander's list are

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease

Sam Mark, a movie producer whom Miss Barry claims as a relative by marriage; Mack Warner, proprietor of two show shows; Alfred Karna, an agent manager of Chaplin's movie studio; Robert Trueman, Chaplin's cameraman for 20 years, and three men identified only by name. They are G. M. Gauding, Frank Anthony and Frank Tustin.

Gander said he did not decide whether to call Chaplin as his own witness, but whether the testimony of the three men-chaplin-would be useful. Gander testified Miss Barry to Chaplin in the first place and was in Chaplin's lower apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel when Miss Barry called and, according to her, spent most of the night.

TWO MORE TRIALS

Judge O'Connor has heard any witness to bring up Miss Barry's past, or even for Gander to mention any other suggestive friends except Chaplin, who seemed being a friend a month

after the New York trial. The third trial ended when he put Miss Barry in a Hollywood hotel room and told her he never wanted to see her again.

As it turned out, he did not get his wish. When this trial is completed, he will face another jury in Federal Court on her accusation that he conspired with six others to deprive her of her citizenship. Then he must go to jail, and apparently he is destined to be seeing more of Miss Barry (apart from a prison ticket than he ever saw before).

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Chaplin Court Bars Quiz on Other Man

Judge Voids Questioning of Miss Berry Concerning Different Romance

Los Angeles, March 24 (AP).—A court ruling this afternoon prevented Charlie Chaplin's lawyer questioning Joan Berry about a romance with another man and attorney Jerry Glazier told reporters: "This closes the door on our books."

Immediately after a brief recess Glazier announced he was through with the cross examination of the government's chief witness in its effort to convict the actor on a Mann Act indictment.

U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr, with a few questions about Miss Berry's visit to Chaplin's Beverly Hills home with a loaded pistol, brought her testimony on behalf of the prosecution to a close.

The ruling followed a 15-minute hearing in which Glazier said later he had made various offers of proof in resisting the government's attempt to his line of questioning.

The question which preceded the lengthy conference and in which Carr made quick objection, was:

"In November, 1942, before you left for Tulsa, did you have a conversation with Hans Reisch in which you said in effect that you were broke but that you knew where you could get some money in Oklahoma from a business man who had to give you some because you had made a trip from Mexico and there is a law against that in the United States and he can't do that?"

Reisch was not further identified.

The question was propounded by Glazier, defending the actor against Mann Act charges involving a trip to New York, where Chaplin met his 24-year-old protégée, and came at the start of the afternoon session of court.

The forenoon session was terminated abruptly after Miss Berry broke into sobs upon the introduction of a letter she wrote Chaplin in which she said: "I know what I've done is just forgiving" and "I'm going back to New York."

Red-haired Joan, clad in a violet coat, sat in the witness chair, staring at the floor and Charlie shifted in his chair as Glazier read the letter.

There were arguments and a conference over another letter Joan wrote to Chaplin from Tulsa. Judge O'Connor ruled out the first page of that letter and six lines of the second page.

The second letter was written on stationery of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, and was dated November 18, 1942. It said:

"Charlie:

"I am so sorry for the misunderstanding and misunderstanding was I have acted—sorry because it's caused you annoyance and embarrassment. I must ask you to forgive me because I know what I've done is just forgiving."

"In this whole episode there there are only two things that remained perfect. I never doubted—for me second—that I was to be Schlegel. (Apparently a reference to a motion picture role she was to have played for Chaplin.) That knowledge compensated for the pain I felt when I knew that I was never really close to you."

"I thought loving you and knowing you that you never wanted or would never allow me to become a part of your life was wrong. But now that I know that I am not to be Schlegel, my cup is full."

"I must admit, though that later the love I've asked, it's the only thing you could do."

"Thank you for loving me. Please don't ever let me hear of your love."

As read to me. It was wonderful to have almost been forgiven."

"And thank you, Charlie, for letting me know you—yes, the greatest genius and artist living."

"You never really understood me at the moment, Charlie, rights and millions of unmet letters. You'd laugh at them but they were really real to me."

Tells of Wedding Plans

"I know you're not interested in my plans, but I'd like to tell you anyway. I'm going back to New York to get married. (There really is a boy who wants to marry me.)"

"I'm going back to New York just as I left it. No clothes, no car, no money. Perhaps it's for the best."

Chaplin As Trial



CHARLIE CHAPLIN
was read yesterday to a full court of his trial, but was a spectator when Joan Berry resumed her testimony.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starks _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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"This way it seems as if those past three years have been a dream and I'm happy and content in that dream."

"I hope that 'Landman' is a great success as all your other pictures and I hope you personally will find continued happiness."

"Forget all those mean things I've done if you can, and remember instead the stupid girl who rubbed the greatest chance the motion picture has ever offered."

"Always yours,

"Joan."

In the first of the letters, Miss Berry, signing herself, "Always yours, Joan," wrote of her plans to marry another man after spending Thanksgiving with her mother. The "Fatal Flange"

"Then the 'fatal flange,'" she wrote, "he wants to get married Saturday."

"By the way, I've had a lot of explaining to do as to the reason I'm in Tulsa and not in New York," she added. "Luckily the 'bad girl' incident and I must see her" will work."

The letter was dated November 21, 1942, about a month after her trip to New York.

Quinn-Tamm's lawyer had taken Miss Berry again over the incident of her trip to New York upon which the Hunt Act charge is based. He brought out that she was accompanied by her mother and that Charlie was not at the time.

She first mentioned the trip to New York at a night visit, Miss Berry said.

Several days later, she met Chaplin at a night club. In a taxi, she said, the actor suggested she go to his apartment to discuss some matters.

There, Miss Berry testified, she had sexual relations with Chaplin after he had disrobed completely. The actor accompanied her to her own hotel afterward, she declared, and later she returned alone and met saw Chaplin three or four days later when he took her to a night club.

She said she met him at the Tulsa of Tulsa.

The young woman related the visit to Chaplin's Beverly Hills home, the first about December 23, 1942, when she said she entered

with a loaded pistol after breaking glass in a door.

Miss Berry said she pointed the weapon at Chaplin and later engaged in sexual intercourse with him," she said.

She said she had been at Chaplin's house for an hour and a half with the gun in her hand most of the time before the act took place. She refused Chaplin's repeated entreaties to release the weapon, she testified.

"Did you keep the gun until the act of intercourse started and when it was completed did you regain it?" Quinlan asked.

Miss Berry said that was the case. She gave it up only after Chaplin gave her \$25 or \$30, she added.

The next visit, she related, was a week afterward, when she paid the actor a midnight visit "to get my \$25 I was receiving each week." After an obvious mental effort, she recalled that the pair indulged in intercourse upon that occasion.

Before leaving for Tulsa, Miss Berry said, she lived here for a time with Elaine Barrymore, last wife of the late John Barrymore.

Joan Berry Tells Of Chaplin Affair

Joan Berry took the witness stand yesterday to tell of a series of encounters with Charles Chaplin, the movie star's trial on charges violating the Mann Act.

Joan Berry Tells of Trysts With Chaplin

Los Angeles, March 22 (AP)—A gray-haired Joan Berry told a Federal jury today she had been sexually intimate with Film Actor-Producer Charles Chaplin on numerous occasions both in Beverly Hills and New York City.

The silver-haired woman, on trial on two charges of Mann Act violations by allegedly transporting her to New York City for immoral purposes, clutched in a velvet cloth at counsel table with hand to face and stated slowly at her with never a flicker of emotion.

Joan never glanced at her attorney, Debra-Ann Glin, as she told of her latest of encounters, of being placed under duress in the producer's suite, and of a night when she broke into his Beverly Hills home through a window, carrying a gun, the sensational meeting with Chaplin ended, she said, in another intimacy.

At another point she said that she stayed from October 8 to 10, 1942, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

She said she then moved to the Pierre Hotel in New York City.

The 26-year-old, unwept mother was tremulous and seemed on the verge of tears as she sat down in the witness chair and in response to a blunt question from United States Attorney Charles H. Carr said she had had sexual intercourse with Chaplin during June of 1941.

"Did you also have sexual intercourse with the defendant during July and August?" Carr asked.

"Yes," Miss Berry said, almost inaudibly, as she looked down at her hands tightly clenched in her lap.

She said she met the gray-haired Chaplin in May, 1941, introduced by Thomas Wells Durant. A few days afterward, she said, she by Carr's questioning, she saw him again at Durant's home.

During June and July of 1941 the new Chaplin "oh, very often" probably five or six times a week, Miss Berry testified. The exact frequency of visits occurred during August and September and October of 1941, the witness asserted. Most of the time, she testified, she saw Chaplin at his home.

"Did you see Chaplin in January, February and March of 1942?" Carr asked her.

"Yes," she responded, "but not quite so often. Maybe only three times a week."

"During that period was a trip to New York City discussed?" Carr asked.

Miss Berry said it was, at Chaplin's home, about October, 1942.

Miss Berry spoke in a low voice and frequently swallowed and gulped.

In the latter part of September, 1942, Mr. Chaplin asked her, "Joan, would you like to go to New York?" she said, "Very, very much."

"He said, 'I'm looking for you, Joan, because I'm going back myself. I'm going to make a speech about a speech from and I'd like you to be near me. You can stay at your aunt's house or at the Waldorf-Astoria. That's where I'm going to go.'"

"I got the ticket at Mr. Chaplin's suite, October 2," she said. "They went in."

"I arrived in New York about October 4 and stayed at my aunt's home about four days. Then I went to the Waldorf-Astoria. The next night and went to the Pierre Hotel and stayed there perhaps three weeks."

"Did you see Chaplin in New York?" Carr asked.

"Yes. The first time was October 12 at a night club—the Sardi Club."

"Who was there with Mr. Chaplin?"

"A Mr. Durant and another gentleman."

Night Club Tour

After a night-club tour the three of them went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Mr. Chaplin said there were some things he wanted to talk over," Miss Berry said.

She, Chaplin and Durant then went to the actor's apartment, after which Durant went in another room, she asserted.

Questioned by Carr as to what happened then, Miss Berry appeared close to collapse.

"I can't say it. I can't say it," she answered.

Finally she did say it, however, and Chaplin's wife, she testified,

was: "Will you go into the room with me?"

Under questioning, she said she went and that she and Chaplin had sexual intercourse. She left about 3 a. m., she asserted, going to a cab to her own quarters in the Pierre Hotel.

Later, she said Chaplin told her, "Joan, I'll give you \$200, enough for a ticket back to California, and come back to California the latter part of 1942."

"By the way, were you married during this time to the defendant, Mr. Chaplin?"

"No, I wasn't," Miss Berry replied, looking at her lap.

She said she saw Chaplin on December 12 at his home.

Chaplin Here Telephone

"Did you have sexual intercourse with the defendant Chaplin at that time?"

"Yes."

"When did you next see him?"

"About December 20 or 22 at his home."

"State whether or not on that occasion you had sexual intercourse with the defendant Chaplin."

"I did."

"Do you recall a gun episode?"

"Yes, on December 14 or 15, 1942."

"Did you have the gun?"

"Yes, I purchased it, and took it to Mr. Chaplin's residence."

"Did you threaten to shoot the defendant?"

"No."

"How long were you in the house?"

"All night. The early part I was in Mr. Chaplin's room and later in another room."

"How did you get out?"

"I looked a window. I first saw Mr. Chaplin up in his room. I heard him talking affectionately to some one."

This last sentence was stricken from the record by Judge J. F. T. McCowan.

Miss Berry continued: "Chaplin was talking to the tell about the Preger last night, 1941 and said: 'It's an episode'."

This is a clipping from page 1 of the Washington Post for

March 22, 1942

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Chaplin
ff

don't and doesn't know what he's talking about."

"Regarding the gun, were you going to kill yourself?"

"No, I was trembling. I sat down on the bed. He said: 'Don't be a fool and tried to get the gun.' I said: 'No, Charles. I'm going to keep it.' I told him I was going to kill myself."

"How long were you in the room?"

"Until about 9 o'clock."

"Did you have sexual intercourse with Mr. Chaplin?"

"I did."

"Did you see Table?"

"Where was the gun during that relationship?"

"On a table."

"She said she slept until morning in another room and left the house about 12 or 1 o'clock."

"Then, she said, Chaplin told her: 'Jean, I'm going to try to rehabilitate you. If you are willing to live on \$25 a week and live at the studio club instead of the hotel, I will give that you receive \$25 a week on condition that you don't bother me.'"

"Can this named Miss Terry drive to the defense attorney, Jerry Grier, for cross-examination?"

"You met Chaplin in May, 1931, through Mr. Grier, yes?"

"Grier asked."

"He said she had."

"You had just returned from Mexico City and had a letter of introduction from A. C. Rind-

Joan Takes Witness Stand



JOAN BERRY

Tells story of Chaplin affair

Ques. Did you meet Grier asked.

A. She said she had such a letter.

In connection during the cross-examination that Miss Berry had made two trips to Mexico, and from New York City, and this was a point that Grier emphasized.

Grier asked about her meeting with Chaplin and the alleged letter.

"Did you receive voluntary?"

Grier asked.

"Yes," said Joan, in answer to Grier's question.

Grier then asked her whether if she had had previous sex experience, and the question brought

her to his feet with a bound. His objection that the question had no bearing on the case was sustained.

This is a clipping from page 9 of the Washington Post for week 24, 1934. Clipped at the Seat of Government.

the Chicago Tribune in Chicago.
"Did you go to Chicago in January
and meet him?"

Carr asked her.
"Yes," she responded, "but not
until an afternoon. Maybe only three
times a week."

"During that period was a trip to
New York City, wasn't it?" Carr
asked.

Miss Berry told him, at Chap-
lin's home, about October, 1941.

Miss Berry spoke in a low voice
and frequently paused and
glanced.

"In the latter part of September,
1940, Mr. Chaplin asked me, 'Don't
you want to go to New York?'
and I said, 'Very, very much.'"

"He said, 'I'm taking you to
New York, because I'm going back ap-
parently. I'm going to make a
speech about a second front
and I'd like you to be near me.
You can stay at your sister's house
or at the Waldorf-Astoria. That's
where I'm going to go.'"

"I got the ticket at Mr. Chap-
lin's studio, October 1." Miss
Berry went on.

"I arrived in New York about
October 8 and stayed at my sister's
home about four days. Then I went
to the Waldorf-Astoria for two
nights and then to the Plaza Hotel
and stayed there perhaps three
weeks."

"Did you see Chaplin in New
York?" Carr asked.

"Yes. The first time was Oc-
tober 15 at a night club—the Chart
Club."

"The next time was Mr. Chap-
lin?"

"A Mr. Dumay, and another
person."

"Night Club?"

"After a night club, the first
of them was in the Waldorf-A-
storia."

"Mr. Chaplin said there were
some things he wanted to talk
over," Miss Berry said.

She, Chaplin and Dumay then
went to the sister's apartment,
after which Dumay went to another
room, she asserted.

Questioned by Carr as to what
happened then, Miss Berry ap-
peared close to collapse.

"I can't say or I can't say for
the moment."

Finally she did say it, however,
and Chaplin's words, she testified,
were: "Will you go into the bed-
room with me?"

Under questioning, she said she
went and that she and Chaplin had
sexual intercourse. She left about
9 A. M., she asserted, going to a
cab to her own quarters in the
Plaza Hotel.

Later, she said Chaplin told her:
"Now, I'll give you \$300, enough
for a ticket back to California."

"Now, how many times did you
see him?"

"All right, the last part I was
in Mr. Chaplin's room and later in
another room."

"How did you get in?"

"I broke a window. I saw Mr.
Chaplin up in the room. I
heard him talking affectionately to
some one."

This last sentence was stricken
from the record by Judge J. F. T.
O'Connor.

Miss Berry continued: "Mr.
Chaplin was talking on the tele-
phone about Mr. Fogel and I dis-
tinctly said: 'Why so absolute-
ly and doesn't know what he's
saying about.'"

"Regarding the fact, were you
going to kill someone?"

"No, I was trembling. I sat down
on the bed. He said: 'Don't be

afraid. I'll protect you.'"

She said she received a letter
introducing her to Mr. C. H. Brown
and, did you not, Chaplin asked.

She said she did not.

It is alleged, however, in a cross
examination that Miss Berry has
made two trips to Mexico, one from
New York City, and this was a
point that Glendon emphasized.

Glendon asked about her meeting
with Chaplin and the alleged last
meeting.

"Did you consent voluntarily?"
Glendon asked.

"Yes," said Miss Berry, in almost in-
audible tones.

Glendon then asked her bluntly if
she had had previous sex expe-
rience, and the question brought
Carr to his feet with a bound. His
objection that the question had no
bearing on the case was sustained.

Tells Crystals With Chaplin

Los Angeles, March 23 (AP)—A Detroit-born actress today said she had been sexually intimate with film actor-producer Charles Chaplin on numerous occasions both in Beverly Hills and New York City.

The attorney-included conviction on trial on two charges of Mann Act violation by allegedly transporting her to New York City for immoral purposes, slumped in a swivel chair at counsel table, with hand to face and stared steadily at her with a flicker of emotion.

Joan never glanced his way.

The attractive, Detroit-born film actress told of her hopes of film fame, of being placed under contract to the producer's studio, and of a night when she broke into his Beverly Hills home through a window carrying a gun. The subsequent meeting with Chaplin ending, she said, in another intimacy.

At another point she said that she stayed from October 2 to 12, 1941, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

She said she then moved to the Plaza Hotel in New York City.

The 36-year-old actress neither was untruthful and seemingly on the verge of tears as she sat down in the witness chair and in response to a blunt question from United States Attorney Charles F. Clegg said she had had sexual intercourse with Chaplin during June of 1941.

"Did you also have sexual intercourse with the defendant during July and August?" Clegg asked.

"Yes," Miss Berry said, almost quietly, as she looked down at her hands which clenched in her lap.

She said she met the production Chaplin in May, 1941, introduced by Thomas Wills Dumas. It was a casual meeting, she said, but he later was convincing that she can live alone at Dumas's home.

During June and July of 1941 she saw Chaplin "on, very often, probably five or six times a week," Miss Berry testified. The same frequency of visits occurred during August and September and October of 1941, she testified. Most of the time, she testified, she saw Chaplin in his home.

"Did you see Chaplin in January, February and March of 1942?" Clegg asked her.

"Yes," she responded, "but not quite so often. Maybe only three times a week."

"During that period was a trip to New York City?" Clegg asked.

Miss Berry said it was, at Chaplin's home, about October, 1942.

Miss Berry spoke in a low voice and frequently swallowed and gulped.

"In the latter part of September, 1942, Mr. Chaplin asked me, 'Joan, would you like to go to New York?' and I said, 'Very, very much.'"

"He said, 'I'm sending you to Joan, because I'm going back myself. I'm going to make a speech about a certain kind of speech'—"



TELLS OWN STORY—Joan Berry slips water on the witness stand from which she told the story of her relations with Charles Chaplin.

came back to California the latter part of 1942."

"By the way, were you married during this time in the defendant, Mr. Chaplin?"

"No, I wasn't," Miss Berry replied, looking at her lap.

She said she saw Chaplin on December 13 of his home, Charles Berry Interference.

"Did you have sexual intercourse with the defendant Chaplin at that time?"

"Yes."

"When did you meet me then?"

"About December 13 or 14 of his home."

"State whether or not on that occasion you had sexual intercourse with the defendant Chaplin."

"I did."

"Do you recall a gun episode?"

"Yes, on December 19 or 21, 1942."

"Did you have the gun?"

"Yes, I purchased it, and took it to Mr. Chaplin's residence."

"Did you threaten to shoot the defendant?"

"No."

"How long were you in the house?"

"All night. The early part I was in Mr. Chaplin's room and later in another room."

"How did you get in?"

"I broke a window. I first saw Mr. Chaplin up in his room. I heard him talking affectionately to some one—"

This last sentence was stricken from the record by Judge J. F. T. O'Connor.

Miss Berry continued: "Mr. Chaplin was talking on the telephone about Mr. Fugate last night and said, 'I'm an absolute fool and don't know what he's talking about.'"

"Remember the—"

a tool and tried to get the gun. I said, 'No Charles, I'm going to keep it. I told him I was going to kill myself.'"

"How long were you in the room?"

"Until about 3 a. m."

"Did you have sexual intercourse with Mr. Chaplin?"

"I did."

Put One on Table

"Where was the gun during that relationship?"

"On a table."

She said she slept until morning in another room and left the house about 12 or 1 o'clock.

Then, she said, Chaplin told her, "Joan, I'm going to try to rehabilitate you. If you are willing to live on \$25 a week and live at the studio club instead of the house, I will see that you receive \$25 a week on condition that you don't bother me."

Clegg then turned Miss Berry over to the defense attorney, Jerry Glicker, for cross-examination.

"You met Chaplin in May, 1941, through Mr. Dumas, you say?" Glicker asked.

She said she had.

"You had just returned from Mexico City and had a letter of introduction from A. C. Dumas, didn't you?" Glicker asked.

She said she had.

It developed, through cross-examination that Miss Berry had made two trips to Mexico, one from New York City, and this was a point that Glicker emphasized.

Glicker asked about her meeting with Chaplin and the alleged intimacy.

"Did you consent voluntarily?" Glicker asked.

"Yes," said Joan, in almost inaudible tones.

Glicker then asked her bluntly if she had had previous sex experience.

Chaplin Nervous As Trial Starts

Twelve Tentatively
Chosen for Jury

By FLORENCE MUIR

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (N. Y. News).—Charlie Chaplin, grim and obviously nervous, had to fight his way into U. S. District Court today for the opening of his whitelash trial—a trial based on the stories told by his former protégé, red-haired Joan Barry, 34.

Barry then and five women were seated tentatively in the jury box when the trial adjourned until tomorrow. One of the men was Louis J. Odels, father of Playwright Clifford Odets.

Challenges Planned

Defense Attorney Jerry Ginsler said he would use some of the 13 peremptory challenges allowed the defense tomorrow. The prosecutor declined to say whether he planned any challenges.

Scores of movie fans, newspapermen and photographers blocked the portals of Los Angeles' new \$1,000,000 Federal Building. Ginsler had to run interference for his client.

"Want a press card to get in?" one reporter asked Ginsler.

"Maybe we'll need one to get

Turn to Page 1, Col. 2

Chaplin Obviously Nervous As Jury Selection Starts

(Continued from First Page)
out," the ace criminal lawyer replied.

To others he repeated the formula: "Nothing to say, boys." Once inside the building, Chaplin followed nervously outside the courtroom of Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor until the proceedings began.

The loud sports attire in which he made his initial appearance in court was missing today. Instead, he wore a dark-breasted suit of navy blue, a light-blue shirt and a pink-and-white striped necktie. He topped this off with a grey homburg.

Nightmare Law Out

Few of the actually selected jurors about the Federal building found seats in the courtroom. Most of the benches were occupied by the 18 prospective jurors, half of them women, newspaper and press men, and reporters and magazine writers. An hourly reporters are here to cover the trial that an extra press room had to be set up.

Chaplin's well-manicured finger nails dropped on a table top as Judge O'Connor, in a soft voice, read two indictments charging the actor with violation of the Mann Act. One alleged that he took Joan to New York for immoral purposes in October 1932, and the other said that he brought her back to Hollywood for the same reason three weeks later.

Then Ginsler and the prosecutor, Charles H. Cox, told the judge what they wanted him to ask the prospective jurors. They wanted to know whether the jurors might be prejudiced because Chaplin is a British subject, whether they had relations on the Federal jury roll and whether any had voted

a movie column in which much has been written about the Chaplin case.

Two Excluded

The two tale-smen, Joseph W. Finn and Miss Helen Elliott, were excluded after questioning. Finn said he worked in a movie studio and couldn't give Chaplin an unprejudiced hearing. Also, he said he was prejudiced because Chaplin was not an American citizen. Miss Elliott said she had taken on the citizenship question, too.

Both Ginsler and Cox expressed confidence that the trial would not last more than 15 days.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

Kittling

of C. C. C.



- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Principals in Court as Trial Begins

Jean Harlow sits quietly in Los Angeles Federal Court as Charlie Chaplin, millionaire comedian, wrings his hands nervously during the selection of the jury. Chaplin faces trial on a Mann Act charge involving Miss Harlow.

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Washington, D.C.

March 25, 1944

Broadway

By DANIEL WALKER

Broadway Roundup

From Wacky World: *Charles Mackay* seems to never become the American citizen, according to Hollywood authorities, because he expected eventually to be made a knight of the British Empire. The setting of Ernest Hemingway's "To Have and Have Not," laid in Cuba, was changed by the movie-makers from Cuba to Martinique and from there to the English Channel, to avoid conflict with another picture, "Early in the Morning." Australia wants three British boys from the U. S. on a land-lease arrangement. The N. Y. Daily Worker has been hit strongly against Vice President Wallace for his championship of small business. An AFSA officer back from the Philippines says tanks on their side off do plenty of good, getting in about \$25 or \$45 per week and. Among New Guinea natives the Dutch regarded American intervention as a nuisance. Unwanted men, accustomed to swimming their hair with red dye to identify themselves as Catholics, find portable movie efficient.



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starks
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Chaplin Jury Has Pick of Contradictory Tales

By FREDERICK C. OTTMAN

Times Staff Writer at Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, April 1.—Joan Barry, who accused Charlie Chaplin of twice violating the Mann Act by transporting her to New York and back in 1943, and the British comedian took time out from Federal court today while their attorneys prepared final arguments for presentation to the jury Monday.

Both sides rested yesterday and the case will go to the jury Tuesday after Judge J. P. T. O'Connor instructs the seven women and five men.

Reidson has every point of evidence in such a case been described in such diametrically opposed fashions.

Miss Barry charged that Chaplin had sexual relations with her before she went to New York, while in New York and after she came back—the last time during a rendezvous in which she held an automobile in her hand most of the time.

THE ARGUMENT FACTOR

Chaplin replied that she had made a mistake of herself, that he brought her a ticket to New York to

see her and that he did not touch her in New York or after he returned home. For one thing, he testified, he was afraid of that gun.

Miss Barry made a fine witness. So did Chaplin. Miss Barry broke down once and wept. Chaplin choked up twice, once while telling of finding his two sons at home while he was having a battle with her and once while relating that he fell sorry for her after she'd undergone an operation, the nature of which never was described.

Chaplin completed his testimony late yesterday afternoon, placing in the

record as his last words his denial that he ever urged Miss Barry to come to New York for the birth of her child. He said he did not know she was an expectant mother, that he'd never talked to her about the stock.

YES TO EVERYTHING

Then Prosecutor Charles Carr asked the Auburn-haired Miss Barry as a central witness. He asked several questions: Had she talked to Chaplin beside his pool about her unborn child? Had he suggested that she go to New York for the accouchement? Had she begged him to marry her? Had he told her that he didn't intend to marry anybody?

Miss Barry's answer to every one was "yes." And that's only a sample of what confronts the jury. Of the thousands of words in Miss Barry's testimony, there are thousands of equally eloquent words from the multi-millionaire comic contradicting her.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

131-68496-A
NOT RECORDED
27 APR 5 1944

APR 1 1944
WASHINGTON NEWS
Page

THE STARS AND STRIPES WEEKLY

Saturday, April 2, 1944

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Weekly newspaper of the U.S. Armed Forces published in the North Atlantic
Theater of Operations

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E.A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Myrna Kennedy, who was shown as
Charles Chaplin and co-starred with him in "The Great Dictator," now
works in the Los Angeles office of the FBI and is handling the matter
and may appear here.

(No record of MYRNA KENNEDY having been
employed by the Bureau)

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APR 4 1944

INDEXED

131-68496-A

NOT RECORDED

87 MAY 10 1944

222

12

File
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62 MAY 10 1944

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571

Arguments Due In Chaplin Case

By FREDERICK C. OTTMAN
HOLLYWOOD, April 2 (U.P.)—
Charlie Chaplin goes to court to-
morrow to hear himself de-
nounced by Prosecutor Charles W.
Clegg as a multimillionaire who
took advantage of the starlet
Joan Barry, made her his mistress
and eventually violated the Mann



JOAN BARRY

Act by taking her to New York for
unofficial purposes.

Barry has two and a half hours
for denouncing purposes and in-
terests, he said, to make the most
of them in his efforts to persuade
a jury to find the silent screen's
greatest comic guilty and send
him to prison for a maximum of
10 years.

When the prosecutor finishes
his case, Chaplin's attorney,
the veteran Jerry Giesler, will do
some denouncing himself. He also
has two hours and a half to tell
the jury in effect that his client
was the victim of a scheming
woman.

On Tuesday morning, Judge
J. F. T. O'Connor will instruct
the jury in points of law and the
fate of the silver-haired com-
edian will be in the hands of his
peers.

Lawyer Giesler, who never has
lost a major case and whose fees
as a consequence are reported to
be as astronomical as a movie
star's salary, said he was confi-
dent of Chaplin's vindication.

The flaming-haired prosecutor
was equally as confident that
Chaplin would be found guilty
on two counts of violating the
white slavery law, once for taking
Miss Barry to New York and
again for bringing her back to
Hollywood.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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NOT RECORDED
87 APR 5 1944

APR 3 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Page 1

55 APR 6 - 1944

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

I SEE by Variety that the Chaplin trial has taken the war off the front page of Los Angeles newspapers. The two fronts are of course far ahead of the pack. On the first day of the trial, the Examiner (Hearst) splashed the details across its front page. Six full columns blanketing Chaplin on page one, plus five inside pages of testimony, adjectives and details of the trial. The most conservative Times saw fit to knife Charlie in a column and a photo on page one, plus a full inside page. The nation's scandal and reputation-peace rags are well represented at the trial. The case is being written up by no less than 82 sub editors, straight reporters, speech-writers, novelists and foreign correspondents. Martin is covering for the Chicago Tribune. Martin is the female Paget who wrote those smarmy articles on the movie industry in the Tribune last summer. Echoing radio Berlin in her malicious notes, McCormick's gal charged that "Hollywood deserves 100 young, beautiful but dumb butterfly every minute." These "butterflies" and stricken are "picked up by white slavers in long, sleek automobiles, boomed up and dropped, after which their broken bodies are tossed to the 'Filipino.'" It was the fascist Colonel's crude way of getting even with Hollywood for "Milk and Honey" and "Allison in the North Atlantic." Now his star girl reporter is all set to do a little job on Chaplin. It's easy to visualize the sort of film Martin will feed Tribune readers during the trial.



In a March 16 Film Front we said it was time to set up a committee representing all the arts to defend Chaplin against the purveyors of scandal and apprehension. We said the "red-baiters and character assassins have been after Charlie since he came out for American-Soviet friendship back in 1933."

It is time for an offensive against these unscrupulous gossip-peddlers and mud-slingers. The

Hearst-McCormick-Patterson Hugs Lead Wolf-Hunt Against Chaplin

Following day we received this communication from Frank, Philadelphia, Pa.

A number of people will agree with you that something ought to be done about the fascist clique which is engaged in slandering our great, democratic people's artist, Charlie Chaplin. Sympathy exists. But since sympathy has never been known to win a battle, what remains is the matter of organization and articulation. We are very quick to take action in the defense of individuals suffering the more obvious forms of political persecution. But in this case, although we have felt a great deal, we have been all too slow in doing something about it. What can be done? I don't know specifically what we can do in this case, but I do know that it is just as important to defend our progressive artists from the attacks of bigoted fascists who have an understanding of art, as it is to take issue with reactionary legislators. Art is an expression of life and fascism and life are inherently incompatible. The defense of art, therefore, is part of the larger issue of the defense of our democratic way from fascist-minded people who would destroy it. They have organized an attack upon us, not only on the political front but on the artistic as well. I suggest that we counter-attack on the cultural front as well as on the political. Mr. Chaplin is now more than an individual. He has become a symbol of art in the service of progress upon which the reactionaries are keeping their wrath.

Your idea of setting up a committee representing all the arts of America is an excellent one. Not it is pretty exclusive. A committee representing the arts leaves out us who are not in that classification and we are many. Perhaps you can think of something concrete which can be done. And since you have taken the lead in suggesting action, why not follow it up? It would not be the first time our Daily would be the instigator of action for a progressive cause. I should like to see more columns on this question and I hope they will contain a guide to action.

It seems something concrete is being done. According to the March 20 issue of PM, "a group of leading New York show business folk are now organizing a broad protest of stage, screen, radio and writing people against the victimization of Chaplin." Watch the columns for further details.

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date April 3, 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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24 APR 7 1944

An Aside in Court Drama:

'I'm a Victim of War Hysteria' Chaplin Blurts at Trial Recess

Lays Plight to Second Front Speech;
Case Will Go to the Jury Today

By FLORABEL MOTE

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (N. Y. News).—Charlie Chaplin made a temperamental outburst today and charged that he was a "victim of war hysteria" who was being tried, not for violating the Mann Act, but because he made a speech attacking a second front.

The British-born film star and producer who has been in this country 10 of his 34 years without becoming a citizen, hurled his charges during a court recess, while he was talking to reporters.

"I'm an Artist"

"I never was aware until recently that people considered me an Englishman," he blurted when someone suggested that his failure to become an American citizen had not increased his popularity.

"I never thought about it. I never wanted to vote. I'm an artist."

"I have never been interested in politics, but I know now I put my foot in it when I gave that speech for the second front (in New York, 1942)."

"I'm the victim of war hysteria. The public wants a victim! They are persecuting me on the Mann Act for the same reason that the Government went after the paymasters on the income tax. Gangsters had become unpopular and the Government couldn't get them on anything but the income tax. I'm in the same boat. They're trying me for the second-front speech!"

Chaplin Has Rough Day

Chaplin had had a rough day in the courtroom while opposing counsel summed up their cases in the Mann Act trial in which the Government charges he transported his former protégé red-haired Joan Barry, 24, to New York and back for immoral purposes in October-November, 1942. He blushed violently when U. S.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
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Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Carson _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Attorney Charles H. Carr, making sarcastic references to his sex life, used Chaplin's own testimony to suggest that he wasn't the man he used to be.

And then, when his defense lawyer, Jerry Gleaser, started his summation, Chaplin heard his own legal protector make a slip of the tongue and refer to him as "the defendant, Panlaga."

Alexander Panlaga, multimillionaire theater owner was defended by Gleaser through two sensational trials for criminal assault on charges brought by Eunice Pringle, 17-year-old dancer, in 1929. He was acquitted on the criminal charge, and a damage suit brought by the girl was settled out of court.

The party Gleaser, unperturbed at his blunder, corrected himself immediately and remarked to Federal Judge J. P. T. O'Connor.

"My mind was going back to other times."

Gleaser, a picture of sartorial elegance, draped himself over the rail of the jury box, and at times addressed the jurors individually as he described the kindness of his white-haired client.

Court adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow after Gleaser summed up and Carr made a brief rebuttal argument. The court will charge the jury and the case will reach its sometime during the day.

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WASH. TIMES-HERALD

"Without Fear or Favor"

Giesler, in his summation, stated that "there is no more evidence here of Mann Act violation than there is evidence of murder."

He pleaded with the jury to judge Chaplin "as you yourselves would want to be judged, without fear or favor, without bias or prejudice."

Giesler pictured Chaplin as a gallant gentleman who although "publicly pilloried, scorned and burned," did his best to guard Joan's reputation.

"He has not sullied Miss Barry's name," he said, "and if her name has been sullied, it was only through her own actions and associations of her own choosing."

His voice rose to a shout as he declared that Chaplin paid to have her teeth fixed for movie work, that he risked \$100,000 on a proposed film in which she was to star.

"He wouldn't have to stand all

that to have her actually," he roared, pounding the table. "After he stopped having intercourse with her he was willing to keep her on because he believed she had the qualifications of an actress. If she had only kept up her work under his tutelage, who knows what a great star she might have become!"

Chaplin and Joan have paid dearly for their mistakes and any further payment can wait until "they shoot their Maker at the proper time," he pleaded.

His voice at times rising from a whisper to a shout, he declared that the Government had failed to show that Chaplin transported Joan to and from New York for any immoral intent, no matter what their relations had been in California.

"Evidence of actual intercourse at the end of a journey is not of itself proof of a premeditated sexual intent on the part of a defendant before a trip," Giesler argued.

"If it occurs at the end of a trip as a casual or incidental occurrence, that doesn't show it was a premeditated act. The Federal Government has no police powers over the casual moral acts of its citizens."

Witnesses Framed

Giesler caused little in the courtroom that caused Judge O'Connor to admonish the spectators when he referred to Joan's "stitch-packing" visit to Chaplin's home after her return from New York, and said:

"No man could be sexually abused under the conditions testified to by Miss Barry. A woman might be raped at the point of a gun, but not a man!"

"When she tells you she held a gun on him, laid down the gun to have an act of actual intercourse and then picked up the gun again, well, folks, that's hard to believe!"

Carr made a reply to this in his rebuttal argument.

"It isn't so unreasonable to believe that the gun was used that night as a stimulant," he said. "We all know husbands and wives who have fought and knocked each other out, but they still lived together and had children."

Giesler said he regretted that the prosecutor had referred to his client as an actor.

"What satisfaction does it make whether he is a banker, a butcher, a doctor, a merchant or an actor?" he asked. "When he comes through this door he is a human being with the same emotion as any other human being."

"Will it help Miss Barry if you call this defendant?" he asked the jury.

"Will it make her life any different?"

Both Joan and Chaplin "left their souls here on the witness stand," he said, and "with the pitiless publicity that has attended this case, I think both have paid the full price for the mistakes they have made."

Mention of Joan's Mother

He made a point of Joan's last journey that Chaplin asked her whether she wanted to take her mother to New York with her.

"What kind of an understanding would exist between a girl and her mother, if she had wanted to take her mother on an illicit trip?" he asked.

He brought the name of J. Paul Getty, Oklahoma oil man, into his summation when he recalled that Getty had testified he knew Joan. Recalling that Joan admitted that Chaplin had not paid her bill at either the Waldorf-Astoria Towers or the Pierre Hotel in New York, he shouted:

"And I call your attention to the fact that J. Paul Getty testified that the Pierre Hotel is owned by the Getty Realty Corporation!"

He also told the jurors that they should not be swayed by the fact that Joan has a civil suit pending against Chaplin, accusing him of being the father of her daughter, now six months old.

"You are only concerned," he told them, "with whether, in the narrow, restricted limit of the Mann Act, as stated in this indictment, there was a violation of the law."

Earlier, Prosecutor Carr, in his

summation, which required only 20 minutes of the 2½ hours allotted him, told the jurors that mere transportation meant nothing—that the law made it clear that such transportation should be for an immoral purpose.

All the jury had to decide, he said, was whether Chaplin had immoral intent when the trip was arranged.

"It isn't necessary to show that he accompanied her on the trip," he declared.

"Fires of Yesterday"

Carr said that, although Joan testified only once act of sexual intercourse took place in New York, Chaplin none the less violated the Mann Act.

"Perhaps the fires of yesterday burned not so brightly, but the Government contends that they still burned," he shouted.

He became sarcastic when he told of Joan's visit to Chaplin's home in the Waldorf-Astoria Towers.

"He (Chaplin) says she wanted to see the apartment," he said. "She says he told her he wanted to tell with her. Perhaps it was at this time that the metamorphosis set in where sex was so unimportant in his life!"

This was a reference to Chaplin's testimony under cross-examination last Friday when, in answer to Carr's question as to

the last time he was intimate with Joan, the actress, he said: "Sex is not the important in my life!"

Taking up the second count in the indictment, which charges that Chaplin transported Joan back to California from New York for immoral purposes, Carr said that the principal dispute between Government and defense was why the actor gave her \$100.

"She says he gave it to her to buy a ticket back to Hollywood," he continued. "He says it was an act of charity. Ladies and gentlemen, we certainly don't want to convict anyone for performing a charitable act."

Carr also referred to Joan's statement that Chaplin wanted to "rehabilitate" her and offered to pay her \$25 a week if she would move out of her hotel room in Hollywood and stay at the Studio Club.

"I think he wanted to put her on call," he exclaimed.

Flight Incident Discussed

And as to Joan's testimony that she and Chaplin had sexual relations in his Beverly Hills home the night of December 23, 1942, when she broke in with a pistol, Carr said:

"I suspect that Mr. Gleason will suggest that the great master, Mr. Chaplin, has taught her to act and that she was acting on the stand. I'll leave it to you as to who's the better actor."

Chaplin has denied that any act of intimacy took place that night. In an obvious reference to the defense counsel's assertion that Joan was available to Chaplin sexually at almost any time and that he didn't have to take her to

New York to be intimate with her, Carr told the jury:

"The chastity of the woman (in a Mann Act case) is wholly immaterial. Assume, if you please, that the woman was a common, ordinary prostitute. It would make no difference if the defendant had for his purpose the transportation for immorality in another state."

Chaplin Fights

Chaplin, dressed in a dark blue suit and wearing a blue-and-white necktie, sat in his chair at the flaming-haired young prosecutor's side.

Carr said that the testimony of Chaplin's brother, Edward Chaplin, was significant. He read excerpts from Edward's testimony in which the brother admitted telling Carr he overheard the actor say he had had sexual relations with Joan on her New York visit.

"The words 'sexual relations' and 'intimacy' were not used," Carr said. "Chaplin's words were 'of course I had it. Of course I had been out with her.'"

Then, looking at the seven women and five men on the jury, all middle-aged or older, he demanded:

"Can you tell me why a man's brother would come up here and lie against him?"

Reviewing what he considered

the weaknesses in defense testimony, he pointed out that the stories told by Army Pvt. Lionel V. Benini and Chaplin did not jibe.

Joan testified that she had sexual relations with Chaplin at his home the night of December 20-21. Carr called attention to defense witness Benini's testimony that he drove her around in his car until 2 a.m. December 21, looking for film writer Hans Ruesch.

And Chaplin, he recalled, testified that he found Joan lying on the mat outside his kitchen door the night of December 20—an unexpected and unwelcome caller—and drove her to a spot near the Beverly Hills police station to get rid of her.

Then Carr pointed out that

Clara Marples, Beverly Hills police official, and Mrs. Jessie Reno, police matron, testified that Joan was in the police station on December 21 from about 1:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m., when they left to drive her to an apartment house on Olympic Boulevard.

"She must have had a still personality to be in so many places at once!" he declared.

FILE

Chaplin Charges Political Gang Up

HOLLYWOOD, April 5.—(AP)—

Chaplin told newspapermen yesterday that he was a victim of political persecution and that he was really being used because of a Second Front speech made in New York City's Carnegie Hall last winter.

Shortly before court reconvened, newspapermen told him he was not a popular man because he never had secured an American citizen.

"I never was aware until recently that people considered me an American," he said. "I never thought about it. I never wanted to vote. I'm an artist."

"I have never been interested in politics, but I know now I got in bed in it when I gave that speech for a second front."

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page 1 of the
DAILY WORKER
Dated April 4, 1944
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222
55 APR 6 1944

Happy Ending

Chaplin Acquitted Of Mann Act Charges



While a well-wisher tries to get his ear to congratulate him, Charlie Chaplin hears from a juror, Mrs. Beatrice Allen, left, the story of how the jury balloted to find him innocent of Mann Act violation charges.

Los Angeles, April 4 (AP).—Lips trembling, clutching at the knot of his necktie, an emotion-shaken Charlie Chaplin tonight heard himself acquitted of Mann Act charges.

Yells of "Hokey!" went up from the spectators as the court clerk announced acquittal on the first of the indictment's two counts.

The bailiff rapped for order, and U. S. District Judge J. T. F. O'Connor warned loudly against a further demonstration. The clerk then read the verdict of acquittal on the second count.

The jury of seven women and

five men cleared the world-famed British-born comedian of Government charges that he transported his former protégée, 24-year-old Joan Barry, to New York City and back in October, 1942, for immoral purposes.

By finding him innocent on the second count the jury placed credence in his denial that he financed her return trip to Hollywood.

Roscoe Reeder, foreman of the jury, said that on the first ballot 5 jurors voted guilty and 2

innocent with 1 not voting. On the second ballot, he said, 3 voted guilty, 5 innocent with 1 withholding his ballot. The third ballot, Reeder said, had up the guilty votes to 2 with 10 voting innocent and on the fourth ballot the vote was taken which freed the comedian from the Mann Act charges. That was on the first count.

On the second count, Reeder said, the first ballot brought 1 vote for guilty, 11 for innocent, and on the second ballot the jury agreed on the actor's acquittal.

Chaplin rapidly parted the hand of his attorney, Jerry Glaser, who sat beside him as the verdict was read.

"Mr. Chaplin, you are dismissed," said Judge O'Connor from the bench.

Trembling, Chaplin rose from his swivel chair at the counsel table and walked toward the jury box as a swarm of well-wishers surged toward him.

One by one he shook each juror's

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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131-68496-A
RECORDED
87 APR 10 1944

51 APR 11 1944

APR 5 1944
WASHINGTON POST
Page

hand. "I thank you," the comedian said with his famous toothy, eye-winkling smile.

"I'd almost like to kiss him," said the woman juror.

Scores jammed about the actor in a surging turmoil of hand-pumping congratulations, the people across illuminated occasionally by the lightning flashes of photographers' bulbs.

"I believe in the American people," Chaplin said, half smiling, obviously groping for words. "I believe in American justice. I've had a very fair trial. I've always had an abiding faith. . . . I always knew. . . . I was confident."

The words were drowned in the bedlam.

Reader said four ballots were taken on the first count, which alleged that Chaplin transported Joan to New York with immoral intent, and two ballots on the second count, charging he returned her here for the same purpose.

Reader said the jury couldn't de-

cide whether Miss Berry's presence in New York at the same time as Chaplin's was coincidental.

"The jury did believe that an act took place there," he said.

The red-haired Joan, who is a civil suit alleges that Chaplin is the father of her 6-month-old daughter, testified that she and Chaplin were intimate in a New York hotel bedroom.

Informed of the verdict, Miss Berry said she had no comment "one way or another."

"After all, I was just a Government witness and testified the best I could remember," she said. "If the jury believed him (Chaplin), that is their privilege."

Chaplin's attorney, Glendon, called it "the greatest triumph in history." U. S. Attorney Charles H. Case said he was satisfied with the way the trial was handled, and Judge O'Connor said he thought everything was done fairly.

Air of Electric Tension

An air of electric tension swept through the courtroom as Bailiff Al Kettner came through the jury door at 5:55 p. m. and whispered to reporters that a verdict had been reached.

Chaplin and his lawyer came to the counsel table and sat down. Chaplin sat with clenched fist to chin, twisting and swinging in his chair, eyes darting about the filling room, whispering with Glendon.

Then the traditional courtroom drags was enacted.

The fateful sheet of paper was handed by the foreman to the bailiff, by the bailiff to the clerk, by the clerk to the judge.

"In the District Court of the United States—the United States versus Charles Spencer Chaplin —" Bald-headed clerk Francis X. E. Connors shouted.

Chaplin Grabs Necktie

Gasler's hands were over his eyes. Chaplin grabbed his necktie near the collar.

An instant later he knew he was acquitted and the crowd was cheering.

He was asked his plans.

"Not now, no, now," pleaded an associate, shaking Chaplin through the crowd.

"He's worn out," said a feminine fan, and the comedian's lined face looked it.

One of the jurors, Mrs. Edw. E. Lewis, said two women jurors had held out for a guilty verdict.

the verdict, but she declined to name them.

"It was a most friendly jury," Mrs. Lewis added, however, "has been a lovely association throughout."

In reaching his verdict the jury was forced to decide who was telling the truth—Chaplin or Miss Berry. They differed in almost every essential detail.

Chaplin never denied he had been intimate with Miss Berry; in fact he admitted it inferentially when asked: "What was the last date you had actual intercourse with Joan Berry?"

"Sexual intercourse isn't that important in my life," the actor snapped back, adding that he "might" have been intimate with his red-haired drama pupil in January, 1943, and that "maybe" he was the following May.

But he did deny immoral conduct with Joan on the occasions on which the Government's indictment was based. He asserted they were not intimate in New York in October, 1942, as alleged by Joan.

Meeting Accidental, He Said

To the Government's allegation that he sent her there for immoral purposes, Chaplin responded that he provided the tickets because Joan had insisted she wanted to visit New York. Their meeting there was purely accidental, he said.

Miss Berry had testified she went to his apartment in the Waldorf Towers a few nights after he had delivered a "second front" speech October 18; that they went into a bedroom; that Chaplin disrobed and then an act of intimacy ensued.

Chaplin, however, testified they merely conversed briefly on that occasion, and that shortly afterward he took her to her own hotel in a taxi.

Similarly, Chaplin denied Miss Berry's allegations that they had been intimate after their return to Hollywood on several occasions.

Joan, admitting she broke into his house one night in December, 1942, and threatened him with a gun, asserted they had sexual intercourse on that occasion, with the weapon on a table near the bedside. Chaplin vehemently denied they were intimate at that time.

Miss Berry also had testified that when she asked Chaplin what they were to do about her then unborn daughter, the actor had threatened to "spend a fortune blackening your name" if she made her condition public. The actor likewise entered a strong denial to this allegation.

The actor faces two more legal actions, one criminal, one civil,

arising from his association with Miss Berry. He was indicted with six others for allegedly conspiring to deprive Miss Berry of her civil rights by forcing her to leave Berkeley Hills after a vagrancy sentence was suspended.

Chaplin to Exile Self if Jury Acquits Him

By FREDERICK C. OTHEMAN

United Press Staffed Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, April 4—Trial of Charlie Chaplin, accused of taking a red-haired woman across state lines for immoral purposes, reached its end today, with only the judge's instructions to be read before a jury begins pondering his fate.

Chaplin, who earned \$3,000,000 in 33 years in Hollywood, could be found guilty on two counts and imprisoned for 15 years, with deportation to England as an undesirable alien thereafter.

CALLS IT PERSECUTION

Should the jury find him innocent of charges brought by Joan Barry, he was expected to exile himself, anyway. Friends reported he believes he is being persecuted for his speechmaking in favor of a sound front and said he probably would move to a ranch he purchased recently in Mexico.

Chaplin brought up the subject of his political views in a conversation with newspaper reporters.

"I know how that I put my foot in it when I gave that speech in New York during the interlude two years ago with Miss Barry for a second front," he said. "I am a victim of war hysteria. The public wants a victim."

His agents in Mexico were reported to have purchased a tract of about one and a half square miles near Cuernavaca in the state of Morelos, site of a sulphur springs resort about 25 miles southwest of Mexico City. The newspaper Universal said it understood Chaplin had only intended to erect a home there, but also to build a motion picture studio.

TWO OTHER CHARGES

Another jury will hear charges by Miss Barry that Chaplin conspired to deprive her of her civil liberties. A second, unless blocked by the State Supreme Court, will consider her suit charging him with being the father of her infant daughter.

Chaplin assumed an attitude of prayer yesterday when his attorney, Jerry Glaser, and the Federal prosecutor, Charles H. Carr, were slugging it out with words in a five-hour oratorical marathon. Later he laughed nervously and denied that prayers were on his mind.

Glaser insisted that his white-haired client was a kindly man, doing Miss Barry a favor by purchasing her a ticket to New York two years ago so she could be with her husband.

Carr countered with the assertion that Miss Barry was Chaplin's mistress and that he wanted her on call at all times and at all places.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"I know how I put my foot in it"

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Kramer _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

By ED SULLIVAN

Coast-to-Coast.

HAD Chaplin lost his case, and had he been ordered deported, the Russian agent was authorized to turn over a Soviet plane to take the comedian to Moscow. . . . The offer was made by the Russian agent at the time when the Chaplin trial in Manhattan court was in progress. . . . Covered by the verdict in his favor, and grateful to American citizens again, Chaplin now plans to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of the U. S. by entertaining troops, buying war bonds, supporting the American Red Cross, etc. He doesn't plan to visit Russia until after the war. . . . He and Olga are studying Russian, as I reported some time ago. . . . Most moved by the trial result was Olga, who collapsed when she learned that he had been acquitted, and needed medical care.



Spencer Tracy

HOLLYWOOD pals and pals who gave Chaplin and his friend, Tim Durant, the air when it looked bad for Charlie, are bothered and bewildered at the moment. . . . One of those, I understand, who hardly took an exit after years of comradeship, was Spencer Tracy, who never has enjoyed a reputation for lingering near a shipwreck. . . . The No. 1 friend to the entire mass proved to be Sam Goldwyn, who never relaxed his attitude for the distressed comic, and next to him would be Joe Schenck, for whom Chaplin testified as a character witness in Schenck's trial. . . . It is commonly believed that Goldwyn influenced the Coast trade papers to come, belatedly, to Chaplin's support.

Chaplin's trial

*Spencer Tracy
of Carters
Beverly Hills
Calif.*

131-18421-A
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27 APR 10 1944

55 APR 12 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 4-6-44

Mr. ~~Clavin~~ *W*
 Mr. Clavin *W*
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols *W*
 Mr. Rosen *W*
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Jones
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

TIMES-HERALD
 Washington's *Independent*
 Newspaper

Chaplin Acquitted

Charles Chaplin has been acquitted on Mann Act charges by a Los Angeles jury of seven women and five men. The jury did a good day's work.

This was the most flagrant example to date, because of Chaplin's prominence, of Government persecution in the name of a law which in effect is a law for the encouragement of blackmail. Had the jury convicted Chaplin the blackmail business, in Hollywood and elsewhere, would have been given a heavy shot in the arm.

The Government has no valid excuse for having brought this case to trial.

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 27 APR 19 1944

APR 8 1944

54 APR 20 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Page _____

FILE



CHARLES CHAPLIN

Artists Hail Chaplin Acquittal

The entire country hailed the acquittal of Charles Chaplin by a Federal court jury. The only ones who did not like the verdict were Hitler's powerful friends in this country. It is common knowledge that the Chaplin case was built up to its present monumental proportions by the Hearst-McCormick-Patterson press. Chaplin himself told newspapermen the other day that the N. Y. Daily News was the ring-leader of the savage assault against him because he had advocated opening a second front in 1942.

ROBERTSON PLEASSED

Paul Robertson expressed the feelings of the majority of the people in a statement to the Daily Worker in which he said: "I am very glad that Chaplin has been acquitted. This whole drive seemed to me to have overtones of persecution other than the stated facts in the case. I am very glad that an American jury acquitted him. I hope he will be freed of the other charges as well. Knowing the West as I do, it seems to me he has been put on the spot for reasons familiar to liberal citizens. I think that members of the profession and liberal citizens throughout the country should be solidly behind Chaplin."

BROOKEN STAR JOKY

Edison, well known stage and screen star said:

"I think all artists in the theatre and in motion pictures must be very happy today that Charles Chaplin was acquitted. He is undoubtedly the greatest pantomimist of this time and has probably done more in motion pictures than any single individual."

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

87 APR 24 1944

This is a clipping from
page 3 Sec. 1 of the
WORKER
Date April 9, 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

File
F. H. H.

NY
Hearings in Chaplin Case Delayed

HOLLYWOOD, April 11 (U.P.)—Federal Judge J. F. O'Connor today postponed until April 26 hearings on divorce papers filed by Charlie Chaplin and five others accused of conspiring to deprive Joan Barry of her civil rights.

Washington Times-Herald
4/11/44

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87 APR 14 1944

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56 APR 15 1944

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Egan ☒
 Mr. Carson ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Mumford ☒
 Mr. Starks ☒
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

Chaplin Conspiracy Case Postponed to April 26

By the Associated Press.
 LOS ANGELES, April 15. — Chaplin's case on conspiracy to kidnap was postponed to April 26, the court said today. The court said it was necessary to postpone the case because of the illness of the defendant, Joan Barry, who is charged with conspiracy to kidnap.

The court said it was not in court, and his attorney, Jerry Glavin, said he is seriously ill with influenza.

The conspiracy indictment was based on Mrs. Barry's arrest on a vagrancy charge in Beverly Hills in January, 1943, and the suspended sentence she received on condition that she leave the city. The charge was dismissed.

Chaplin was acquitted recently of Mann Act indictment charged that he transported her to and from New York City in October, 1942, for immoral purposes.

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131-68-76-A
 NOT RECORDED
 87 APR 17 1944

APR 12 1944
 WASHINGTON STAR
 Page 3

Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Asks
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Starke
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Clear Judge Of Chaplin Charges

HOLLYWOOD, April 14 (UPI).—Federal Judge O'Connor, in ruling that about the government's case against Charlie Chaplin today dismissed one of the comedian's restrictions charged with conspiring to railroad Joan Barry out of town.

O'Connor, 62, a judge since 1934, Judge Charles J. Griffin asked Chaplin to appear in court today when he suspended him. Griffin's attorney announced he would file similar pleas for three other Beverly Hills police officials—Capt. W. W. White, Lt. Claude Margie and matron Jessie Ross.

File
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151-19496-A
 NOT RECORDED
 27 APR 18 1944

59 APR 19 1944

Page 5
 APR 15 1944
 New York Daily Mirror

Chaplin Freed In Federal Case; Civil Suit Stands

By FLORENCE MURKIN

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (N. Y. News). — Charles Chaplin was cleared today of the last criminal charge resulting from his association with red-haired Joan Barry, but lost his right to escape trial on her allegation that he is the father of her child.

The 34-year-old comedian's victory came in U. S. District Court. His defeat was in the state Supreme Court.

Written Orders From Judge

In a surprise move, U. S. Attorney Charles E. Carr went before Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor and said he had received written instructions from Attorney General Biddle to ask for the dismissal of criminal conspiracy charges against Chaplin and two of his pals, Robert Arlen, radio commentator, and Thomas Wells "Tim" Durant.

They had been indicted on a charge of conspiring to deprive red-haired Joan, 28, of her civil rights by having her "blackballed" out of California after her arrest on a vagrancy charge in January 1940.

Judge O'Connor dismissed the charges against all three in a proceeding that took only two minutes. It was he who presided at Chaplin's Mann Act trial last month when the white-haired actor was acquitted on a charge that he transported Joan, his former film protégée, to and from New York for immoral purposes. And Carr was the prosecutor at that trial.

Case Trial in 15 Days

The Supreme Court decision—that Chaplin must go to trial in Joan's paternity suit in 15 days—upheld the rulings of two lower courts.

The first decision was made by Superior Judge Stanley T. Mosk, when Chaplin asked for a dismissal on the ground that Joan and her mother had signed an agreement to dismiss the suit if blood tests indicated he was not the father of the baby, Carol Ann, now 4 months old.

Judge Mosk ruled that the baby had not had her day in court and that the blood test was not conclusive evidence. The case then went to the Appellate Court, which upheld Judge Mosk, and then to the Supreme Court.

"About Time"

Joan was informed that her paternity case would go to trial, she remarked:

"It's about time I was getting a break! I've been getting a lot of unfavorable publicity all because I helped the federal authorities in what they thought was a case against Mr. Chaplin. I did not ask them to take this action. I never told anybody that I wanted to send Chaplin to jail. They came to me and I told them the truth. It has been a terrible ordeal for me."

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MAY 23 1944

62 MAY 24 1944

Chaplin Freed In Federal Case; Civil Suit Stands

By FLORABEL KIRBY

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Judge O'Connor dismissed the charges against all three in a proceeding that took only two minutes. It was he who presided at Chaplin's Mann Act trial last month, when the white-haired actor was acquitted on a charge that he transported Joan, his former film protegee, "in and from New York for immoral purposes." And Carr was the prosecutor at that trial.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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The Supreme Court decision that Chaplin must go to trial in Joan's paternity suit in 10 days—upheld the rulings of two lower courts.

The first decision was made by Superior Judge Stanley T. Musk, when Chaplin asked for a dismissal on the ground that Joan and her mother had signed an agreement to dismiss the suit if blood tests indicated he was not the father of the baby, Carol Ann, now 6 months old.

Judge Musk ruled that the baby had not had her day in court and that the blood test was not conclusive evidence. The case then went to the Appellate Court, which upheld Judge Musk, and then to the Supreme Court.

"About Time"

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"It's about time I was getting a break! I've been getting a lot of unfavorable publicity all because I helped the Federal authorities in what they thought was a case against Mr. Chaplin. I did not ask them to take this action. I never told anybody that I wanted to send Chaplin to jail. They came to me and I told them the truth. It has been a terrible ordeal for me."

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 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Acers
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Mumford
 Mr. Starke
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Chaplin Freed Of All Except Paternity Charge

Los Angeles, May 25 (AP).—Cleared of the final criminal charge involving his association with 16-year-old Joan Berry, actor-producer Charles Chaplin still faces one allegation that he is the father of her 5-month-old daughter, Carol Ann.

Conspiracy indictments against the actor and three co-defendants were dismissed by Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor today, and almost simultaneously the State Supreme Court in San Francisco denied the petition for dismissal of Miss Berry's civil action.

Chaplin last month was acquitted by Judge O'Connor's court on a Mann Act indictment contending he transported Miss Berry, his 17-year protégé, to New York and London for immoral purposes.

121-68496-A
 NOT RECORDED
 87 MAY 25 1944

MAY 16 1944
 WASHINGTON POST
 Page 1

Chaplin Vindication Is Appeaser Defeat

Charles Chaplin has won his case against the appeasers who tried to get him for coming out for a second front. He has been freed of charges of violating the Mann Act and of depriving Joan Barry of her civil rights.

The Worker was one of the only newspapers in the country that said plainly that Chaplin was being persecuted by the Hoover-Hearst crowd because of his long-standing friendship for labor and the Soviet Union.

A day or two after the trial started, David Platt's Film Front column accused the press axis of deliberately building up the Chaplin case to its present proportions "in order to stifle his powerful voice in behalf of victory and democracy." Chaplin, he said, "was the first victim of the small minority of reactionaries who would like to turn back the clock of history." In a later article Platt pointed out that the tabloids to scandal and sensationalism have been hounding Chaplin ever since 1917 when he first came out for American-Soviet friendship.

"The pink-petted tabloids in scandal," he said, "went after Chaplin in real earnest a few years later when Lila Grey sued him for divorce. Yellow journalism never harbored a kinder. Chaplin was accused of jettisoning his children for money for lack of milk. He was pronounced guilty of every crime in the book before he was tried."

"His films were banned in many



Charles Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in a scene from Modern Times

communities. Chaplin's own statement at the time holds good for today. "All I ask is that the public suspend judgment until the case is decided. I can fight an unjust charge even though all the lawyers of California are behind it. But I do not think it fair to ask me to fight all points and all charges and all rumors that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."

CHARGE PROVEN FALSE

"All the sensational charges and rumors against Chaplin were eventually proven false. It was all a scandal tabloid plot engineered by busy agents geared to reactionary political standards. In 1936, 'a generation century or more ahead by his

after Chaplin was pilloried by MacFadden and Hearst, he received an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences 'for his versatility in writing, acting and producing The Circus.' The cheap rags that 'ruined' Chaplin in 1932 and 1933 never let up. When The Great Dictator came out, they again spread up with everything they had because Chaplin had not jumped Stalin with Hitler. When Chaplin came out for a second front they decided to get him for good."

They failed. They failed because the people are on the side of the great artist. The people whom he has served faithfully for a quarter of a century or more stood by him.

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87 JUN 8 1944

This is a clipping from page 15 Sec. 1 of the

WORKER

Date May 31 1944

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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54 JUN 9 1944

Charles Spencer Chaplin
WSTH

Chaplin Sued for \$3,300 By Radio Commentator

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12.—Radio Commentator Robert Arden has filed suit against Charlie Chaplin for \$3,300. Arden contends Chaplin owes him \$1,538 for helping to write a film version of "Swiss Family Tree" and \$1,762 as compensation for obtaining screen rights to the play, "Swiss Family Tree."

Arden was a defense witness at the actor's trial last spring on Mann Act charges. Chaplin was acquitted of all charges that he seduced his former cinema pupil, Jack Ruby, to the United States in New York and back to Los Angeles.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

file for

131-19491-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 14 1944

62 SEP 15 1944

SEP 12 1944

WASHINGTON STAR
Page 1

Court Refuses Chaplin Plea to Void Joan's Case

By MARCIA WOOD

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (U.P.)—Charles Chaplin made a somewhat surprising attempt to have Joan Barry's paternity suit against him thrown out of court today, failing that, to have it tried by Judge Harry M. Willis rather than by a jury.

Both motions by Chaplin's counsel, Charles E. Millikan, were denied by Judge Willis, who ordered that selection of the jury be started.

Carol Ann Abene

When court adjourned for the day, 11 men and seven women were in the jury box but neither side had exercised any challenges. If the trial proper gets started before next week, it will be by after midnight.

The plaintiff in the case, Carol Ann, the 14-month-old daughter of Miss Barry, was not in court. Neither was her mother.

Chaplin, 36, looked older than upon his last legal appearance, was in the witness chair only long enough to give his name and address. But the judge seemed to think that was enough.

Chaplin appeared as a surprise witness to support the contention of Millikan that the case should never reach a jury because blood tests 18 months ago already had freed him of responsibility for fathering the child.

File Payments by Chaplin

Millikan disclosed in his argument that Chaplin had paid Miss Barry \$18,750, including \$5,000 for attorney's fees, when the child was four months old—before the blood tests were taken. After a court refused to dismiss the action several months ago, Chaplin paid Joan an additional \$1,100 in \$75 a week installments, his attorney disclosed.

Chaplin's counsel argued that the court could dismiss the suit on the ground that the blood test agreement could be considered "a contract for the payment of money." When Miss Barry failed to live up to the provision to cancel the paternity suit after the blood tests proved negative, the "contract was voided," Millikan contended.

Joseph Abert, attorney for Carol Ann, when he described as "a little child who wants a father," argued that no law book contains any such contract as that agreement presented.

"Case a Simple One"

In denying the defense motion to dismiss the suit, Judge Willis frankly said he believes no guardian has the right to compromise the claims of a minor.

"This case is a simple one," said Judge Willis. "All we are concerned with here is the simple issue of parentage: Is the defendant (Chaplin) the father?"

"The parties to the agreement attempted to withdraw the case from the court and give it to three doctors, and thereby present a bar to the court. I am satisfied the guardian had no right to enter into that stipulation."

FILE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

136-68496-A
NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 18 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 12/14/44

77 DEC 19 1944

Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Gandy _____
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Central Figure of Barry-Chaplin Drama

Fourteen-month-old Carol Ann, daughter of Joan Barry, as she was brought into a Los Angeles court yesterday by Attorney Joe Scott and her grandmother, Mrs. Gertrude Barry. She is the "star" of the paternity suit brought by Miss Barry against Comedian Charles Chaplin.

U.P. second photo

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87 DEC 16 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 MORNING EDITION *12/16/44*

50 DEC 18 1944 *260*

Joan Intimate With Other Men, Chaplin to Say

By FLORENCE MUIR

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (U. P. News).—Charges that Joan Barry had sexual relations with "another man or men" at the time her 14-month-old daughter, Carol Ann, was conceived, will form the basis of Charlie Chaplin's defense in the paternity suit brought against him by Miss Barry, it was indicated today.

The defense plans were outlined in a motion by Attorney Charles E. Milken for a continuance of the trial for 45 to 60 days. The motion was quickly denied by Superior Judge Robert Schmidt.

Screen Writer Summoned

Milken said he had subpoenaed Screen Writer Hans Ruesch, "an important and vital witness," but that Ruesch, in New York, had ignored the summons. Milken followed up this motion with an offer of proof in an affidavit that quoted several "love" notes Miss Barry allegedly wrote to Ruesch.

One, written on the back of a notice from his draft board, was said to read:

"Forgive me, I can't get him out of my system. I did care for you. If only Charles had provided means for me to live, I would have wanted to know you better."

"Charles Is Right"

Another, written later that month, according to the affidavit, read: "You were sweet, but I'm crazy. Charles is right."

Still another was quoted: "It doesn't seem make—this passion—love—I bear for you."

The affidavit asserted that Joan spent several nights in Ruesch's apartment at the time she asserted she became pregnant following love scenes with Chaplin.

At another time, the affidavit stated, Joan was supposed to have been seen by Ruesch in the apartment of Lionel Vasco Bonilla, now in the armed forces and somewhere in the Pacific.

The defense argued that blood tests made by three physicians showed that Chaplin could not be the father of Carol Ann, and that "the evidence tends to show that at or near the time when, according to the natural laws, Miss Barry's child was begotten, Joan had sexual intercourse with a man or men other than the defendant."

Miss Barry's lawyer, Joseph Scott, refused to concede to the motion for a continuance, and the case will go to trial immediately. Judge Schmidt late today assigned Superior Judge Henry W. Miller to hear the suit.

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 12/13/34

WASHINGTON POST
12/10/44

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

John

File

Chaplin Move Fails to Void Paternity Case

Los Angeles, Dec. 14 (AP)—Charles Chaplin's counsel failed today in efforts to terminate without formal trial the suit which seeks to establish the comedian as father of Joan Berry's child.

Superior Judge Henry M. Willis refused to dismiss the action on a motion based upon a stipulation that no further legal proceeding would follow blood tests made last February, which indicated Chaplin was not the father of Carol Ann Berry, now 14 months old.

Willis also denied a defense motion for trial without jury. Joseph Scott, counsel for 34-year-old Miss Berry, had demanded a jury, selection of which became the next step in the trial.

Chaplin took the witness stand to testify in support of his attorney's motion. He remained long enough to give his name, but was then displaced upon Scott's objection to proceedings without a daily transcript.

Neither Miss Berry, Chaplin's protegee, nor her child was in court. Before the tests were made, Miss Berry agreed not to continue with the paternity action should the tests fail to indicate Chaplin's parenthood. Chaplin says he paid \$10,000 for the child's care prior to the blood tests and \$1,100 thereafter under the stipulation.

The Superior Court later held the blood tests were not conclusive.

Barry-Chaplin Parental Suit Hits Slow Pace

By VIRGINIA MACPHERSON
HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 16 (U.P.).

Joan Barry's \$75,000 parental suit against Charlie Chaplin dropped down in selection of a jury today with testimony of the courtroom proceeding peacefully. The multi-millionaire comedian's lawyer argued on both sides, but although the case might drag out past Christmas.

By the time court had recessed for the week end, Pat Millikan, Chaplin's attorney, and Joseph Scott, 37-year-old lawyer for Miss Barry, had tentatively seated eight women and four men in the jury box. After questioning them for two days on how they felt about committed love and women who give birth to illegitimate babies.

Trial Resumes Monday

When the trial resumes on Monday both attorneys will have six peremptory challenges before a final panel is chosen to decide whether the last name of Miss Barry's unborn daughter should be Chaplin or Barry.

Millikan spent more than four hours searching out prospective jurors.

"Would you be prejudiced against Mr. Chaplin," Millikan asked them. "If I am forced to question Miss Barry in detail on her love affair with Chaplin?"

The jury—obviously eager to get a first-hand account of the comedian's short-lived romance with his estranged—shook its collective head.

The lawyer, Pat Millikan, questioned jurors on how they felt about mother love, blood tests, and Miss Barry's alleged friendship with other men besides the white-haired Chaplin.

"Charming Infant, Indeed"

Millikan asked Mrs. Julia Brevard if she would return a verdict of guilty should evidence show Miss Barry had relations with other men during the month of December 1942, when the baby was conceived.

In that case, smiled Mrs. Brevard, a lady just couldn't be sure.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

But guessed she'd favor a verdict of innocent.

"Have you seen Miss Barry's child, Carol Ann?" asked Millikan.

Mrs. Brevard nodded.

Wants Wife Furlough

"Is she not a beautiful, lovely, sweet child?"

She agreed that she was a "charming infant, indeed."

Mrs. Margaret C. Stephenson brought a chuckle from the courtroom when she admitted she was anxious to serve on the jury because she had been on the panel for several weeks and hoped to earn a furlough for Christmas by working on a case.

"Would you be disappointed," drawled Millikan, "if I told you there is little chance you would be out of this jury box by Christmas?"

Mrs. Stephenson said she guessed not.

"You'd just as soon spend the Christmas holidays with with us with your family?" he continued.

"Might just as well," she cracked.

131-68476-A
87 DEC 18 1944

DEC 16 1944
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Page 5

DEC 1 0 10 44

Chaplin Butler Will Testify Against Him

By United Press
HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 19 — Edward
Chapley, Charlie Chaplin's former "gen-
tlemen's patron," will be called as
a surprise witness to prove Jean Har-
vey was intimate with the comedian in De-
cember, 1934, the month her baby was
snatched. Miss Harvey's attorney said
today during a week-end lull in her
paternity suit.

Joseph Scott, lawyer for Miss Harvey,
said Chapley would tell how the comedy
actor's former dressings changed into the
multi-millionaire's home on the night
of Dec. 20, wearing a hotel guest.

Furthermore, continued Scott, Chapley
will describe what he saw when Miss
Harvey threatened to kill him and her-
self and then changed her mind and
spoke the truth.

During the March 4th trial, in which
he was acquitted on charges he took
Miss Harvey to New York for immoral
purposes, Chaplin denied he did more
that night than take the girl away

from him. But later, he said, in
great haste—alone.
Selection of a jury to settle the ques-
tion of who fathered Miss Harvey's 16-
month-old daughter, Carol Ann, was
expected to start completion Monday.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

File

131-68476-A
DEC 19 1944

3 DEC 20 1944

370

DEC 20 1944

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 10

the comedian down by his big fancy swimming pool where they loitered at the edge.

"She told him she was pregnant," Scott said. "For five or six hours she poured her heart out to him. And Chaplin admitted it was his baby and promised to take care of it."

But when Miss Barry pleaded he marry her to make the child legitimate, Chaplin blew up, Scott said, and said he didn't believe in marriage.

"I have trouble lots of babies around here I've begotten," the lawyer quoted him. "I don't expect to marry anyone, so don't propose to me."

"He told her a baby was a biological mistake, that he had a

great gift as an artist and would have peace even if it meant spending 30 years in jail to get it."

Scott further charged.

They went into the house. "As she entered his bedroom," Scott said, "there was naked young women there, lying on the bed. This upset Miss Barry considerably."

"Chaplin shutted her up and told her to come back the next day. But she didn't go back be-

cause she had a tip she would be arrested."

She did however, so back on May 19, Scott said, "and that's when she was arrested."

Breaks Down With Emotion:

Chaplin, on Stand, Denies He's Father of Joan's Baby

**Broke Off Romance With Her 10 Months
Before Night in Question, He Testifies**

By FLORANCE MURR

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19 (N. Y. News).—Charlie Chaplin, the aging comic, was portrayed in court today as a man whose spores forced his light-o'-love to seek a quieter bed, as a man who believed a child to be "a biological mistake," and as a man who, believing not in marriage, boasted: "I have probably got lots of babies around here. I don't expect to marry anyone."

Then exonerated by Joseph Scott, attorney for his 14-year-old protegee, Joan Barry, and her 18-month-old daughter, Carol Ann, the multimillionaire actor took the stand and denied vehemently that he was the father of the child, and explained that he had broken off his romance with the red-haired girl 10 months before the child was conceived.

Chaplin Loses Control

Founding his fist on the arm of the witness stand, the white-haired comedian lost control of himself and turning to Superior Court Judge Harry M. Wills appealed passionately:

"I've committed no crime, Your

Honor," he shouted. "I'm human. I can't help it."

"This man (Scott)," Chaplin shouted, "is trying to make me out like a monster."

Perapetition stood out on Chaplin's forehead, passing down his silvery locks. Never in his long movie career had he shown such emotions as in this real life drama.

Warned by Judge

Judge Wills sternly warned him to tone down his dramatics and cautioned the attorney to get on with the civil court suit in which Miss Barry seeks to have Chaplin established as the father of her child.

Scott slipped into the comedian immediately. He wanted to know about his intimacies with freckle-faced Joan in December 1942, when she says her child was conceived.

"Miss Barry came to my home

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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85 JAN 6 1945

DEC 20 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 1

52 JAN 10 1945

360

Chaplin, on Stand, Denies He's Father of Joan's Baby

Says He Slept Alone
On Night in Question

(Continued from First Page)

The night of December 23, 1942, Chaplin testified. "She said she had no place to sleep. I gave her some night clothes and didn't see her again until the next morning."

Q. Isn't it a fact that you had a relationship with her that night?

A. No, it is not!

Q. Didn't you sleep with her?

A. No!

Chaplin said he last had relations with Joan "way off in February 1942."

Q. As I understand you she slept in the guest room and you never saw her that night. A—That is true.

Asks About Snoring

Q. Isn't it true you slept with her? Isn't it a fact that you snored and disturbed her and she went into the Pauline Goddard room? A—No, I had no relations of any kind that night.

Q. In the morning what happened? A—I got up at 8, went downstairs and conversed with my butler.

Q. When did you see Miss Barry? A—After breakfast. I saw her in the guest room where she was sleeping.

Q. How was she, dressed?

A—I don't know.

Q. Was she wearing anything?

A—I'm sure she had on something.

Q. Isn't it true her dishabille excited you, and didn't you have a loving session? A—That's a lie!

Q. Well, what happened? A—The door was locked. She answered. I handed her my bathrobe. She'd been sleeping with the gun. I said: "Put down the gun. What are you going to do, you can't stay here all day."

Entered Through Bathroom

Q. What did she do? A—She acted practically the same as the night before. She said she had no place to go, was destitute, and would kill herself. I told her she was responsible for her condition.

Q. Weren't you with her for two hours with her unclothed?

A—I was trying to get the gun.

Q. Weren't the doors closed?

A—Yes. I entered the room through the bathroom next to mine.

Q. You were quiet and stoical? A—I was not stoical; I was quite emotional.

Q. Didn't you show her any affection? A—What would you do under the circumstances?

Scott said he didn't know, "I'm not Charlie Chaplin."

The next time Charlie saw her,



JOAN BARRY

he testified, was on December 23, when she rang his bell, he peered out a living room window and saw her lying on the doorstep.

"I tried to arouse my sympathy but was unable to," Chaplin said.

Q—You left the girl lying there all that time. A—Yes. Finally I went and opened the door and I told her she couldn't stay on my doorstep.

Chaplin said he was permitted to drive her home, but as they were passing the Beverly Hills police station Joan said "I think I'll sleep there" and "she got out near there, at her own insistence."

Chaplin was still under cross-examination when court adjourned for the day.

Little Carol Ann, herself, was on the stand, when Dr. Russell Wood Starr, the first witness, took the chubby child in his arms and identified her as the baby he delivered when he attended Joan's maternity.

Fused Together

Scott attempted to have Carol Ann seated in a high chair alongside of Chaplin, but the judge denied the request. Instead he ordered Chaplin to pose with the baby in front of the jury and permit the jurors to examine the pictures for physical comparison.

During a recess the baby was placed on the end of the counsel table and Chaplin stole a glance at the youngster, just as camera bulbs flashed. The little girl's mother wasn't in court; it's her day tomorrow.

"I'm talking about sexual relations," snapped the 17-year-old Scott.

"That's what I'm talking about, but that's very harsh," Chaplin protested.

"Yes," said Scott. "It is very harsh."

Chaplin's declarations that romance had withered before little Carol Ann was conceived differed sharply from the story related by Scott to the middle-aged, and elderly jurors.

Scott began his narrative with the night of December 23, 1942, when, he charged, Carol Ann was

conceived. "On that night," Scott said, "Miss Barry went to the Chaplin home with a gun—and met Chaplin who was telephoning."

"What are you going to do, shoot me and have a dramatic finish to our romance?" Scott quoted Chaplin.

"No, I am here to shoot myself," he said Joan told him.

"With that," said Scott with considerable exultation, "Chaplin took hold of her and petted her a little. Then they went into the bedroom where he petted her some more and put her in bed."

Then Joan and Chaplin had a few moments of intimacy.

"They stayed in bed afterwards," he droned, "but the girl became restless because Chaplin was snoring and he took her into another room, a room known as the Pauline Goddard room—for some reason unknown to me."

In the morning, Scott said, Chaplin had breakfast in his own room, then came downstairs. He went on: "When Miss Barry came down her garments were not very complete because she was unprepared to spend the night."

"Chaplin loved her up," Scott

explained, "and they engaged in another intimacy."

The jury of seven women, 12 but one elderly, and five business men, were peppered at Scott's de-tailing of Chaplin's intimacies.

A week later, Scott asserted Joan visited Chaplin's home and they again had intercourse. At Charlie was driving her home that night, Joan complained she couldn't live on \$25 a week.

"They were passing the Beverly Hills jail at the time and Chaplin remarked 'There's a good place to live.'"

"And that's where Miss Barry went," Scott asserted.

Then Scott came to the night of May 8, 1943, when Joan went to Chaplin's house and found

Chaplin Shouts Angry Denial Baby Is His

Hollywood, Dec. 19 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin took the witness stand in his paternity trial late today to deny emphatically that he was the father of Joan Barry's baby daughter, asserting he had broken off his romance with his red-haired protegee 10 months before the night in December, 1942, when she claims the child was conceived.

Pounding eloquently on the arm of the witness stand, the white-haired movie comedian shouted that he had committed no crime. Superior Judge Henry M. Willis warned him to tone down his dramatics and said that appeal to attorneys as well.

Asked Place To Sleep

"Miss Barry came to my home the night of December 23, 1942, and said she had no place to sleep," Chaplin said under cross examination by Joseph Scott, 77-year-old attorney for the freckle-faced Miss Barry.

"She insisted on staying and I told her she could sleep in the guest room," he continued. "I gave her some cigarettes and didn't see her again until the next morning."

"Isn't it a fact you had relationship with her that night?" Scott demanded.

"No, it is not," the comedian shouted, red-faced.

"Didn't you sleep with her?"

"No!"

Chaplin calmed down momentarily and said his last relationship with her was "way off in February, 1941." He added he craved intimate relationships with Miss Barry.

"You mean sexual relations?" Scott asked.

"Yes, I mean that, but that's a harsh word."

Attorney Expresses Regret

"Yes, it is," drawled Scott. "That's a harsh word. I'm sorry I hurt your feelings."

Scott asked him what his answer was when Miss Barry told him she was pregnant with his child.

"I told her that whatever her condition was she had brought it on herself," Chaplin replied.

"It is not your fault?"

"No!"

At this point Chaplin lost control and appealed to the judge.

"I've committed no crime. Your honor," he shouted. "I'm human. I can't help it. But this man is trying to make me look like a monster!"

He pounded the table he stood on.

Chaplin Denies Ever



ACTOR ANGERED—Leaning forward and beating his fist on the witness stand, Charlie Chaplin yesterday shouted, "I have committed no crime" in answering questions of Joan Barry's attorney in the Los Angeles suit seeking to have Chaplin declared the father of Miss Barry's child.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Shine

*Sub
VPR*

Judge Willis calmed him down and told him the jury would appreciate less dramatics from the witness stand.

Threatened Suicide

The late comedian denied sharing a bed with Miss Barry in his home on December 23 and said it was not true that his snoring disturbed her so he sent her into another bedroom—a room which Scott earlier had termed the "Pauline Goddard room."

In his opening statement to the newly-chosen jury, the 77-year-old Scott, himself the father of 13 children, said Miss Barry came to the Chaplin home that night in December, threatening to take her own life but that the white-haired movie star soothed her, made love to her that night, and again in the morning.

Had Her Out at Jail

During Scott's address to the jury Miss Barry's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Barry, brought the curly-haired plaintiff, Carol Ann, into court and sat down in the press box.

About a week after December 19, Scott said, Chaplin invited Miss Barry back again and they had another brief interval of romantic

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131-68496-A
NOV 19 1944
87 JAN 4 1945

DEC 20 1944
WASHINGTON POST
Page 11

JAN 5 - 1945

panion. Then he offered to drive her home.

"They got into his old Ford," Scott continued, "and as they were driving along I saw Harry asked him how she could live on \$40 a week. They happened to be passing the Beverly Hills jail and he said: 'Well, here's a good place for you to live,' and let her out."

Later, Scott told the white-eyed jury of elderly housewives, businessmen and one young matron, Miss Barry was arrested as a vagrant and ordered not to return to Beverly Hills.

"She became aware of her condition and on May 8 she went to tell Chaplin about it," the attorney said. "As she entered his bedroom she saw a naked young girl there."

That, he said, upset Miss Barry. "Chaplin shooked her up and told her to come back the next day," he went on. "But she didn't go because she had a tip she would be arrested. She did go to see him on May 10 to get him to acknowledge that her baby was his." On that occasion, he said, she was arrested.

Late in May or early in June, Scott related, Miss Barry visited Chaplin again at his home.

"Have Lots of Babies"

"She just poured her heart out to him," Scott said. "And Chaplin admitted it was his baby and promised to take care of it."

But when Miss Barry asked him to marry her, he went on, Chaplin blew up and said he didn't believe in marriage.

"I may have lots of babies around here," Scott quoted Chaplin as snapping.

"And all the while beside the swimming pool he was kissing her and hugging her up."

Then they went to the house where Joan found pieces of feminine clothing in one of the bedrooms, closets, Scott continued.

Then the last control. That's when she went to see her lawyers. After a brief conference with at-

terrupt in his chambers, Superior Judge Henry M. Wilson ordered Chaplin to pose in front of the jury with the baby for visual comparison and to allow pictures of himself and Carol Ann to be taken for use by the jury in making comparisons.

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN reappeared a few days ago in Hollywood, on the sidelines, watching the mob which blockaded the Paramount Studio at the climax of a series of acts, arising from a jurisdictional dispute, exploited by the Communists who insist the principal source of our popular entertainment and boldly proclaim that propaganda is their chief mission. Chaplin was not in the mob, as noted, but on the sidelines.



Westbrook Pegler

I believe it is doubtful that this man ever will be seen in a new movie in the United States, although, if we should deport him for cause after more than 30 years, he might be used by the Communists in some other land for missionary films to be shown in the Balkans and Latin America. Considering his personal record, I have been unable to understand why one of his old films, heavily weighted up with sound, was booked in American communities during this war. All matters considered, I do not understand why he has not been deported to his native England even though England might regard him as a deliberately unfaithful son.

IN HOLLYWOOD there is some doubt whether Chaplin is a Communist in the sense that he has ever joined the party. My guess would be that he is not because party members as rich as Chaplin are subject to demands for money and Chaplin is notoriously cheap, as stingy, in fact, that an unfortunate 23-year-old girl whom he had seduced and who was pregnant was run out of town like a victim of the Gestapo, with only a few dollars and a one-way ticket out of Beverly Hills.

Moreover, real party members would take personal part in the fighting in such such corner as Chaplin surveyed from the sidelines with evident pleasure.

The evidence in Chaplin's trial subsequent to the terrorist deportation of the young American got through the equivocation of local officials was sufficient to justify proceedings to deport him, although with his money and influence, he might win a halfling decision on some technicality. And, should he ever undertake to become a citizen for some reason of expediency, loyalty being out of the question, that record should be sufficient to thwart him on the point of any citizen with a decent regard for the privilege of citizenship.

HOW does he manage to stay in our country? I ask the question not to answer it but because I do not know the answer.

Through two wars involving his native country, Chaplin has hidden in Hollywood and, throughout this one, when hundreds of other movie actors, too old for fighting, travelled overseas with camp shows, Chaplin still stayed in Hollywood.

His most noteworthy public activity during that time was his sporadic prosecution of a girl 16 years his age, who was betrayed by her

loves of a career and his subsequent appearance as defendant in a trial which revealed him as a vicious old man, still as nasty at 54 as he had been throughout his earlier years.

Between times he had the effrontery to join in the clamor of the Communists in New York for the opening of a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In common with Joseph Curran, the dockside salt who commands the National Maritime Union, Chaplin was willing that American soldiers should be opening a second front for Russia's sake though he had been too selfish to entertain them even at their training camps at home.

AS EARLY as October 1942 Chaplin did lend his name, at least, for our public occasion, but that was a Communist rally in New York, of which he was "honorary chairman."

The purpose was to send American young men storming into the fortified beaches of France before Gen. Eisenhower was ready. I believe that even then he couldn't quite summon the courage to come to New York, 2,000 miles closer to the war, but still 1,000 miles away, to provide over the second front rally, but inevitably condensed to attend, in spirit, a gathering which, by one chance in a million, might have been disturbed by a string of firecrackers from a German plane launched from a submarine.

However, he and his comrades did not hesitate to call on Miss Jeanette MacDonald, a colleague in the arts, to become a co-president, nor was he embarrassed when Miss MacDonald replied that her husband, Carl, Gene Rayburn, who had recently launched Dierke, Keweenaw and Little, would prefer that she not lend her name to a parade which might conflict with the plans of the generals.

"I honestly believe it is our duty to give our services and talents to whatever capacity we are most qualified for," Miss MacDonald wrote, and Chaplin's talent ran to seduction, betrayal and the ruthless deportation of a friendless pregnant girl. Miss MacDonald's scornful reference to his absence from the war, even so camp show comedian, troubled him not, for he had long ago become notorious and there was no pretending any more that he was other than he was.

CHAPLIN has made, rather a point of his decision not to try to become an American but to remain a citizen of the world. Indeed, he went so far as to explain that he owed the United States nothing, even for his safety in two wars, because he had paid large income taxes here, neglecting to add, however, that on one occasion the Treasury caught him short and took \$1,000,000 from him, and to mention the fact that in Great Britain his taxes would have been vastly greater.

I have an old letter from Chaplin written to thank his devotion to the Communist cause, enclosing the script of a salute to the Red army, "which I shall record on a disc to be sent to Russia."

This seems to have been his only contribution to soldier morale. It closed with the words, "Russia, the future is yours." The question here should not be whether Chaplin wants to remain in the United States but, with his record, why he is allowed to.

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page 1
week 7
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He ever meant anything to me."

"Did you yield to him?"

"Yes," Miss Berry glanced at the floor.

She broke into Chaplin's house on the night of the 22d, about 11 o'clock, she said, carrying a revolver.

Bomb Threat

"I walked in with the gun," she said, "and he asked me if I was going to kill myself. I said yes. Then he said: 'Are you going to kill me?' and I said no."

Then, Miss Berry added, Chaplin said "I know what you're going to do. You're going to be very dramatic about it and kill yourself and cause a great scandal."

"Did you," asked Scott, "say you were going to kill him?"

"No," cried Miss Berry, "never, never! I asked him who had been on the phone and he said it was an old friend. I said, 'Was that my predecessor?' and sat down on the bed."

"I walked over to him," Miss Berry said, "but I told him I had to keep the gun as I was almost out of my mind because he hadn't called me. Then we talked and he kept playing with my leg."

She said she asked him if she could stay all night.

'None Arrived'

"Then we heard a noise and he went out into the hall. I heard him talking to Edward and he said, 'Get them the hell out of here.' Then he said, 'Well, then, put them in the guest room and lock the door.'"

He came back, she said, and told her to get undressed. He left and she got into bed.

"When he came back about 45 minutes later he said his two men had come in after their car had broken down and he had put them in the guest room."

Then, she said, they had intimate relations, and he went to sleep in his own room. The next morning, she added, he came back into her room and undressed.

"Then he walked back and forth in front of a mirror, flexing his muscles and said: 'You know, Joan, I look something like Peter Pan.'"

Scott asked her what she had done with the gun during her intimacies with Chaplin.

"I refused to give it to Charles," she said, "because I wanted to sleep with it by my head. He laughed because he thought I was really amusing."

She gave him the gun the next morning, she said, then he promised to give her \$25 a week.

Scott wanted to know what

happened after Chaplin's reference to his likeness to Peter Pan.

"Were you still fully dressed when he came in?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Then what happened?"

'Very Embarrassing'

Miss Berry flushed.

"Mr. Scott, this is very embarrassing for me," she murmured, "telling the story like this."

"Well, Charles came over and sat on the edge of the bed," she said. "I was kneeling in front of him. He said he was glad I had given him the gun and asked if I had any more. Then he picked up my purse and found a bullet in it and laughed about the whole incident."

"Then did you disrobe?"

"Yes, sir."

"At his request?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then?"

"Well," Miss Berry's voice

dropped, "Charles said, 'Joan, you know we spent the night together, but I still want you.' Then he got undressed and that's where he said he thought he looked like Peter Pan."

"He said, 'Let's be together again.' So we went to bed."

"We lay there together and talked over my owner and my life and he told me he wanted me to move to a hotel apartment. I told him as long as I was sure he loved me I would do anything."

"Before I left he told me he was willing to help me become a star, but I still wanted him. He told me I was never, never to leave his house again, that he would phone me when he wanted to see me again."

She saw him next, she said, on Dec. 30, when some friends drove her to Chaplin's house.

"Charles was waiting for me in the parlor," she said, "and I told him I'd come for my money. He said, 'Is that all you want?' I said, 'Yes, that's all I want from now on.'"

Miss Berry said she told him he had caused her too much heartache, that she was going to try to rehabilitate herself.

"Oh, Mr. Scott," she sobbed, "he had a way..."

Drove Her Home

"He talked about his play, Russia, and what a great country it was. Then he said, 'Oh, Joan, can you really stop like that?' I said 'yes.' Then he said, 'Can you stop if I touch your hand?' I said 'yes.' Then he said, 'Can you stop if I touch your leg?' And I answered 'yes.' All the time we were kissing each other."

"Did you yield to him?"

"Yes."

"Did he persuade you?"

"Totally."

She said Chaplin drove her home.

"I told him I couldn't live on \$25 a week and he accused me of having Freudian ideas. Then I told him I had no place to live, and he said, 'There's a jail over there. They'll let you stay there.' He stopped the car and I got out and walked toward the jail. He called me back but I didn't go."

She didn't see him again until May 8, she said, when she found him in the guest room of his home with an unclothed young girl.

"They were lying on the bed and he was tickling her with his foot," she said. "I said, 'Charles, I'd like to speak to you.' He came downstairs, but he wouldn't talk to me."

She went home, she said, and came back the next night.

"Edward, Tim Durant and Charles all tried to get me to leave, but I wouldn't. I didn't care what happened. I told Charles 'I've got to see you.' Then they called the police and they took me away."

Earlier, Chaplin was on the witness stand, emphatically denying that he could possibly be the father of the little girl.

Under cross-examination by Scott, he admitted he had warned Miss Berry he would use his \$5,000,000 fortune to blackmail her if she took to court her contention that he was the father of her baby.

31-68496-A
N.Y. Daily Mirror
12/21/44

**Must Pay
Carol Chaplin
Child, Civil
Jury Rules**



CHARLES CHAPLIN

Los Angeles, April 17 (AP)—Charles Chaplin was declared by a civil jury today to be the father of Joan Barry, 11-month-old daughter, Carol Ann.

The court set a hearing for tomorrow to determine the amount of support he must pay for the chubby, red-haired toddler.

The four-time married Chaplin turned 38 yesterday. His present wife, the former Gena O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, gave birth to a daughter last August 1.

A son born to his first wife, the late Mildred Harris Chaplin, died in infancy. Two sons, Charles, 19, and Sidney, 18, were born to his second wife, Lila Grey Chaplin. His third marriage, to Paulette Goddard, was childless. All his previous marriages ended in divorce.

Miss Barry's suit demands \$1500 monthly.

At her home, Miss Barry said, "Justice has been done."

A year ago a Federal jury acquitted Chaplin before a throng of cheering spectators, of a Mann Act indictment. It alleged that he had transported Joan to and from New York City for immoral purposes.

The vote today was 11 to 1, reversing the 7-6 verdict in Chaplin's favor in the first trial last January. A vote of 9 to 3 would have been sufficient to decide the civil case.

The lone dissenting juror in today's vote was Mrs. Mary H. James, a housewife, who said:

"I came into court thinking I was going to uphold American womanhood, but while sitting here I changed my mind. I didn't think Mr. Chaplin was the father of the child."

Asked if evidence about other men in Joan's life influenced her, she said, "Well, yes."

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
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Joan's Version Of Chaplin Romance

By VIRGINIA MACPHERSON

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 20 (UP).—Red-haired Joan Berry, dressed in a snug chartreuse sweater and a coat to match, told in a clear voice today her story of how Charlie Chaplin promised to make her a movie star and made her a mother instead.

Taking the witness stand in her paternity suit Miss Berry named Chaplin as the father of her baby daughter, Carol Ann, and asserted that she had been intimate with no other man since she first met Chaplin.

"Who do you claim to be the father of your baby," Joseph Scott, her 71-year-old attorney, asked.

"Charles Chaplin."

'Only Chaplin'

"Did you have intimate relations with any other man between Dec. 11, 1942, and the day the baby was born?"

"No, Scott," answered Miss Berry. "I have never had any relations with any other man since I met Charles Chaplin."

Charles E. (Pat) McElhan, attorney for Chaplin, bounced to his feet with an objection. It was not, he argued, a direct answer.

Miss Berry changed her answer to:

"I have had no relations with any other man since Dec. 11, 1942."

Her statements elicited two hours of details about her affairs with the white-haired comedian.

It was on Dec. 10, 1942, that she encountered Chaplin in the exclusive players' restaurant in Hollywood after she had been away from him for several months during a trip to New York.

"Who was with you?" asked her 71-year-old attorney, Joseph Scott.

"A young man by the name of Hans Bensch, Director King Vidor and some other young guy."

Special Signals

Chaplin introduced members of his party, she continued, and told her he was glad to see her back.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL



(International Photo) Carol Ann Berry, blindfolded witness of the legal turmoil her birth has caused.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

"Then I said goodbye. But I would see him later," Miss Berry said. "He said 'Yes, I'll see you later.'"

"Did you and Mr. Chaplin have any special code or set of signals?" Scott asked.

"Yes," nodded Miss Berry. "That meant he wanted to see me that night."

Miss Berry said she drove to Chaplin's luxurious hilltop home and went into the patio, where he was waiting.

"We exchanged pleasantries and commented on the fact that we hadn't seen each other for a long time," she testified. "Then we went into the sitting room."

'We Made It'

"We talked about this and about the second front. It's pretty soon we had made it."

"Did you have an affair in secret?"

Miss Berry mumbled "Yes." This was the night, Chaplin's lawyer earlier had testified, Chaplin had his present wife—Oona O'Neill—and a couple of other friends up for champagne.

Joan said she was intimate with Chaplin again on Jan. 21.

"I had undressed at his suggestion and was in bed wearing the tops of his pajamas," she said. "He made a little bit of love to me and said 'Nobody

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New York Daily Mirror

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FILE

R. Rosen

Chaplin--Face to Face

idday h... p... ect Actor, Baby in Resemblance Test

other members as well as to headquarters. If we get a call," said an or, "we tell the man that wants that drink had enough to try it, if he'll just come it. When he arrives a talk—not about lig about baseball or something and then he's all right. You see, with us, it's a question of staying dry until learn to drink like a gen

America

SAI

In Package
at Yo

COURT DRAMA.

In photo above, Joan Barry, holding her 14-month-old daughter, Carol Ann, faces Charlie Chaplin in the most dramatic moment of the paternity trial. For a full minute, Chaplin, his face flushing, stood near Miss Barry as the jury observed physical similarities between the baby and the "millionaire" actor. Carol Ann has flaming red curls. Chaplin testified that his hair, when he was a baby, was black and "rather curly." Yesterday was the first time all three principals were in the courtroom at the same time.



Photo Copyright Los Angeles Times

RECEIVED COPY AVAILABLE

Los Angeles, Dec. 30 (AP)—Joan Berry today testified under oath that Charlie Chaplin is the father of her 14-month-old daughter, Carol Ann, and that she has not had sexual relations with any other man since the time she met the 33-year-old comedian.

Previously she testified she and Chaplin had a falling out the night of December 10, 1942, because each was out with someone else but that late that night they made up and had an act of sexual intercourse in front of his fireplace.

The 24-year-old upwed mother, who wants the jury to adjudge the comedian the father, related that she encountered Chaplin that evening at a restaurant.

Saw Him That Night

"I was with Hans Ruesch," she testified, "and Mr. Chaplin was with King Vidor and Betty Vidor and a young girl. I said, 'Hello, Charles, how are you?' and he said, 'Fine,' and I introduced Mr. Ruesch. Mr. Chaplin said, 'Goodbye, I'll see you later.'"

"Did that mean anything to you?" asked her attorney, Joseph Scott. "Did you and he have any messages or code?"

"Not a code—but I knew he wanted to see me that night."

"I saw him at his home about 10:30 or 11. He was waiting for me. I hadn't seen him since November—I guess I was a little angry."

"He let me in through the patio and into the living room, where the fireplace is. I said, 'Have you forgotten me so soon?' He said, 'No, but doesn't that go for you? You were out with somebody else, and he was tall and good looking. Do you like him?'"

"I said, 'Probably.'"

Appears on Verge of Tears

"I said he had been at the restaurant with a young girl and he said, 'Don't be silly. You're the only girl I care about.'"

Miss Berry grimaced, bowed her head and appeared on the verge of tears, but went on:

"We sat on the sofa and talked a little while and finally we made up."

"Did you have an act of sexual intercourse later?" asked Scott.

"Yes," she said, "he left about 2:40 a. m. and next saw Chaplin December 21 when she said she broke into his home."

On the occasion when she took a pistol to the Chaplin residence, but her story and his as to what she said have differed widely. She entered the house, she testified today, and went on up to Chaplin's bedroom.

"Oh, hello Joan," she quoted him. "Are you going to kill yourself?"

"No, I am not," Miss Berry said she replied.

"Well, are you going to kill me?"

"No."

She sat down on a bed, Joan continued, and told Chaplin "I am almost out of my mind. I have waited and waited. You haven't called me. I don't know what to do."

Meanwhile, Joan said, she had put on the top half of a pair of pajamas and got into one of the twin beds in Chaplin's room, placing the pistol on a table beside the bed.

"Mr. Chaplin sat down on the bed by me and made love to me," she added.

"You had sexual relations?"

"That's right."

She remained in that bed for about 25 minutes, she said, and then Chaplin's talking to disturbed her that he put her in bed in another room.

He gave Janet to Butler.

Next morning, she said, she turned the pistol over to Chaplin, who gave it to the butler. Joan was asked by Scott what happened next.

"Mr. Chaplin closed the door of the bedroom," she went on. He said, 'Joan, you're very interesting. I've never had a relation with anyone in such a situation.'"

"Did you disagree?"

"Yes."

"Did he request you to?"

"Yes. He said, 'Joan—' She paused and looked long at her leg.

"Joan, we spent last night together. I still want you. Let's go to bed."

He undressed and walked around in front of the mirror, feeling his muscles and said, 'Oh I look like Peter Pan.' I said, 'A little.' He said, 'It's be together. I did.'"

"Did you have an act of sexual intercourse?"

"Yes. And then he said, 'Joan, you had better take a complete bath.'"

"He rubbed my back, and we went back to the bed and talked a little. He said, 'Joan, if only you weren't so dramatic, I'm going to rehabilitate you. You mean that much to me.'"

Miss Berry related another occasion on which she said she had relations with Chaplin, the night of December 30.

Afterward, she said, he drove her home.

"Any conversation in the car?" Scott asked.

"Yes," said Charles. "I know this is a terrible thing to do, but I really can't get along with this week. What if I told you that I had no place to live?"

"We were passing the Beverly Hills jail, and he said, 'well, there's the jail,' and he stopped the car. I got out."

"When did you see Chaplin again?" asked Scott.

"On May 2, at his home I saw Charles in the guest room with a young girl."

"How was she dressed?"

"She didn't have anything on. She was lying in bed. Mr. Chaplin was at the other end of the bed, sitting with her foot. I said, 'Charles, I would like to speak with you. please come down stairs.' And he said, 'yes.' He appeared nervous."

She said he arranged a meeting for the next afternoon, so she left.

"When did you see him again?" Scott asked.

Ordered Away, She Says

"That evening, about 7. I went up there."

"What happened?"

"Well, I rang the bell."

"Finally Charles came to the door and said, 'get out of here. If you don't I'll call the police.' I said, 'Charles, please talk to me, but he wouldn't. In a minute the police came back and took me away.'"

"They put me in jail."

Joan said she was taken to the Beverly Hills jail, where she spent the night; then she spent three or four days in the county jail.

A charge of vagrancy had been placed against her. The charge eventually was dismissed.

Asked why she then returned to Chaplin's home, she said:

"To tell Charles I was going to have a baby."

She quoted him as saying: "It's the right thing," she added.

"I said, 'Will you marry me?'"

He said, "Don't talk like that. I'd either spend 30 years in jail or have my neck in a noose."

- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

going to force me into marrying."

"He said, 'You know my view on marriage. I don't believe in it. It handicaps a person, and I have a great gift.'"

While he was on the stand, further, Chaplin testified that he was capable of begetting a child but that when Joan told him that she was pregnant and that he was responsible, he exclaimed: "Impossible!"

The name of Chaplin's present wife, Oona O'Neill—by whom he had a daughter 4 1/2 months ago—came into the case during testimony by Edward Chaney, Chaplin's former butler. Chaney said she was a guest at the comedian's home on the night police were called to arrest Miss Berry.

Of the swimming pool episode Chaplin said:

"I told her it was impossible that I was responsible that I had seen her for almost a year."

Chaney, 54 and well known, testified that the morning after the gun incident, that the bed in the Pauline Goddard room (M. Goddard was Chaplin's third wife, had been slept in, and that Chaplin and Miss Berry remained in the room for two or three hours before Chaney took Miss Berry away.

Later, he said that he "saw four or five towels on the bed a one hand towel over the telephone."

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WASHINGTON POST

DEC 21 1944

Court's Holiday Over:

Chaplin, Joan and Carol Ann Face Jury for Comparisons

Comic on Witness Stand Denies Pose Before a Mirror as Nude 'Peter Pan'

Pictures on Page 8
By FLORENCE MUIR

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (N. Y. News).—Charlie Chaplin and Joan Barry shared the witness stand today in a drama-packed session in which both the actor and Joan's 14-month-old baby, Carol Ann, were lined up before the jury for a comparison of physical characteristics.

Red-haired Joan, 24, attempted to convince the jury in her paternity suit against the 33-year-old actor that when she spent a night in a film writer's apartment, wearing his pajamas, it was purely platonic, but that when she stayed with Chaplin on four occasions in December 1942, it wasn't.

She contends that her child was conceived that month.

Series of Denials Offered

White-haired Chaplin, taking the stand in his own defense at the afternoon session, denied vehemently that he had been intimate with his former movie

partner that month or for any time for a year previous.

He also denied that he had paraded nude before a mirror in his Beverly Hills home and asked Joan if he looked like Peter Pan. And he denied that he had offered to "arrange things" if she would go away after she told him she was pregnant, or that he had threatened to sue his fortune to blacken her name if she brought suit against him.

Joan Cross Examined

When the trial resumed this morning after the Christmas holiday Joan took the stand while her attorney, 71-year-old Joseph Scott, continued his examination. She said she remembered the

(Turn to Page 8, Col. 2)

Jury Eyes Chaplin and Baby To Compare Characteristics

(Continued from First Page)

dates of her sexual relations with Chaplin in December 1942, and that the intimacies took place the nights of December 15, December 22, and morning of December 24 and the night of December 30.

Scott then questioned her about Film Writer Hans Ruesch.

Q.—Did you ever have intimate relations or anything else improper with Ruesch on the night of December 24 (1942) or early in the morning of December, 25?
A.—No.

Q.—Did you at any other time?
A.—No, sir.

Charles E. McKinnon, Chaplin's attorney, sought to draw from her an admission that she had slept "many times" in Ruesch's Beverly Hills apartment. She denied this and insisted that he was never more than a friend, even though she stayed at his place one night and wore his pajamas.

McKinnon also drew a blank when he tried to get her to admit that she had occupied hotel rooms with J. Paul Getty, multimillionaire Tulsa oil man. She stood pat to her previous story that Getty was just a good friend who once arranged payment of bills totaling \$850.

Chaplin Again on Stand

When Chaplin returned to the stand, McKinnon referred to the morning of December 24—the date on which Joan testified that she had sexual relations with Chaplin after giving him the gun she had carried when she forced her way into his home the night before to sleep with him to marry her.

"Did you say, Joan, do you

know it was very, very interesting I never had relations with any one in such a situation?" McKinnon asked the actor.

"No, I did not."

Q.—Did you say, "I still want you, even though we were together last night. Let's go to bed?" A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you undress, pose in front of the mirror and say, "De I look like Peter Pan?" A.—No.

"Never Such a Girl

Chaplin's voice grew stronger as he denied a story told by Joan previously that on one of her visits she found him lying at the foot of his bed playing with the feet of a young girl who was nude. He insisted there never was such a girl.

His direct examination ended with his statement that he had not had relations with Joan since October 1942.

There was a brief cross-examination by Joan's attorney, Scott, in which he asked Chaplin:

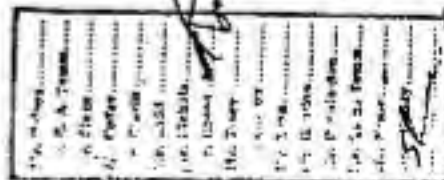
"Did you have sexual relations with Miss Barry during the months of November or December 1942?"

"No, I did not," the actor replied. He was accused and the trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

Chaplin Faces Carol Ann

The dramatic moment when Chaplin and Miss Carol Ann faced the jury of seven women and five men brought a rush to the crowded courtroom.

There stood the world-famous comedian, disavowed now, while the baby, held in her mother's



WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 12-27-44

Chaplin Trial Jury Studies Faces of 'Cast'

Los Angeles, Dec. 26 (AP)—Charles Chaplin's paternity trial achieved a new pinnacle of dramatic tension today when Joan Berry's counsel, in theatrical fashion, exhibited the cast of participants to the jurors and then rested.

For 45 hushed seconds the seven women and five men in the jury box examined facial characteristics of red-haired Miss Berry, 24, the 15-year-old comedian, and Miss Berry's baby, 14 months old Carol Ann, who, she said, was conceived the night of December 23, 1942.

A subsequent witness for Chaplin affirmed a conversation in Tulsa, Okla., with Miss Berry in which he said she admitted the story with a man—not Chaplin—in the Mayo Hotel there. Miss Berry denied from the witness stand last Thursday that any such conversation took place.

Remained in Silence

Judge Henry M. Wills approved the presentation of Chaplin, Miss Berry and the baby to the jury on lawyers' stipulations that no comment would be made on either side.

Chaplin and his former drama student stood about 6 feet apart, both gazing steadily at the jurors. Miss Berry held her suborned child in her arms. Carol Ann, in a lavender and white pinstripe, had been giggling and squealing most of the morning, but throughout this period she uttered no sound.

Chaplin flicked one glance at the mother and child, then looked steadily ahead. His face was expressionless. Joan's eyes reflected the anxious, hurt look which has characterized most of her courtroom appearances.

Quelled on Tulsa Episode

Then Charles E. Millikan, Chaplin's attorney, called Wiley Stuart, a Tulsa detective, and repeated his involved question of last week:

Did Stuart tell Miss Berry in Tulsa on January 23, 1943, that she was going to get into serious trouble if some checks were not taken care of; did she tell him her visit to Tulsa was a personal one; that a friend had disappointed her; that she had stayed a day and a night with J. Paul Getty (identified in newspaper records as a millionaire oil man) at the Mayo Hotel; that she thought he would fix up the checks if she could get in touch with him in New York? Stuart said such a conversation took place. Last Thursday, in cross-examination, Miss Berry declared that the conversation "wasn't that way at all."

Millikan then called O. C. Laster, Tulsa lawyer who in January, 1943, was assistant county counsel. Laster testified he talked with Miss Berry January 26 of that year. He said he was dismissing a charge against her at that time, but did not explain its nature.

Laster said Miss Berry had told him she had "gone overboard" for an oil man, that she had come to Tulsa to be with him; that she did not wish to disclose his name, but that he was in love with her, that she had met him in California and gone to Florida with him in November, 1942, that he wanted to marry her if he could get rid of his wife; that she had spent two days and two nights with her in the Mayo Hotel but that he had left and she could not locate him.

This was the purported conversation which Miss Berry testified

last Thursday did not take place. According to the United Press, the comedian mounted the stand again himself to deny Miss Berry's previous testimony that he was intimate with her four times during December, 1942, or that he played nude before a mirror in his bedroom and asked her if he looked like Peter Pan.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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WASHINGTON POST
Page 7

arms, stole the scene by gurgling and waving her dimpled hands.

Chaplin folded his hands in front of his, slightly bulging tummy and stared into space, looking neither to right nor left. Joan and the baby which she claims is all she has left of her famous love affair, were about eight feet from the actor.

The jurors took it all dead pan. They stared and stared until Chaplin squirmed and the baby waved at them dejectedly.

For two minutes the principals stood there and then Judge Willis ordered them to be seated. He warned that they were to remain quiet and that their attorneys could not comment.

Chaplin glanced briefly at Joan and the baby as he walked stiffly back to his seat, puckering his lips as if he had been sucking a lemon.

Case for Plaintiff Rests

Today was the first time that Chaplin, Joan and Carol Ann have been in the courtroom at the same time. The plaintiff's

case rest. I after the jurors had had their close-up view.

Earlier, Joan's attorney tried unsuccessfully to introduce a photograph of Chaplin's two sons, Charles Jr. and Sidney, when they were children. "Milliken objected and Judge Willis remarked:

"As far as possible in this case, I want the jury to indulge in no imaginative speculations. When you get to comparing photographs you are treading on dangerous ground in getting satisfactory evidence."

Scott, however, succeeded in asking this question of Chaplin:

"When you were younger was your hair straight or curly?"

"It was more or less curly," the actor replied.

The baby's red hair is a mass of vicious ringlets.

Tulsa Detective Board

The first defense witness called by Milliken was Juley Stewart, a police detective from Tulsa. He testified that Joan once confided to him that she had spent a day and night with J. Paul Getty, and

donated old man, at Tulsa's Mayo Hotel.

The conversation took place to the city's detective bureau on January 21, 1943, he said, when there was trouble about some checks Joan had written. She told him, Stewart said, that if she could reach Getty he would "take care of those checks" because he or his attorney "look care of some checks I have in

November."

O. C. Lawler, former assistant county attorney at Tulsa, was the next witness. He talked with Joan on January 21, 1943, he said, and she told him she had "gone overboard" for a Tulsa oil man, that she had made an amorous trip to Florida with him in November 1942, and had gone to Tulsa to be with him again. They spent two days and two nights

Use Blood Tests In Chaplin Trial

Actor Not Carol Ann's
Father, Experts Say

By FLORANCE MURK

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (U. P.).—Testimony on blood tests by doctors intended to show that Charles Chaplin is not the father of Joan Barry's 14-month-old daughter Carol Ann was ordered admitted as evidence today in the Chaplin paternity trial, after Miss Barry's 73-year-old attorney, Joseph Scott, has argued and argued for hours in an effort to block the move.

Holding that three doctors who made the blood groupings tests when Carol Ann was four months old could testify, Superior Court

Blood Test Used In Chaplin Trial

(Continued from First Page)

Judge Henry M. Willis said testimony on such tests is only an opinion.

Not Binding on Jury

"This evidence is not binding on the jury," he ruled, "but shall be weighed by the jury. Blood tests are not binding in determining the paternity of an infant."

"But by bringing this action into court, the baby has no right to keep out any truth," he concluded, Baby Carol Ann is legally the plaintiff in the present suit.

The 12 middle-aged jurors were summoned from court while Scott and Charles E. Millman, counsel for the multimillionaire comedian, argued over the blood tests.

Paternity Denied by Doctors

After Judge Willis' ruling, two pathologists who had made the blood tests on Chaplin, Joan, and little Carol Ann then took the stand and said that on the basis of those blood groupings the movie comedian could not possibly have been the father of Joan's baby.

Dr. Harrison K. Evans and Dr. Roy W. Hammack said that red cells of Joan's blood were type A, those of Carol Ann type B, and those of Chaplin type O. On the basis of scientific experiment, they explained, type A and

type O blood cannot produce a child of type B blood.

Both admitted that a supplementary test, based on other blood factors, did not exclude Chaplin from being the father, but they said they had completely

accepted the first blood grouping test.

The third doctor who participated in the original blood tests, Dr. V. L. Andrews, was unable to appear until Friday, so court was adjourned until then.

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Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 12-25-44

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Joan Barry Signs Movie Contract

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 12 (U.P.).
Freckle-faced Joan Barry, who
came to Hollywood to be a movie
star and became a mother in-
stead, announced today she
had signed a
contract to
make a movie
for Mgmgram
studios.



The picture,
her attorney,
Joseph Nuss,
said, will have
nothing at all
to do with Miss
Barry's star-
ling appear-
ance in court
as the mother
of slayer
Carol Ann who, she charged, was
kidnaped by comedian Charlie
Chaplin while he was supposed
to be teaching her English.

The Auburn-haired Miss Barry
will star in an original untitled
murder mystery drama, against
Richard Moore and George Van
Meyer said.

Her paternity suit against the
multi-millionaire Chaplin resulted
in a hung jury and a second trial
is set for May 2.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols R _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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New Job for Biddle:

Chaplin Deportation Quiz Asked for in Langer Bill

Senator Langer (R.) of North Dakota introduced a bill yesterday calling upon the United States Attorney General to make an investigation to determine whether or not Charlie Chaplin should be deported.

If the investigation shows that the movie actor is subject to deportation, the bill directs the

Attorney General to institute deportation proceedings.

"Chaplin is a British subject who has lived in the United States 25 years without becoming a citizen," Langer said.

"He's made 15 million dollars but he hasn't taken out citizenship papers. If he's debauching American girls, he ought to be sent back."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

PLAINE

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Langer Suggests Charlie Chaplin's Deportation

Senator Langer (R.) of North Dakota today introduced a bill in the Senate asking Attorney General E.A. Tamm to conduct an investigation to determine whether Charlie Chaplin should be deported. The famous motion picture comedian, who has been involved in several Hollywood trials, came to the United States from England.

Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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87 MAR 5 1945

52 MAR 6 1945 *366*

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Date *2-15-45*

Langer Requests Investigation of Chaplin's Record

By the Associated Press
Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.) introduced yesterday legislation directing the attorney general to investigate Charles Chaplin to determine whether the movie actor should be deported as an undesirable alien.

The bill was assigned to the Senate Immigration Committee. Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney, said in Hollywood that his client would have no comment but added: "I think Senator Langer must have very little to do."

Off of the Senate floor, Langer told reporters that he had asked the Immigration Bureau several months ago to inquire into the record of Chaplin, and was told there was not sufficient evidence of immorality to warrant his deportation.

Langer contended Chaplin, who was born in England, should be deported on the basis of his own evidence in court actions brought by Joan Berry, who charged Chaplin was the father of her child. The jury failed to agree.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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87 MAR 5 1945

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WASHINGTON POST
Date 2-16-45

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Kramer _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

New Job for Biddle:

Chaplin Deportation Quiz Asked for in Langer Bill

Senator Langer (R.) of North Dakota introduced a bill yesterday calling upon the United States Attorney General to make an investigation to determine whether or not Charlie Chaplin should be deported.

If the investigation discloses that the movie actor is subject to deportation, the bill directs the

Attorney General to institute deportation proceedings.

"Chaplin is a British subject who has lived in the United States 25 years without becoming a citizen," Langer said.

"He's made 25 million dollars but he hasn't taken out citizenship papers. If he's debauching American girls, he ought to be sent back."

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 87 MAR 14 1945

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 BUILDING EDITION 5-16-45

Deportation Drive a 'Smear'-Chaplin



Ben Langer. Mr. Chaplin

By United Press
HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 23 — Charlie Chaplin said today supporters of his deportation were part of a political smear campaign.

Chaplin replied to a proposal by Ben Langer (R., N. D.), that he be shipped back to England. He said that Joan Barry was encouraged to filing her petition suit against him by the same forces who inspired the deportation proposals.

"It's all part of a political persecution," Chaplin said. "It's been going on for four years—ever since I made an anti-Nazi film, 'The Great Dictator'."

Chaplin asserted that the picture caused him to be called in Washington for questioning as a "war saboteur."

"That investigation fell thru after Pearl Harbor," he said. "But the pro-Nazi and reactionary elements continued their attack. They trumped up charges inspired by violent lies of mobsters using Miss Barry as their tool."

"After I was acquitted of Mann Act charges," he said, "political actions proved I am not the father of Miss Barry's child. From the persecution continued. This case is being used to attack my character and begin the smear from the country for which my two sons are fighting overseas."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Shane

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WASHINGTON POST-NEWS

Chaplin Bares Smear Drive by Reactionaries

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 21.—Charlie Chaplin said today that suggestions that he be deported were part of a political smear campaign. Chaplin, replying to a deportation proposal by Sen. William H. Langer (R-N.H.), added that Joan Barry, his former drama protegee, was encouraged in filing her paternity suit against him by the same forces who inspired the deportation proposal. Chaplin's statement follows, in full:

"In response to queries from the press as to my stand on the recent move by Sen. Langer in the U. S. Senate to have me deported, I wish to state that this action is part of a political persecution.

"It has been going on for two years, ever since I made an anti-Nazi picture, The Great Dictator, in which I expressed liberal ideas. On account of this picture I was called to Washington for questioning as a warmonger by Senators Clark and McNair. This investigation fell through after Pearl Harbor.

"The persecution, however, increased after I dared to speak on behalf of Russia urging the Allies to open a second front. For this I was libelously attacked by reactionary columnists using every device to discredit me with the public. I was called a Communist, an impostor.

"I was accused of making money in this country without becoming a citizen. Never was it explained to the public that 85 percent of my revenue comes from abroad and that the United States government enjoys the full taxes on that 85 percent as well as the 15 percent

"I believe that in a democracy I have the right to state that I am an internationalist which ideally expressed in The Great Dictator.

"But the pro-Nazi and reaction-ary elements understood their attack. Trumped up charges were the result of all this, inspired by vicious lies written by certain politicians using as their tool, Joan Barry, who was played up as an innocent girl lured into immoral relations. This point was particularly stressed in the Mann Act trial. Although my lawyers tried to refute the fact that long before I met Joan Barry she had been the mistress of several men and long before I met her (unknown to me) she had a police record for sleeping in Los Angeles.

"These facts and many others of which my lawyer has proof were

not allowed under the rules of evidence. Yet on the word of this mean woman and on her accusations my liberty was jeopardized. I was indicted and compelled to stand trial. Later she accused me of being the father of her child. But the fact remains I was acquitted of the Mann Act charge and medical science has proved I am not the father of Joan Barry's child.

"However, the persecution continues. The Barry case is being used to attack my character, discredit me with the public and banish me from the country for which my two sons are fighting overseas."

131-68476-A
NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 14 1945

This is a clipping from
page 4 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 2-22-45
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

78 MAR 16 1945

Charlie Chaplin Paternity Suit In Court Again

HOLLYWOOD, April 4 (U.P.).—The trial of Joan Barry's paternity suit against millionaire film comedian Charlie Chaplin opened today in superior court.

The first move was the assignment of the case to Judge Clarence L. Kincaid. Next, the defense introduced a motion asking that the court recognize as an "affirmative defense" blood tests which show Chaplin was not the father of Miss Barry's child.

One Line Spectator

Judge Kincaid denied the motion and ordered admission of a jury. Joseph Scott, attorney for Miss Barry, charged that under the blood test "Chaplin could not lose and the baby could not win."

None of the principals were in court and the only spectator was an old man.

Miss Barry's counsel attempted to prove that the 36-year-old comedian fathered her 18-month-old daughter during the third year that intimate details of their love affair have been broadcast to the public at large.

Acquitted Once

Chaplin was acquitted a year ago on charges he violated the Mann Act by taking and harboring Miss Barry to New York, and last January her paternity suit against the multimillionaire comedian ended in a mistrial. Retrial was ordered when the jury, failing to agree.

The trial is expected to follow much the same pattern as the previous one when Miss Barry testified that she was intimate with Chaplin four times during December 1943, the month the child was conceived.

Chaplin, in turn, will deny it, and will quote doctors' testimony that he could not be the father.

Joseph Scott, attorney for the baby, technical plaintiff in the case, hinted he may spring a few surprises in round two of his fight to prove that Chaplin should support little Carol Ann "as befitting the daughter of a multimillionaire."

Chaplin's attorney, stern-faced Charles E. "Pat" Sullivan, said he was saving his statements until he had every to hear them.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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*PIS-P.J. 9 June
M. M. M.*

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 2



L.M.P. Newsphoto

Joan Goes to Court Again

Joan Barry and her daughter, chubby Carol Ann, are pictured shortly before Miss Barry appeared in Los Angeles court yesterday for a second time in an effort to convince a jury that Charles Chaplin is the child's father. The first trial ended in a disagreement.

Chaplin Asks for Jury In Joan Berry Trial

By The Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, April 1. — *Chaplin*
Chaplin announced through his
attorney, Charles Millikan, in court
today that he wants the paternity
suit brought against him by Joan
Berry tried by a jury.
Selection of a jury proceeded im-
mediately. A panel of 10 women
and 3 men was called to the jury
box for examination by attorneys
for both sides.
A jury in the first trial disagreed
last January. And as the second
hearing opened yesterday Chaplin's
counsel moved for a dismissal on the
objection that blood tests con-
firmed he could not be the father of
Joan Berry's daughter, Carol Ann,
17 months old. The motion was
denied.

Feb 1945

- Mr. Tolson _____
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 - Mr. Clegg _____
 - Mr. Coffey _____
 - Mr. Glavin _____
 - Mr. Ladd _____
 - Mr. Nichols _____
 - Mr. Rosen _____
 - Mr. Tracy _____
 - Mr. Carson _____
 - Mr. Egan _____
 - Mr. Hendon _____
 - Mr. Pennington _____
 - Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 - Mr. Nease _____
 - Miss Gandy _____
- W. H. Clegg*

*Possible interest
in connection
with Berry
case against
Chaplin*

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87 APR 24 1945

52 APR 26 1945 63

WASHINGTON STAR
Date 4-26-45

Charge Chaplin Runs Like Bunny

LOS ANGELES, April 9 (U. P. News).—The refusal of red-haired Joan Barry's attorney to appear in court against Charles Chaplin got under way today. The 36-year-old film comedian eluded a process server by running "like a scared rabbit" and stayed away so as not to "incite" himself.

The 36-year-old actor's agency in dodging a summons as a witness was reported to Superior Court by Joseph Scott, attorney for Chaplin's 14-year-old former partner. He said his process server found the white-haired comedian exerting on the tennis court at his Beverly Hills home, but that before he could serve the papers Chaplin "ran like a scared jack rabbit."

Scott said he first asked Chaplin's attorney, Charles E. Millikan, to have him in court.

"But I was informed he was not feeling well," he said. "In fact, Mr. Millikan said he did not want to come to court."

Millikan explained to Superior Court Judge Edmund that Chaplin did not wish to appear because of the "great disrespect shown him at the first trial" that ended in a jury deadlock last January. He said the actor told him, "I do not intend to stultify myself by appearing in the request of Mr. Scott."

The court ruled that Chaplin was privileged to remain away "at his own risk."

The first witness was Dr. Russell Starr, who identified 14-month-old Carol Ann as the baby he delivered at Joan's confinement. She charges that Chaplin is the father.

The court heard that the child was placed on the witness stand so the jurors could see her better.

Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

W. L. Sullivan

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67 APR 24 1945

52 APR 26 1945

63

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 3

Joan Repeats Torrid Account Of Chaplin Love

HOLLYWOOD, April 18.—Joan Barry insisted today that Charlie Chaplin boasted he looked "like Peter Pan" after one of their torrid love sessions in December, 1943, that she says made her a mother instead of a movie star.

Testifying in retrial of the Chaplin paternity case, Miss Barry repeated the story of love trysts she had told twice before. The first time it was told to a jury that acquitted the comedian of a Mann act violation. The second time it was heard by a jury that couldn't agree whether Chaplin was the father of Carol Ann Barry, now 18 months old.

Describes Hectic Events

Miss Barry was particular about describing the hectic events of the night of December 22 and morning of December 24. Her physician said that was about the time Carol Ann was conceived.

Miss Barry, sometimes stammering, told how she went to Chaplin's mansion that night with a gun, determined to kill herself because another woman had wooed her in the 15-year-old actor's affections.

After talking with Chaplin in his twin-bedded bedroom, Miss Barry said she calmed down and promised not to do any shooting. "Then he kissed me," she recalled. "Oh, I was so crazy about him. Then he laughed me, and."

Joseph Bost, the baby's attorney, interrupted.

"And then you had sexual relations there in his bedroom?" Bost asked.

"Yes, we did," she replied.

After the act, she remained in the bedroom, although Chaplin's "snoring disturbed me," but she didn't surrender the gun until the next morning, when Chaplin made love to her again.

After the second love session, the silver-haired comedian stood before a mirror, she insisted.

He Flexed Muscles

"He flexed his muscles and said: 'Joan, don't you think I look like Peter Pan?'"

Earlier, Miss Barry told the jury that she and her white-haired mentor had a "spat" over Oona O'Neill, daughter of the famed playwright, Eugene O'Neill.

Miss Barry told of meeting Chaplin in a restaurant on the night of December 10, 1943, a meeting which led to fornication, she said.



The Pose Before the Mirror

This is how Charlie Chaplin admired himself while he posed nude before a mirror—according to the testimony of Joan Barry, shown as she demonstrated for a Los Angeles jury yesterday in her paternity suit against the comedian.

Miss Barry testified she was in the cafe with Merna Suenich, Hollywood writer, and found Chaplin at another table with Miss O'Neill and Mr. and Mrs. King Vidor.

Later she went to Chaplin's home "because I knew he wanted to see me," she told the jury of 11 women and one man, adding: "I asked him, 'Have you forgotten me so soon?'"

"He said, 'It's you who have been forgetting me. Who was that young man I saw you with?'"

After further sparring, she related, she asked him:

"Are you going with this young girl (Miss O'Neill)? Do you love her?" He replied: "Don't be silly. I just feel sorry for her. I know her mother very well. She has been living in an auto court for six months and I just feel sorry for her."

A kiss by firelight followed, she continued, and they had intimate relations after he secured her.

"No one else matters."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
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Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

W. H. Harrison

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 5

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
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 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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Bureau Case Closed
7 files interest
WSTA Supervisor
ADP

**Chaplin Ordered
 to Pay \$75 Weekly;
 Joan Is 'Shocked'**

By Associated Press
HOLLYWOOD, April 23—Joan Barry today tried to figure how to raise her 13-month-old daughter as a multi-millionaire's child on the \$75 weekly check she'll be getting from Charlie Chaplin, the baby's legally-divorced father.
 She said she doesn't think it could be done.
 "I guess I'll have to start looking for a job," she sighed. "Carol Ann will grow up like any other little girl instead of a rich man's daughter."
 Ms. Barry said she was bewildered and shocked to learn that Superior Judge Charles E. Kneass had ordered Chaplin to pay her "only" \$75 a week for Carol Ann's support and about her attorney's fees and court costs.
 Meanwhile, Chaplin announced he would ask for a new trial.

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WASHINGTON NEWS
 Date 4-19-45

INDEXED
 26

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 78 APR 24 1945

EX-18

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Joan Berry Committed To Mental Institution

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Joan Berry, the former actress who won a paternity suit against Charles Chaplin in 1946, has been committed to Patton State Hospital, a mental institution.

She was described by psychiatrists as a schizophrenic or person with dual personality.

"I realize I need treatment," Miss Berry said yesterday when Superior Judge William F. Hanchett acted on a commitment application by her mother.

Police found the 33-year-old Miss Berry wandering about in her stocking feet last week. Mr. Chaplin has been paying her \$150 monthly for support of Carol Ann Berry, now 3. Miss Berry is estranged from her husband, Russell C. Beck, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom she had two children.

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Winterrowd _____
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Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

Charles Chaplin
Chaplin
W.S.T.A.

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Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

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